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OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

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For Forest and Stream.

Trout and Grayling Streams of Michigan.

OUR party has returned from its annual fishing excursion, this time to the trout and grayling regions of Michigan, about the northern terminus of the Indiana and Grand Rapids Railroad, and the waters that empty into Grand Traverse and Little Traverse bays. As this is comparatively a new "field of operations" for the trout fishermen, I send this pretty accurate transcript from my notebook for the benefit of brother sportsmen who may feel disposed to visit the waters we have just left—regretfully.

June 15.—Left Pittsburgh at 2 P. M. on special car on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

June 16.—Fort Wayne, 2 A. M.; Grand Rapids, 10 A. M.; Mayfield, Michigan, 6 P. M., where our car was run on a siding and we spent the night; previous to retiring we engaged guides and conveyance to the Boardman River, which we proposed to fish the next day.

June 17.—A rainy morning, nevertheless we started at 7 A. M. in a wagon, the bed of which was convertible into a boat or scow, for the Boardman River, at a point some five miles across the country. The rain continued and the weather was chilly and threatening when we got to the river, which we found to be a shallow, rapid, cold, clear stream two or three rods wide. It afforded good wading, but we found it convenient to have a boat along. There is little or no cover for trout in the Boardman, as the bottom is sandy or covered with very fine gravel, and the only shelter the fish have is under the logs that lie along the shores, and even these are worn and polished, and the interstices between them filled with sand by the long continued log driving that has been done on the river.

We fished down four or five miles with indifferent success; our party, four of us, taking only about thirty small trout, but I had the good fortune to catch a grayling, our first and only one taken in the Boardman. So much has been written about this fish that I will pass over any description of it; suffice to say that I subscribe in all respects to its gameness and beauty; and though I went West prejudiced against it, and jealous of the growing favor which the few fishermen who have caught them gave it, likening it to the speckled trout, yet I may as well confess that I fished for grayling ever afterwards during my stay at the waters of its habitat.

Our impressions of the Boardman River were not favorable for reasons that I have given. We were, however, assured by the guides and others that our bad luck was an exception to the rule and ascribable to the weather and a south wind.

June 18.—We determined to move to Boyne Falls. While attaching our car to the up train, a young man on it enthusiastically appealed to us to go to Torch Lake, if we would have fishing.

"The lake is full of them. Catch 'em from the dock."
"Trout?"

"Yes," "spotted ones." Jerome caught eight hundred."

We were persuaded. The appeal in the name of Jerome persuaded us. Plain Brown, or Jones, or even Robertson would not have moved us, but Jerome did it. Our canny Scotchman yielded to Jerome, and all agreed to go to Torch Lake. If Jerome should ever see these notes about him, I hope he will not be offended, for in our "subsequent proceedings" we frequently heard of him and his "eight hundred," and generally in the way of comparison, when "comparisons were odious." The change of plans were communicated to the conductor, our car uncoupled, and the train and Jerome's man left us. Soon the other train was signalled, stopped, our car attached, and at noon we reached Traverse City. We learned that the steamer would not go North till the next day, so we chartered a fisherman's boat and spent the afternoon sailing on the bay, visited his pound nets, in which we saw great numbers of lake trout, whitefish, and herrings, and called upon a small boy, though a big fisherman, who had twelve splendid

lake trout in his boat, which he had just caught with a hook and line, using a herring for bait. Our skipper estimated their combined weight at over seventy pounds, and bought them at the rate of five cents per pound. A finer lot of fish we had never seen. On our return a nice laker of four or five pounds was caught by trolling, which together with a whitefish was served up for supper in a capital manner by our *chef du cuisine*. At this place we were first told about a wonderful "speckled trout" that was caught in the Boardman near the city that weighed over five pounds and measured twenty-four inches, (and grew to twenty-six inches in an hour or so, we observed). The outline of the monster was drawn "very carefully and accurately" by a young lady and placed on exhibition, but she had innocently given the drawing the deeply notched tail the fish had certainly worn when it wandered up from the lake.

June 19, 7 A. M.—On steamer Van Raalte for Torch Lake. Torch Lake is only a long half mile from the Bay, accessible by a tram railroad, but we concluded to take the long route to it, some forty miles, *via* a chain of interior lakes, said to be remarkable for the beauty of their scenery. Therefore we left the boat at Elk Rapids, dined there and proceeded on board another steamer up Elk River, Elk Lake, Round Lake, Torch River, and Torch Lake to Lewis' Hotel, pleasantly located at the head of the lake. It is a first rate house, well kept and comfortable. After tea we caught some small speckled trout "off the dock."

June 20.—Fished at the dock, caught more small trout, crossed the lake to a stream where "Jerome had met with great success." Found the stream almost dry, and were driven back to the lake by mosquitoes. Here a man sent us to another stream that had a "mill dam full of trout." Jerome must have caught them all, we could not get a rise back, and fished the lake at the outlet; no fish. Then remembered it was Sunday, and we returned to Lewis'. At the landing found the whole population of the village on the dock fishing, occasionally capturing a trout, but more frequently a perch, each capture creating much excitement. They did not want us to carry away the few fish that Jerome had left behind.

June 21.—Chartered a tug to take us to Rapid River, eighteen miles down the Lake, and employed a guide to conduct us from the landing to the old bridge, a short distance up the river. The guide proved to be a blind guide, led us a wild-goose-chase seven or eight miles across a sand plain to a lone cabin, where he was convinced that we had gone astray directly from the river. Tired, thirsty and in an exhausted condition, we retraced our steps, and at length found the river at an unknown place to the guide, at a new bridge. The stream was deep and dark, covered with fallen cedars and brush, the bottom composed of vegetable soil and quicksand. Fly-fishing was impossible on it, and bait-fishing difficult, though probably good, but requiring the activity of a wild cat to climb over and under and around the cedars, the skill of Blondin to walk their half submerged and swaying trunks, and the hide of an Indian to endure the incessant attacks of the mosquitoes. As we were lost we struck for Torch River through the woods, and after a weary tramp reached it. Here we rested and lunched. A settler took us to the old bridge, where we fished and caught some handsome trout. Rapid River from this point to its mouth is navigable by small boats which are necessary to successfully fish it. It doubtless affords excellent sport, as the specimens we got there were large; and a string we saw in the hands of a native aroused our enthusiasm. The largest weighed two and a quarter pounds. But we were too tired to enjoy more fishing that day, so we walked to the landing and returned by the steamer.

June 22.—Concluded to go to the Boyne River, *via* Petoskey, to which place we telegraphed our car to be sent. Loafed around all day, there being no steamer north. It was a delightful day and we enjoyed the pure air as it came to us over Lake Michigan.

June 23. 1 P. M.—On steamer Van Raalte to Petoskey; 7 P. M. Petoskey; 8 P. M. train to Boyne Falls. At Boyne Falls Mr. T., of Grand Rapids, joined our party. By his

advice we reshipped our baggage and returned to Petoskey, where we spent the night.

June 24.—Steamer Van Raalte again to Charleroi, took dinner there, and employed guides and boats, and on steam tug went up Pine Lake by south arm to Jordan River, fifteen or eighteen miles and encamped opposite its mouth. Storm with much rain during the night.

June 25.—We feel this morning that our wanderings are at an end. Mr. T. is at home, and we are not dependent upon any one for directions or advice. At an early hour all hands, each with a guide and boat, cross the lake, and row and push up stream. Mr. T. and myself proceeded eight or nine miles, leaving the others scattered along the river at convenient intervals. Going up I observed that the Jordan is a deep stream of pure cold spring water and a "hard road to trabble," with pools and rapids, and a few places shallow enough for wading. It has hiding places for the fish among the cedars and logs, and like all the streams we have seen in this country, contains no rocks and but little gravel, and the bottom is composed of sand and quicksands, sometimes covered with a growth of water weeds. It is a beautiful stream, protected from the sun by dense forests, and wide enough for the longest casts. Above Grass Island we began to fish, and for several hours caught trout and some grayling to our heart's content, till the sport grew monotonous and degenerated into labor, and then we quit out of respect for ourselves as sportsmen, and floated down to Websters' landing, where we tied our boats, filled a bucket with trout and tramped through the woods to his cabin, where we remained all night.

June 26.—Started back to the river, pushed up a mile or so, and again began to fish, till fairly tired of catching them we pulled up our rods and swiftly floated back to camp. At camp we were rejoiced to learn that other members of the expedition had had good sport. We had more fish than we knew what to do with, so a barrel was purchased and the guides set to work to clean and pack them to take home. In some of the boats that were provided with wells that permitted a free circulation of water many fish were preserved alive till the day we started home.

The Jordan River nearly realizes the flattering description of it in the "Tourist Guide" of the Indiana and Grand Rapids Railroad, and no one who visits it with proper equipments will be disappointed in the number of trout it contains, though they may not average as large as some would be led to expect in such a stream. There seemed to be little choice in the selection of flies for this river, though we found larger flies than we were accustomed to use at home preferable, and here I found the red ibis a killing lure, having always heretofore looked upon it as only an ornamental feature in a fly-book. And now I may mention that I lost my only red ibis fly on a large trout, and extemporized an imitation with a piece of red flannel cut out of my drawers, and with the nondescript immediately took three large grayling and many trout.

June 27.—This morning we struck camp and moved around the other arm of the lake to Boyne River. We caught some fine trout in the morning. During the night we had a heavy storm with much rain.

June 28.—Boated up the Boyne River a mile or two, fished, but caught few fish on account of the condition of the stream, owing to the heavy rain of the former night. On our return we got some black bass by trolling.

June 29.—Fished again on the Boyne, took some trout and several grayling, but the river being still out of condition returned to camp.

The trout in the Boyne are fewer than in the Jordan but they average much larger, and are of that dark color with red and orange fins, which fishermen love so much. The water of this stream, unlike the others we visited, except the Rapid River to some extent, is dark colored. It is navigable only a short distance from the lake, but above we were told there are miles of it that have never been fished.

This day we started home. We were surfeited with trout fishing during the last few days, having taken upward of two thousand, and on our arrival home we found we

had more than Jerome's "eight hundred" to distribute among our friends.

I have hurried through our tour, and were my letter not already too long, would be glad to allude to many incidents that occurred, of interest at least to ourselves, and good enough to amuse others perhaps, and also to say something about the country in general which we visited, and hope to see again.

J. A. H.

For Forest and Stream.

DOWN AMONG THE BAY BIRDS—GOOD SPORT AT GOOD GROUND.

IT has always seemed to me that one of the most important features of your journal has been the seasonable information afforded to gentlemen, who, especially in our cities, are limited by their business to flying trips, and necessarily, in the absence of reliable advices concerning locations and facilities, exposed to grievous disappointment, or to the extortionate demands of native gunners, who frequently seem to regard the sportsman as a legitimate prey, and often succeed with bogus information and unwarranted praise of their respective grounds and abilities in implanting in the minds of metropolitan Nimrods a wholesome fear of the sport, which of all others should be furthest removed from any suspicion of fraud.

I am led to touch on this subject as I have just returned from a four days' trip, which marked my first, though I trust not my final experience, with the bay bird family. I am confident that nothing but the information furnished by your obliging staff and our mutual friend, Eaton, of the "Sportsman's Emporium," saved me from joining the noble army of martyrs who were my companions on the homeward trip, bearing heavy hearts in lieu of heavy bags, and lighter in pocket than in spirit, their mouths, so to speak, filled with the ashes of Sodom's apple, and their hands too often with trophies which reflected more credit on the bayman's financial acuteness than on the metal of the gun or the skill of its owner. The remedy for all this seems to be the frank indorsement or prompt exposure of men and places—good and bad—by those of your readers who can speak from experience, care being taken that the inspiration of success or the bitterness of failure may neither unduly praise or unjustly condemn.

My friend S. and daughter, with myself and better half, took the four o'clock train from Hunter's Point Tuesday evening for Good Ground, Long Island, having satisfied the grasping corporation with \$2.55 per head and seventy-five cents in addition for parlor car seats. Here we made a mistake, for we found afterward that we might have obtained excursion tickets good till September 15th for \$4 each, ignorance of which cost our party \$2.20. We were headed for Wm. N. Lane's, then a perfect stranger, but now a valued friend, and being deposited at the station after a comfortable but uneventful trip, we negotiated with Sereno Wells to the extent of fifty cents a head for transportation over the mile and a half that intervenes between Good Ground and our destination, where good Mrs. Lane endeavored by copious internal applications of clam fritters, steak, and bluefish to fill the acting void which a three hours' contemplation of Long Island scenery had helped to create. A short talk with our host convinced us that our chances for a bag on the morrow were none too brilliant, but we had arrived unannounced, and declined to accede to the manifestly fair proposition to charge nothing for our night's lodging and meals if we chose to return on the morrow to await advices. The "Duke's Motto" was ours, and we "were there;" so after loading a few shells we retired in anticipation of a three o'clock breakfast, which came duly to hand or to mouth, promptly, and piping hot, after which we were quickly stowed in a dry, roomy boat, and standing across the bay with the glowing disk of Shinnecock Light doing duty for the sun. Our worthy host was right in his prediction, and his lips found more employment in the interesting recital of twenty-five years' experience in shooting than in the exercise of his matchless power as a "caller," so sweet to the ears of the sportsman, and withal so essential to his success. We kept all that came; to the extent of a dozen, which our disgusted guide said was "just nothin'."

Thursday was but a trifle better, and was marked by the return of my friend, whose available time had expired. He took with him about two dozen birds, as our united product for a day and a half, and which formed nine-tenths of all we had seen. A drenching rain spoiled Thursday afternoon, but on Friday fortune seemed to relent a little; our stand was more musical and less prosy, and right gladly did I accompany friend Lane's melody with the heavy bass of one of Wm. Powell & Son's ten gauges.

Saturday morning's breakfast was "graced" by the remark, "If them snipe don't fly to-day I'll go hang myself," and as if to avert so dire a catastrophe, our stools were scarcely in position when a bunch of three dowitches stopped on their westward way to listen to a pretty tune, and accepted the bluff invitation of Mr. Powell's handiwork to stay. Or six big yellow legs that followed closely four became fixtures, while a pathetic solo by the mellifluous Lane so worked on the feelings of a plump little robin that he turned from his earthly migration to join the "innumerable caravan."

"Now's your time, and mind your head!" whispered my companion, as eight yellow legs, distrustful of their wooden prototypes, settled on a bog directly back of our blind. True to human greed I aimed between two and got neither with my first, but with the second stopped a hot driver to leeward as the words "Good shot! take that, darn ye!" prefaced the double report of Lane's fourteen-pound muzzle loader, to which three birds bowed submissively as he resumed his plaintive harmony, which the departing four heard and hesitated, and turned in time to catch the contents of two fresh shells, leaving a pair with wisdom taught by experience, who hurried westward, nor tarried to the furious whistling of a Quogue gunner ensconced half a mile to windward.

Ah! had we been able to "whistle in" the historical old party with wings and scythe I should be spared the pain of telling how we started away in the heat of the fun, about half-past ten, leaving Will Lane, Jr., "a worthy scion of a noble sire," to occupy our stand. As the reports of his gun came to our retreating boat it awakened just a tinge of rebellion against so unkind a fate, but this was somewhat allayed when, with our neat little bundle of fifty-three, we deposited ourselves in the cars to hear the owners of a couple of blanketed breech loaders hold converse thus: "Thunder and lightning, Bob! here we've been for over a week just to the eastward of that chap," at the same time

regarding a box about the size of a cigar box, whose dampened sides betokened at least as much ice as game. Nor was our pride decreased when we met a party from Great South at Jamaica, who, after "nudging" each other, broke out with:

"Where in blazes did you get these birds! We haven't seen more than that all told, and our gunner couldn't stop over a quarter of them."

We told them where and how we got them, then, as now, bearing willing testimony to Mr. Lane's qualities as a gentleman, and the kindness of his worthy wife. While it certainly seems one proof of his ability and judgment as a gunner in that despite an unaccountably poor flight, (which, however, we believe now to have fairly commenced,) we came back "at the top of the heap," with money left.

TEN GAUGE.

For Forest and Stream.

A WINTER ON THE ROUSSEAU RIVER.

IN the Winter of 1872, while serving with Her Majesty's North American Boundary Commission, I was ordered, to my infinite disgust, to take charge for the Winter months of a depot situated on the Rousseau River, some forty miles east of Pembina. When I say infinite disgust, it is not pleasant when you think you are settled in snug Winter quarters, (snug, at least, for such an atrocious climate as Manitoba,) to find yourself suddenly called on to face a Winter—that gave early symptoms of being most severe—in such a blighted spot as I knew by hearsay the banks of the said river must be. I was up in the same direction during the Autumn, when we were compelled to make a detour of some one hundred miles to avoid the exact spot on which my Winter habitation was to be located, it being at that time under water, and had been so during the entire Summer, being only approachable in the Winter.

One fine Winter's morning, I think about the 15th or 16th of December, 1872, (I shall never forget it, as the cold was about 24°), I was summoned at about 6 A. M. At this time daylight proper had not begun, but the daylight, (and I speak correctly,) of the glorious night still lingered in the heaven, and was informed that the teams I was to go in charge of were ready to start. I had a lot of provisions with which to keep the survey parties of the N. A. B. C. (North American Boundary Commission) in as good fettle as possible during their laborious Winter's work. A terrible survey it was, and performed in the teeth of a terrible Winter, and reflected credit on those engaged on both sides of the "line," English and American. I was summoned, as I say, by the man who was told off as my cook and general assistant, and full of the reverse of pleasing anticipations, turned out of my warm blankets and proceeded to roll them into a more portable shape, first taking my satchel in hand, and throwing my bag to my faithful retainer, I sought the train which was to bear "Cæsar and his fortunes" to his unknown home.

We arrived at the equipages destined to convey us there securely muffled in wraps of every description, and the march commenced. Oh, the dreadful cold of that Winter's morning, freezing one to the marrow; nothing ahead but snow, nothing but the "pure and beautiful snow," which I most certainly cursed in a lively manner. A dazzling gleam of it shot from the ground, was reflected in the air, and caught up and played with by the sunbeams, which tried to shine in a Winter's aimless sort of manner. Enough to know that we were nearing the primeval forests of pine that crown the river's heights, and until that same Winter, untouched by the axe of the lumberer. When we camped for the night and had lighted a rousing fire, I am not romancing when I say that the part of your person not actually exposed to that enormous blaze was literally freezing while the reverse was roasting. I even heard a man assert that he could not dry a pair of wet socks, for they froze one side while they dried on the other. I will not, however, vouch for the truth of this. After three days of this pleasant sort of work, making very slow progress, as no track had yet been made through the snow, we at length arrived at our destination. I chose a spot, according to directions received, on which to build a dwelling hut and store, and in the meantime had a tent pitched, in which my man and myself were to live till their erection—an erection which was to be effected by a gang of axemen, who were to be sent after me. In due time they arrived—in fact, two days after we did; and under a foreman, (who was destined to be my future companion for that lonely Winter,) commenced to build my future abode. Right well they worked, and soon under the strokes of their ringing axes a space was cleared, logs were cut, the hut commenced, and in due course was finished, plastered, stoves erected, a fireplace made in one corner, and, in fact, was an accomplished ditto.

This work concluded, the men departed, and left me and my worthy "henchman" alone and in our Winter's glory, like flies in amber. The day after they had left we were very agreeably surprised by the apparition of a train of wagons, and the arrival of the chief astronomer and his party on a tour of inspection. More welcome still, I am afraid, was the *cadeau* he brought us, consisting of a hamper of delicacies for our Christmas dinner, together with a couple of bottles of the "right sort" to make our cheer with. The commissariat officer who accompanied the chief astronomer having the next day to visit a surveying party, who were working a few miles from my depot, asked me to accompany him. This was the day before Christmas, and was registered by the chief astronomer's thermometer 34°. We had to plunge through heavy drifts of snow, and there was a fair chance of frozen feet. However, we attained the camp we sought, and were warmly welcomed, dined, and liquored by the hospitable commandant. After having transacted our business we decided to return by the river. The distance we had traversed in coming was not more than one mile from our camp, but by the river, owing to its tortuous course, it was good three, or even four. We started about three P. M., (it gets dark about four that time of year,) and on borrowed snow shoes; we went swimmingly for some miles, when we came to a regular facer; there were several channels to choose from, and we had not much time to choose in. "Right," I shouted, and right we went. We had not gone far when "halt!" was sounded by my companion, and far in the distance was pointed out to me the blue flag which marks the boundary line, and which in that case was a flag of salvation to us; for had we been out that bitter, black night, "enshrined in winding sheets of snow" would the morning have found us. However, being put on the right scent we rattled merrily home, our joy on reaching which was somewhat dampened on finding that

the chief astronomer, who had started to visit a party east of us, had not returned. Parties were organized to search for him, but before they were underway he quietly sauntered into camp, casually inquiring what the row was about, and was rather indignant when informed it was for his personal benefit. By no means a backwoodsman, but a delicately nurtured gentleman, alone with the stars which he studied and loved so well, he was as much at home on the tractless prairie as is the skipper of a ship at sea surrounded with his charts and all appliances that science can bring to assist him. After a convivial tea we retired for the night, I having first received instructions from the chief astronomer as to providing rations for his immediate party and some others that were expected. I cannot resist here paying my slight tribute of respect to the untiring energy, patience, and pluck shown by the officer I have mentioned, (I mean the chief astronomer,) who was at the same time commanding officer of the detachment of Royal Engineers sent from England for the purpose of making the survey. His uniform equanimity under the most trying circumstances; his courtesy to those under him at the time, and the talent which he brought to bear on the work he was engaged in, were beyond praise, and I think all engaged in the survey so allowed it. I have somewhat digressed, and must haste back to my original subject.

The next day was Christmas, and among the many curious places in which I have spent that day, (I was once off Cape Horn, once on the banks of the River Morrumbridge, in Australia, and once alone in a mosquito camp at Cawnpore, in India, being unfortunately on duty that day,) I do not remember a funnier place to celebrate it in than the place we were in. However, we did our best; we ate as much as we could, and drank, I fear, more than was good for us; toasted sweethearts and wives, and tried to be as merry as circumstances permitted. From after this I may date the commencement of our solitude—a solitude which lasted from the 26th of December till the 15th of March, as all the parties left next day. Occasionally the desolation we were plunged in was broken by some party sending for supplies, always accompanied by complaints about anything and everything. So I did not much care for that, and sometimes—days to be marked with the whitest of stones—a mail would come with a dog train and Indian runners. How the time dragged; books I had but few—Thackeray's "Newcombs," and Macaulay's "Essays"—I got to know them by heart, and few men could pass a better examination in the essays of Thomas Babington than myself. I had read both, of course, but never quite so much. My worthy assistant not being a literary character, found time still more heavy on his hands. He would sit for hours with his head buried in his hands, occasionally emitting deep groans, as of one in great pain and perturbation of mind, and would hardly open his mouth for a week at a stretch sometimes. When a storm was raging he would look out and remark on the genial climate in which we found ourselves. At other times, on a fine night, for instance—a still, solemn night, as bright as day, yet sad and silent as the grave, beautiful though in its awful majesty, the calm, cold moon shining down in pitiless splendor on the earth, asleep and shrouded in its spotless robes of snowy white, the aurora's opening and shutting with flare and glitter like the clashing of gigantic cymbals—on such nights as these he would look abroad, shake his head, and shut the door, saying, "Tis the blasted silence that fetches me," and again subside into melancholy and a pipe. I used to go out every day to see what I could shoot; there were lots of prairie chickens and partridges; the latter were very wild, and as you had to follow them up on snow shoes through the great depth of snow which lay in drifts in the woods, and consequently was much harder traveling than the open country, it was very trying work. Partridges you could get lots of, and sometimes I found them very acceptable when out of fresh meat, (which I had in store, frozen hard.) I also tried a little trapping, in which I was not very successful. I got one mink and several weasels (ermine) in the course of the Winter; also a few rabbits. I will give a more detailed description of such sport as I got, in my next.

For Forest and Stream.

GAME AND FISH NOTES FROM KENTUCKY.

YOUR enterprise seems to be recognized with favor in all parts of the country, and I observe a disposition to encourage it, even in this game-deserted and fish abandoned State. The time was, and not very long ago, when Kentucky of right might have claimed rank with any of the old States in the matter of small game and game fish, but of late years, the great latitude given to slaughterers with shot guns, traps, and nets, and vandals with seines and baskets, has almost been the means of depriving the real sportsman of every source of enjoyment. Very recently, however, the General Assembly of Kentucky has taken the matter in hand, and we have some assurance of protection, through sensible game laws. I am not much of a shot, but very fond of the rag weed in the Fall, and have managed some seasons to knock down a fair proportion. The grounds generally throughout the State are good, and in the Fall we have a very fair show of quail. Snipe and plover are not abundant, except in a few localities, and woodcock are rare. In the mountains a tramp after the pheasants (ruffed grouse) is nearly always successful. Turkeys, geese and ducks usually appear in the tributaries of the main rivers, and occasionally the blue grass hunters go after them, but such hunts are not common. The mallard and blue wing duck abounds in the Winter on all the streams and ponds, but I have never seen any white backs or teal.

My forte, if I have any, is with the fins and scales. I have had perhaps as large an experience as any man of my age with the fish of the western country, though to say the truth, there are many older and more confirmed fishermen, even in this city, than I am. It happens that at Frankfort the celebrated "Meek," or "Meek & Milam reel," is manufactured, and I venture to say there is hardly a twelve-year old boy in Franklin county who is not the owner in fee simple of one or more of these instruments. Even the colored brothers, who live by sweat and go half-clad, are not willing to forego this luxury. The Kentucky River winds through the cliffs at this place, and any day, when the water is in condition, its banks are clouded with dark gentry for five miles above and below the city. They are not always very particular about the kind of fish they catch, it is true; but they are nevertheless tricked out with all the superior accoutrements of a true fisherman. The river affords a small black bass, seldom weighing over

a pound, a few salmon, or pickerel, and a great many silver perch. The common sluggish fish of all kinds are abundant. Up near the head of the river, abreast the "Three Forks," the bass are larger and the pike abundant. In nearly all the tributaries the hard mouth fish are to be found in greater numbers and better size. In Red River, a short stream which reaches the Kentucky about fifty miles above Frankfort, any quantity of fine pike are to be found. I have taken several weighing from sixteen to eighteen pounds, and some have been taken exceeding twenty-five pounds. They require very strong tackle—a No. 4 or 5 reel, a heavy line and long wire snooding. We bait with what is known here as the sucker, a small striped fish from eight to ten inches long. Our bass, or black perch, in the upper streams take the same bait. Salmon(?) weighing from five to fifteen pounds are also taken there. Nearly all these streams are filled with mill dams, and I feel like damning every time I see one. We have no law, as yet, requiring fish ladders, but I hope, as the Legislature progresses in public spirit and intelligence, it will provide in every way for the preservation of the finny tribe. To my mind, the best stream for regular fishing anywhere in Kentucky, is Elkhorn, a small tributary of the Kentucky, entering it a few miles below this city. For many years it has been a favorite resort for our most accomplished rods-men. It has but one fish—the black perch, or bass, as it is commonly called—and that in great abundance. The stream is shallow and narrow, seldom exceeding three or four feet in depth, very rocky and hill-bound everywhere. It requires constant wading and faithful work, but the true fisherman is always handsomely rewarded. The fish range from half a pound to five pounds, a large number weighing two and three pounds being taken every season. It is a little singular that, though hundreds of persons visit this stream every day during the season, no abatement of the sport is noticeable. I have gone to one locality in an afternoon and taken fish until I thought the last one was in my basket, and on the next morning have been equally as successful.

Some day when I have leisure I will write up the incidents of an excursion or two, making the accounts as graphic as possible, and as agreeable as I can. Meanwhile I wish you the fullest success with your paper. Trout.

Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

TWO WEEKS ON THE BLACKWATER.

ON the morning of the 6th of June, Mr. F., Mr. W., and your humble servant started in a light farm wagon for the Blackwater. Our provisions, blankets, &c., were packed in sacks and a large waterproof tent was put in the wagon in case of rain. The road which we chose was a good one, but very hilly, so much of the way we walked. For the first ten miles the scenery was not remarkable for its beauty, with the exception of one or two mountain views. About noon we reached a grist-mill owned by a man named Chisholm; here we ate our dinners, and if anyone on his way to Blackwater gets to Chisholm's mill near dinner time I advise him to take advantage of the fact. The hostess is a kind and intelligent woman and an excellent cook.

After leaving the turnpike, we traveled an execrable road through a drenching rain—the worst road I ever saw—once or twice losing our way, and at last came to the house of Mr. Conway, who volunteered to act as our guide. He went nearly a mile with us. He told us that he was the son of Porte Crayon's guide, and that he knew all about the Blackwater. He also said that he was employed by Mr. Alexander Kent, of Baltimore, to fish for him two years ago. Mr. Kent got large numbers of trout and shipped some of them to his ponds near Baltimore and some to the ponds of Mr. G. W. Delawder, of Oakland, Md., who has had considerable success in fish culture. We reached Mr. Kitzmiller's about dark, where we were kindly and hospitably treated.

Before proceeding I will say a few words about the way to get to Blackwater during the Summer and Fall. Mr. Kitzmiller will send a team and light wagon to Oakland twice a week and all persons who desire to go will do well to go with him, for they will be well treated and the charges will be moderate. If the parties wish to go on horseback he will charge them four dollars each way. The house called the "Dobbin Hotel" is under his charge, and he intends to keep it open for guests; he will give them good plain food and nice beds for \$1.50 per day, which is very cheap, as he has to pack all his provisions on horseback. The Dobbin Hotel was built by Judge Dobbin, of Baltimore, who was an enthusiastic sportsman who wished to have a place that was entirely out of the reach of ordinary pleasure seekers. The building is two stories high, containing eight rooms which are very large and comfortable. The frame is of hewn logs and covered with shingles for weather boarding. All through the clearing in which the house stands there are vast numbers of blackberry bushes and the crop in the Fall is enormous. Mr. Kitzmiller makes some wine from these berries which is much praised by his visitors. The shingles that are within reach are literally covered with the records of the various parties who have been there. I can without hesitation recommend Mr. Wm. Kitzmiller as a guide, as a host, and as an honest man.

The day after our arrival it rained very hard, so hard we deferred our start until next day. Wednesday morning was cloudy, but it did not rain, so we started, or rather we "went in." Our things were packed in sacks and put on two of Mr. K's horses, while we walked. We reached Dobbin's about an hour before dark, and after admiring the view from the mountain on which the house is situated we made a fire, and after eating our suppers, started for what our guide called "Point Lookout." After going down a very steep hill for a couple of hundred yards, we started out on to a rock which projected for nearly twenty feet from the side of the mountain. Three good sized hemlocks grow on the extreme outer edge, and leaning against one of these we can look without danger at the view. About three hundred feet below us the North Fork of Cheat is dashing over its rocky bed, while the roaring of its numerous falls is entirely in keeping with the wild beauty of the scene. Directly opposite is a mountain that looks higher than the one we are on, and the two together form an almost perfect V. To the right we can see nothing but the dense woods which clothe the two mountains. To the left is the same V shaped ravine, but at the end of it, not a mile away, another mountain rises very abruptly and here it is that the North and South Forks unite. Not far above us is the largest fall on the North Fork. I have

forgotten the exact height of it, but think it thirty-four feet. We threw some stones into the stream, and in exactly seven seconds we heard them hit the water. To anyone who goes to Dobbin's and who love the beautiful in Nature, I would give this advice: go to "Point Lookout" just before sunset and wait there until the shadows begin to steal up the mountain top. On our return we piled plenty of wood on the fire and bringing some straw beds from upstairs, retired to rest.

Next morning after breakfast we started for "Kent's Camp," (as it is called from the fact of its having been built by Mr. Alexander Kent) with about twenty-five pounds apiece, in packs which were strapped to our backs. The camp was in a very dilapidated state, and after fishing for a short time without any success we went to work on it. Before long a party of five, headed by young Conway, arrived at the camp. They were all neighbors of his. As soon as they saw the river they said it was at least three feet too high for good fishing, so after a short stay we returned to Dobbin's. The next day we fished in the North Fork from directly opposite the house to its junction with the South Fork, and up the latter for about half a mile, but we did not get a bite during all the time we were gone. We felt somewhat compensated, however, by the extreme beauty of the stream. At one place where we were fishing we suddenly and without warning found ourselves on the edge of a fall some twenty-five feet high. We felt confident that we would find trout in the large and black looking pool just below, but we were much mistaken. About dusk we reached the foot of the path which leads to the house from the stream. We wished heartily for an elevator to take us up the thousand or more feet of almost perpendicular mountain which is densely covered with that curse of all this region—laurel. The following day we started for "Kent's Camp," but took the wrong trail and came out a quarter of a mile above the falls on the South Fork. We entered the stream here, waded down to the falls and fished in the pool below. The falls are 63 feet high, and although the bed of the stream is over 100 feet wide, yet the falls themselves are not half of it, for they are separated in the middle by a promontory of rock which shows by its smooth surface that it is sometimes covered with water. We caught but eleven fish that day, as the water was still very high. On Saturday it rained, and on Monday Messrs. F. and W. started up stream, while I staid at camp, and as it turned out, I was glad I did, for the others took a trail which they thought cut across a bend in the river, but after walking for two hours through a laurel thicket of the most diabolical description, they turned and came back to camp completely tired out, and without a fish. In the afternoon I went up stream alone and caught 44 small trout.

Mr. D. S. Green, in a letter to the FOREST AND STREAM, attributes the deep salmon color of the Blackwater trout to the great number of crawfish which they feed upon, but I do not agree with him, for in the Soughiogheny River there are just as many crawfish as in the Blackwater, but the trout are very light colored. I think that the peculiar color of the water is what causes it, for I know of two small streams that are as dark as the Blackwater and in each of them the trout are of the same deep salmon hue that those in the South Fork of Cheat are. All three of the streams I mention flow through dense forests of hemlock, spruce and pine, and I think their color is undoubtedly owing to that fact. On Thursday the 17th, Mr. W. and myself went about two miles and a half up stream and had the only good fishing that we had while we were there; we got 170 in half a day—our total catch for the trip did not exceed 300. Our poor luck need not discourage anyone who wants to go there, for everything was against us; the water was too high—it rained a great portion of the time, and we did not know where to fish. Of one thing the angler may be certain, he will catch a large number of fish, but they will be very small, the average being about six or seven inches in length.

On Saturday, June 19, we walked from Dobbins' to Mr. Kitzmiller's, a distance of about fourteen miles, and on Sunday morning we started in our wagon for home. The road runs through one of the most beautiful forests that I ever saw; it is very dense and is an excellent place for deer. About five miles from Kitzmiller's there is the loveliest view I ever saw in these mountains; it is on the left hand side as we went out, just where the "National Pike" intersects with the road to Kitzmiller's. Some three or four miles further on we pass the old "Pendleton" house, and just below it on the crown of the hill which commands the bridge over the North Branch of the Potomac is Fort Pendleton, which was built during the late war and was occupied by what is known here as the "Bloody Sixth" Virginia Infantry. I asked one of the natives if the troops ever did any fighting. "Oh, yes!" said he, "there was scarcely a man in the regiment who did not have a black eye, or carry his nose in a sling!"

At the foot of this hill the North Branch flows, looking very different from what it did when we crossed it on the rode from Dobbin's, within five miles of its head. About six o'clock that night we reached home, three of the wildest looking men that were ever seen. When I looked at myself in a mirror for the first time in two weeks, I said, "can this distressed looking object be ALLEGHANY."

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA AS A GAME COUNTRY.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It has been my good fortune to be favored with several interviews with M. A. Williams, Esq., Surveyor General of the State of Florida. This gentleman has been personally engaged in surveying in various portions of the State for over a quarter of a century, and possesses a personal knowledge of each section thereof. In compliance with my request he favored me with his views, which you will oblige by publishing. I may remark that Mr. Williams has been engaged for the last six months in surveying the region between the Caloosahatchie, Big Cypress, and the gulf, and is personally familiar with the region referred to.

AL FRESCO.

FERNANDINA, July 29th, 1875.

DR. KENWORTHY—Dear Sir: I promised to give you what information I had with regard to South Florida as a game country.

If there is in the United States a district of country that can excel the Caloosahatchie and the country south and east from it to the Big Cypress and Everglades, in its attractions to the sportsman, it must indeed be a wonderful country for game. The quail, wild ducks, wild turkey and deer are as plentiful in this region as the most ardent sportsman could desire; and then the Caloosahatchie and Charlotte Harbor abound in fish—in fact it can't be excelled in the quantity, quality, and variety of the fishes. During Winter the climate is unsurpassed, cool enough for healthful exercise, and never cold enough for discomfort. The country

is open and the land firm. A horse at full speed can be ridden almost anywhere without roads or paths. Nowhere else that I know of can the sportsman have such variety. Upon the water there is good fishing, unsurpassed in any country; numerous water birds with rare plumage, and sea shells of great variety and beauty. Upon the land, if I were to attempt to describe the quantity of wild turkeys and deer, I should hardly be believed. I will give one fact: Three Indians who were hunting upon the borders of the Big Cypress, and in a short distance of my camp, killed, in fifteen days, ninety-seven deer, and as they killed these deer for the hides, they killed only such a were large, and the skins of which were saleable.

The sportsman, to enjoy fully a few months' sojourn in this region, should go prepared to take care of himself. It would be best that several gentlemen should unite, get a good boat, good tents, the necessary provisions, and a good cook; and for exploring and hunting in the country south of the Caloosahatchie, it would be necessary to have a light wagon and two mules for transportation. Nowhere else on the American continent could a party, supplied as I have indicated, find a better field for hunting, or a climate more pleasant, and greater attractions upon land and water.

With regard to poisonous snakes and insects, let me say that during the Winter months mosquitoes are not at all troublesome, and poisonous snakes are rare. During last Spring and Summer I traveled one thousand miles, and my entire party saw and killed only four rattlesnakes.

Yours respectfully,

M. A. WILLIAMS.

SOME RULES FOR SAFETY IN SAILING.

In our last issue we printed some suggestions with regard to boat sailing and the care necessary to prevent accident. We now give some practical rules for the management of sail boats and small yachts which we commend to the attention of our nautical readers. A close observance of them will prevent accident and add much to the comfort of sailing. They will be invaluable to the tyro at boat sailing and fill a want in this direction which has long been felt. They have been contributed by a valued correspondent:—

1. Know, before you leave your anchorage, or wharf, that everything is in order, especially your tack and pennant for reefing.
2. Always carry a compass. A whaleboat's compass answers nicely in a small sailboat.
3. Boats of any considerable draft—one and a half foot and more—should carry a lead line, the first fathom marked off legibly in feet. This will prove to be very valuable in finding channels in the night, and fogs.
4. Never make your halliards nor sheets fast by hitching or knotting. They should be made fast either by sufficient turns around the cleat, or by a simple draw-knot, which any boatman can show you.
5. When the wind is very strong and puffy, pass the sheet once around the cleat and hold the end in your hand.
6. Always keep the halliards and sheets in order, by carefully coiling them so that they will render from the top of the coil.
7. Never sit to the leeward of your helm, nor allow anyone else to sit where their position will interfere with the free play of your tiller.
8. Never jibe a sail when the wind is blowing freshly, unless it be a necessity. If you must jibe, do so with your peak settled.
9. Never jibe a sail with the sheet wide off. Trim in your sheet rapidly as you press up your helm, take a turn around the cleat, and ease the strain when the sail passes over, by letting go your sheet as your direction from the wind may require. As a rule, it is better to go about.
10. When, from a heavy sea, a boat refuses to mind her helm, and misses stays, to get her on the other tack you must perform what is called wearing. This is done by settling the peak of your sail, and following the directions above for jiving. Once jibed, haul up your peak, trim in your sheet, and bring her on her course.
11. In heavy winds and high waves a boat will sail better, and be safer with the sheet started a little. Very few boats sail well at any time, when the sheet is trimmed down flat.
12. Never luff a small boat in rough water and high wind, so as to stop her way. When a puff of wind is too strong for your safety, hold the boat on her course and ease off the sheet. The danger of stopping a boat under the above circumstances is, that they are liable to upset when you put up your helm and keep away to fill the sail again. If you boat has lost way, slack off your sheet, put down your helm, and let her fall off. When she has fallen off sufficiently to get a good full on the sail, up helm and trim in rapidly.
13. Always keep an eye to windward, watching the surface of the water for the approach of puffs of wind.
14. Being overtaken by a squall, settle your sail, and tie up snugly, waiting to make sail, until you have felt the weight of the squall, and know how much sail to make. If the squall promises to be very severe you had better come to an anchor.
15. In reefing, take in all sail; trim in your sheet perfectly flat and make secure. Then haul out your clew with your pennant and make fast. Next tie down your tack, then tie in your nettles or reef points with square knots, commencing at either end. In shaking out a reef, the sail being down, reverse this process, commencing to untie your reef points at the middle and working to the end. Keep to the windward of your sail.
16. In running off dead before the wind be careful not to jibe. If the wind is heavy it is safer to run with peak settled. In rough water, running off, look out that your boom, striking in the creast of a sea, doesn't trail aft and jibe your sail. This is called tipping. To prevent this bring her more on the wind by putting your helm down. If seas are liable to comb over on your quarter or stern they can be broken by trailing a buoy or basket, or two oars lashed together, about five fathoms astern. This drag will also steady the motion of your boat.
17. Never carry sail for the sake of carrying it.
18. Never sail strange waters without a chart, or what is better, without a pilot.
19. As a stranger to them, avoid tide-rips and whirls.
20. Be cool in emergencies. If sailing with company, do not let them distract your attention from the management of your boat.
21. Remember that on the wind the starboard tack has the right of way over the port; and that a vessel sailing on the wind has the right of way over one that has her sheet off.

These rules apply to cat rigged boats especially. In the main they apply to sloop rigged boats also.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. If alone it is convenient to have the peak halliard led aft.
2. The average of boats sail in moderate winds and smooth waters within four points of the wind.
3. A boat on the wind sails better with the gaff to the leeward of the topping-lift.
4. Keep your boom well set up.
5. The upper and outer half of your sail gives the most of your speed when you are on the wind.
6. If your boat carries a lee helm, watch her.
7. In keeping your boat off from the wind, where your room is limited, pull up your board and flat your sheet. Settling the peak also helps this movement.
8. Learn to work your boat by sitting down.
9. Finally, if you don't know that you know how to manage a boat in every particular, hire a competent man to go with you and teach you.

C. J. K. J.

THE ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.—The practical value and influence of a home magazine serving the dual purpose of instruction and amusement is clearly shown in the widely extended circulation of the *Illustrated Household Magazine*—formerly *Wood's Household Magazine*. It is essentially a magazine for the household. The selections are made with judgment and the original articles (stories, &c.) written with taste and ability. The extremely moderate price of \$1.00 per annum places it within the reach of all classes, to whom it judiciously and ably caters. See advertisement.

—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad is one of the best routes from New York to the Thousand Islands, time only about 12 hours, and close connections with the N. Y. Central Railroad.

Fish Culture.

FISH CULTURE:

ITS ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND PROGRESS.

BY ICHTHYOS.—NUMBER FIVE.

THE selection of a proper site for a fish farm is a matter of vital importance, in order to attain success in fish breeding. Indeed, if any mistake is made in the selection in which any natural feature is wanting, no possible application of art can remedy the defect. In locating a farm art may overcome a lack of soil elements, so that the land may be made adapted to the multiform products of husbandry through skilled labor. It is well therefore to make a careful and painstaking survey of different sites, and select that only which combines the most numerous and natural facilities for pisciculture. The American people are so easily fired with enthusiasm in the contemplation of any new enterprise that their zeal often gets the better of their discretion, and thousands of dollars are needlessly thrown away, which might have been saved by forecast, discrimination and patient investigation. They often rush into new and untried pursuits with no other results than defeat and loss.

It is not the plan of the writer to throw undue discouragements in the way of those who propose entering upon this new industrial pursuit, but simply to state facts as they have occurred in the experience of others. The assertion so often repeated by injudicious enthusiasts that any farmer who has a spring on any portion of his farm can enter at once upon successful fish culture, at little or no outlay of expense in time or money, must be taken *cum grano salis*, and pondered over some time before any investment of money or outlay is made, for nine times out of ten the most sanguine will become convinced that appearances are as deceiving in fish culture as in any other enterprise, and frequently more so. There are no doubt in many portions of the country, valuable springs, yet they do not all combine the necessary requisites for a first class fish farm. Probably in this new industry there are destined to be more failures than have occurred in any other field of labor in this country, without the observance of more caution than people are willing to exercise. It is well to give this matter careful thought before hazarding much labor or expense.

The principal points which should be sought for in a model trout farm are:—

1. An ample and unfailing supply of pure cold water is necessary, indeed indispensable.
2. Sufficient height of spring above the selected site, to give ample fall for the construction of tanks, ponds and race-ways.
3. Ample and constant protection from surface water, an absolute control of all overflow, derived from freshets and melting of snow.
4. Such railroad facilities, if possible, as will insure daily connection with large cities, in order to secure a ready sale of fish.

For ascertaining the average value of the water, the only proper time is during the hottest and driest portion of the season, when the flow of the water is at its minimum rate, and the temperature at its maximum. First examine the water as regards its temperature, and if too warm, further investigation or expense is unnecessary. If it is found to be above 65°, the stream is unfit for trout culture, and only fit for breeding bass, pickerel, or perch, which thrive in water at an elevation of 75°; though trout may thrive in water at a temperature still higher than 65° as has been demonstrated by the California Commissioners of Fisheries. It must be borne in mind as the distance increases from the spring through the series of ponds, the water is addicted to growing much warmer, that while the source of supply maintains constantly a temperature of 55° to 60°, the lower ponds may reach 70°. But if the fall is considerable, the water throughout may be kept aerated, and the fish will be lively though the temperature is materially increased. The rule is that the colder the water, the lower the temperature the spawn are subjected to during incubation, the more healthy the fry will be if the water does not become so cold as to form ice, in which case it would be fatal to the vitality of the eggs. Springs which supply the hatching houses of the most successful fish farms maintain a temperature of 45° to 55°. It is true the higher the temperature of the water, the sooner incubation is effected; but while this is evident, the increased temperature is supposed to favor fungoid growths upon the fishes, which in spite of the utmost vigilance, sometimes appear in the hatching trays or rearing tanks and destroy large numbers of the fry. Nothing is gained by forcing incubation, for the cold water seems by nature to agree with the small fry when hatched, and conspires to produce a healthy progeny if used in hatching. The salmonidæ all require cold and pure water, indeed their native haunts hint plainly to the pisciculturist that if he would succeed he must imitate nature in the selection of his springs and in the construction of his ponds.

In view of this fact, attempts on the part of fish farmers have been made to keep down the temperature by passing the water for hatching purposes through refrigerators filled with ice, but in the main all such experiments, besides being attended with great expense, have resulted in failures, even when practised on small scales.

Many fish require a high temperature. Shad eggs will not come to maturity in water in the process of hatching below 70°, and it is said that gold fish, (*Cyprinus auratus*), have been bred even where the thermometer indicated a hundred degrees. But trout, owing to their peculiar nature, require a temperature not higher than 55° if we would expect the spawn to produce healthy and vigorous young.

To be Continued.

THE VIRGINIA FISH LAW.—This law, one of the best on the statute books of Virginia, prohibits the catching of fish with seines in the waters of the State for the space of two months, from the 15th of June to the 15th August, and the fine for violation is \$500 and confiscation of boat and fishing tackle; but to secure conviction some one must first become an informer, and this is enough to prevent almost any honest man from interfering. Of course it is not to be supposed that the various Commonwealth's attorneys are to become spies and detectives; consequently the law is of no effect.

The Potomac River is protected by no such law, and constant seine-hauling has destroyed the fish supply of that river, and the fishermen from that section are now coming down the bay, fishing along the shore and violating the law of Virginia with impunity, and unless they are summarily dealt with, we may soon expect our waters to be like the Potomac, and one of the greatest sources of income of the State broken up. These fishermen come well equipped and armed to the teeth; they catch the fish, pack them in ice, and ship them to Washington city, Georgetown, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other Northern cities in large quantities, and they are so bold that at times, when their stock of ice runs low, they come up to this city, purchase ice, repack their fish and ship them from here. This nefarious conduct is not only contrary to law, but it is breaking up an industry that brings millions to this city every year, and our own law-abiding fishermen will not be the only sufferers. Sometimes these poachers are arrested, but generally no one saw them lift the seine from the water with the fish in it, and the fact of the seine being in the boat, the fish on board packed, and all the usual preparations for seine-fishing, are not accepted as proof.

We call upon the proper authorities to see that the law is enforced, and our fishermen should assist them.—[*Norfolk Times*.]

If the Protective club, newly formed in Norfolk, will undertake the business of prosecuting offenders it will prevent odium attaching to individuals.—[*Ed*.]

—An article on fishing in the sports department of the Brooklyn *Eagle* last week made pointed reference to the fact that in order to afford a few ignorant fishermen the means of gaining a few more dollars by taking fish out of season and too young for market use, hundreds of people employed in the various occupations connected with the Summer angling business of the island were practically cut off from their employment. We could wish that a remedy for this state of things might be speedily reached. Angling this season along our island coast has not been encouraging by any means, and once favorite resorts, like South Oyster Bay and Coney Island Creek, yield no sport of any account.

Natural History.

CONFIDENCES OF WILD FOWL.—Mr. A. C. McIntyre, the well-known photographer at Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence River, who takes such charming views among the Thousand Islands, succeeded this Summer in photographing a ruffed grouse on her nest, placing the instrument within a few feet of her. After her eggs had been laid, workmen proceeded to build a Summer cottage near the spot, but took pains not to disturb her, and in course of time she became so tame that she declined to leave her nest and hatched out a dozen chicks. Stereoscopes of these, which we consider desirable for a naturalist's cabinet, can be had by sending orders to Alexandria Bay.

Another even more remarkable case of confidence came to our knowledge last Spring, with reference to a woodcock that was found last May by the venerable sculptor, John C. King, of Boston, in the area under one of the windows of his studio, in a thickly settled part of the city, where it was supposed he fell after striking one of the numerous telegraph wires overhead. When picked up he was apparently unhurt and fed well until his death, six days after, eating earth worms which he would take from his flat water vessel after shaking them well to rid them of dirt, and swallow whole. He took his bath daily as regularly as a canary bird. Being allowed the run of the room he didn't beat against anything, and rarely flew at all, generally trotting around his corner of the room, not being afraid of people in the least. At daylight one day, he was heard taking his bath, and at breakfast time was dead.

PINNATED GROUSE IN ENGLAND.—Frank Buckland, Esq., makes the following reference in London *Land and Water* of July 17th, to the lot of eggs of pinnated grouse recently forwarded to England by the publishers of this journal for Richard Valentine, Esq., President of the Wisconsin Poultry Association. We regret that ill luck continues to attach to these experiments. Mr. Valentine has individually expended already more than \$100 in these ventures, and his perseverance deserves better success:—

PRAIRIE GROUSE EGGS.—I have received the following letter:—"I received, three days ago, a consignment of eggs of pinnated grouse (prairie fowl) from Mr. Richard Valentine, President of Wisconsin Poultry Association, with request to forward them to Mr. Price, Bala, in care of Mr. Cross, Liverpool, and did so. I have since received another small lot of eggs without instructions to their disposal, and believe that I can place them in no more appreciative hands than yours, and so forward them to you by to day's steamer England for Liverpool, also in care of Mr. Cross, 51 Aldhull street, Liverpool. Mr. Valentine, you will remember, sent the lots over last year, but the result was a failure. He hopes for better success this time."—CHARLES HALLOCK, (FOREST AND STREAM,) 17 Chatham street, New York, June 24. A boy arrived somewhere about one or two in the morning with a telegram from Mr. Cross, of Liverpool, to say the above-mentioned eggs were coming, and the next morning they arrived in due course, carefully packed, but the straw, etc., was covered with mildew, and some of the eggs were broken. I took the lot up to Mr. Bartlett, at the Zoological, and we divided those that promised to hatch out. Mr. Bartlett kindly put those I gave him under a hen, the others I sent on to Mr. Overton, Windsor Great Park, asking him to place them immediately under a sitting hen. I am afraid the result of either lot of eggs will not be very satisfactory, as I found in one of the eggs broken that in this instance the development of the chick inside had considerably progressed. The carrying of birds' eggs for a long distance is a subject which deserves much more serious attention than it has hitherto received.—FRANK BUCKLAND.

HARMLESS RATTLESNAKES.

EAST HAMPTON, Conn., August 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

There lives a fellow in this town, two miles from my house, who has caught and has in his possession a large rattlesnake. He handles and fondles the snake with impunity, putting it in his bosom, winding it about his neck, pinching its back until it seems angered or enraged. Al this is common with snake charmers, we know, but for this fellow, without any artificial means whatever, with the snake as lively, poisonous, and deadly as when taken from its den, we do not understand. Give us the secret. Yours respectfully, GEO. BEVIN.

The habits of the venomous snakes are by no means clearly defined, or intimately understood by naturalists; or perhaps we should say that their habits so vary in different seasons and localities, that authorities differ in describing their habits and peculiarities. The rattlesnake is slow in its movements, and seldom attempts to bite unless provoked—allowing itself handled without resistance. In the Spring of the year its bite is not usually fatal. Before biting it throws itself into a fighting attitude, and invariably gives warning. They appear also to form a sort of attachment for those who have the temerity to cultivate their acquaintance. Your neighbor therefore exercises no special power over them, beyond taking advantage of these peculiarities. In all venomous reptiles, such as the viper, rattlesnake, or cobra de capello, there are two large fangs or teeth that issue from the upper jaw, (aside from the teeth used in taking food) hanging out over the lower jaw, and connecting with the poison sac. If these fangs are extracted, their bite becomes harmless. Possibly the "fellow" referred to has extracted these fangs, and is thus enabled to astonish the natives with impunity. We do not by any means regard "foolin'" with snakes as a rational pastime to be encouraged. We once had a friend in Florida given to investigating the snake family, who was finally bitten by an insignificant little reptile of the viper species, and though he made light of the wound, it caused his death in a few hours.

—A burrowing owl, (genus *spheotyto*, Groger,) was captured last Sunday in this city in an up-town house, where it flew into the scuttle. It is a very fine specimen, and can be seen alive at the establishment of J. R. Wallace, taxidermist, 17 North William street. There is only one species of this bird in this country, but it is found in great abundance west of the Mississippi River. There is no evidence that this bird was ever caged. He appears to be merely a wanderer from his native prairie, at least a thousand miles due west. He is an active little fellow, and none the worse for his long journey.

THOSE BLACK SQUIRRELS.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I would like to have the address of that Waukeegan gentleman, so that I can send him a mess of black squirrels this Fall, as I am positive I can. I was talking to one of the sons of the late Archibald Clybourn, whose widow lives near where I do, and he says he has seen black squirrels on his farm not five miles from the city limits as late as two years ago. CHICAGO SPORTSMAN.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, August 8, 1875. }

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending August 7th, 1875:—

- One Anaconda, *Eunectes murinus*. Hab. Nicaragua. Presented by Dr. Paul T. Ferrer.
- Two Gray Squirrels, *Sciurus Carolinensis*. Presented by Master Wm. A. Lilliendahl.
- Two Nonpareils, *Cyanospiza ciris*. Presented by Mr. James Moran.
- Five Horned Toads. Presented by Dr. Theophilus Kramer.
- Seven Sea Lions, *Eumetopias stelleri*.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

For Forest and Stream.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF MARYLAND.

IT is somewhat surprising in these days of rash speculations, doubtful railroad enterprises, bank failures &c., that the attention of capitalists and persons seeking safe investments for their money, has not been more attracted by the numerous advantages held out by the fertile agricultural lands of the Southern States. It is true that such investments cannot hold out the unnatural inducements of large semi-annual dividends upon heavily watered stock, but the investor has the satisfaction of knowing that his money cannot be spirited away, and that with proper care and attention upon his part there can be no shrinkage in its marketable value although the revenue derived from it may not equal that received from his more fashionable investment for a few years only. The eyes of capitalists, however, are slowly and gradually opening to the realization that good land, returning a cash revenue of five and six per cent., with the priceless comforts, luxuries and independence of a country life are, after all, preferable to the constant constitutional wear and tear attendant upon the continual excitement of watching the sudden rise and fall of stocks or government securities.

With the close of the war, and its consequent revolution in the social, agricultural and financial status of the Southern people, came the vexed problem of, what shall we do with our large tracts of land? In a majority of these instances, owing to unfavorable location, or to a previous lack of works of internal and public improvement, this question has remained unsolved to the present day, but will, sooner or later, force itself prominently before

he public eye. The sooner this is done the better, and the sooner foreign or outside capital is induced to take hold of this immense, but not productive source of national wealth, the better it will be for the country at large and the people themselves individually. The old system of landed proprietor and overseer is strictly among the things of the past. The overseer of the past is, in many instances, now the moneyed man of the two, while the vast tracts of uncultivated land everywhere noticeable in the Southern States are in striking contrast with the thrift and enterprise which characterize the Northern and New England farms. Fresh capital must be induced and new blood, with a fresh set of ideas must be infused into the veins which have steadily plodded, or rather slumbered on in their well-beaten track for the past half century.

Of all the sections of country thus looking forward and inviting populization, none can offer greater inducements either to the capitalist or to the energetic farmer than can the Southern counties of the Western shore of Maryland. Enjoying as they do geographical and climatic advantages unsurpassed by any section in this country—with a rich, kind and fertile soil, it is astonishing that so little should be known about them. Washed on their Eastern boundary by the broad waters of the Chesapeake Bay—whose bottom abounds in exhaustless stores of oysters, and whose tributaries affording easy and ready access to the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, are filled with every variety of fish, crabs and terrapins; they offer inducements unequalled by any other section of country in the South.

Previous to the war, and to the abolishment of the old regime of slave labor, land in Anne Arundel, Prince George, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties commanded prices ranging from a hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre—and with but little offered in the market even at these figures. Very large farms, or plantations, as they were then styled, embracing from one to three thousand acres of land were numerous, and farmers raising from one to three hundred hogsheads of tobacco, with a proportionate amount of cereals annually found themselves in receipt of incomes ranging from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

The entire revolution consequent upon the close of the war, strange to say, found nearly all in this section in debt. What previously would have been regarded simply as a small matter, now assumed such huge proportions that the abolishment of slave labor necessitated the employment of hired labor, which was then scarce, and for which cash money had to be paid. Under such a state of affairs many of the oldest farmers succumbed, while for several years the younger ones plodded on, gradually diminishing in numbers as they became conscious of the necessities of the times and the only cure for the existing evil—work. Large tracts of land had to be divided up into small ones—desirable labor had to be introduced, and especially outside capital and energy had to be invited. Large quantities of land subject to mortgage were thrown upon the market with no purchasers, until land which a few years previous could not have been purchased for \$150 per acre was freely offered at \$40 and \$50 per acre. Such a state of affairs could not possibly exist for any length of time, and now at last the prospects of this section of Maryland are brighter than they have been for years.

Under a State government whose wise policy has been to open up this fertile section of country by works of internal improvement—these counties now offer great and special inducements to persons seeking landed investments. Within the past few years the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad has been completed, running from Baltimore to Washington, and with its main stem extending to the Potomac River at Pope's Creek, a distance of eighty miles, through the centre of Anne Arundel, Prince George, and Charles Counties. In addition to this about fifty miles of the Southern Maryland Railroad, extending from Washington to Drum Point, has been completed. The Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad is in course of construction, and the Drum Point Road—running from Baltimore via Annapolis, through Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties is also under contract. All along the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Road great improvements are manifest. Saw and grist mills have sprung up, while at many of the stations thriving little towns are beginning to appear. A number of Pennsylvania farmers, induced by the fertility and cheapness of these lands, have disposed of their farms in that State at high prices and have removed to this section where fine farming lands, with good improvements in the way of houses, barns, &c., can now be purchased at prices varying from \$40 to \$75 per acre. The soil is a kind, quick loam, easily cultivated, and especially adapted to the growth of fruits, cereals, &c. Labor is abundant at prices varying from \$10 to \$12 per month with rations, and taxes are almost nominal. Within fifty miles of either Baltimore or Washington the farmers are rapidly turning their attention to the cultivation of market supplies, and their experience so far has been very satisfactory.

The hunting and fishing in the counties of the Western shore of Maryland is probably unsurpassed in any section of this country. The waters of the Chesapeake Bay, with its tributaries, creeks, inlets, &c., annually hold out great and special inducements both to the sportsman and the fisherman, at all seasons of the year, owing to the great variety of game and fish which abound there. Oysters, shad, rock, white, and yellow perch, herring and catfish, with crabs and diamond-back terrapins, abound in exhaustless supplies in these waters.

From the middle of August until the first appearance of frost the marshes and low river lands are covered with countless thousands of ortolan and reed birds. Partridges are plentiful, and blue wing, canvass back, bald pate and red head ducks are annually killed by the thousands. With such luxuries, ever ready at hand, and such advantages of a healthful climate, good society, churches, schools, low taxes, proximity to four of the best markets in the United States, and rich lands at unreasonably low prices, is it not surprising that the thrifty New England farmers seeking new homes, and capital seeking desirable investments have not been more attracted by this section of Maryland, which is surely destined to become the garden spot of America.

NEDO.

THE MELON TRADE OF FLORIDA.—Notwithstanding the fact that the first venture of the Floridian fruit growers in shipping melons to Chicago resulted unsuccessfully, there are offered inducements to repeat the experiment with more prospect of success. The melon growers of Central Florida shipping direct to this market via Fernandina have met with better fortune. One gentleman has shipped \$10,000 worth, half of which was profit. The crop has averaged over forty cents per melon, or about \$400 per acre. But this is nothing to the performance of one man, who is reported to have netted \$1,600 from three-quarters of an acre of cucumbers. The capacities of Florida for fruit and early vegetable culture are unrivaled; early peaches could be shipped here as well as anything else, but this particular fruit does not appear to have received much attention. Although orange culture will probably always take the lead, there are other branches of fruit culture which would pay almost as well, and not require the long and weary waiting before results could be seen. The cork tree is said to thrive there, and specimens were exhibited at the recent Duval county fair.

Florida now has all the great West and Northwest for a market, and can draw her supplies, such as flour, bacon, etc., from these without their having to pass over the tedious route via New York. Melons are now shipped direct to Chicago via Thomasville, over the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. The Thomasville *Enterprise* of a recent date says:—"The passing of these long trains over the Gulf road to Albany powerfully suggests the importance of the connecting link between Thomasville and Monticello, which would shorten the route more than 100 miles, and enable the Floridians to reach their markets in the great Northwest a day sooner than can now be done."

The Kennel.



THE FOREST AND STREAM CUP.—The above cut represents the ice pitcher presented by us at the recent Watertown Bench Show. We had selected as an appropriate engraving the picture of Mr. Raymond's fine Laverack setter bitch, Fairy, which a short time before appeared in our columns. It may be considered a coincidence the cup was awarded by the judges to Fairy.

CHICAGO BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.—Extensive arrangements are being made for the greatest show of dogs which has ever been held in this country, to be held in the exhibition building at Chicago from January 25th to 28th, 1876, under the auspices of the National Poultry Association and in connection with their show of fowls and pigeons. A list of premiums will in due time be published in our columns. We wish to keep this affair before the public. The judges in awarding prizes in the sporting classes will, if two dogs or bitches of equal merit are exhibited in the same class, one with pedigree and the other without, award the prize to the one which has a pedigree, but in no case will a dog or bitch with pedigree receive a prize over a superior one without pedigree. The following named gentlemen have consented to act as judges in any of the sporting classes in which they do not exhibit, viz.:

H. J. Edwards, Chicago, Ill.; E. F. Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio; Arnold Burges, Maysville, Ky.; L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Canada; Horace Smith, of FOREST AND STREAM, New York.

HOW TO EUCHEE DOG THIEVES.—John W. Munson, of St. Louis, had two cockers stolen from him in March. The Missouri Sportsmen's Club, of which Mr. Munson is Secretary, offered a reward of \$50 for information that would lead to the detection and conviction of the thieves. The notices appeared in all the papers of St. Louis the day after the dogs were stolen, and that night two cut-throat looking creatures came to Mr. M.'s house and informed him they had his dogs; had bought them from a boy who stole them; refused to deliver the boy up, and would return the dogs for \$50 cash down and no questions answered. Finding all attempts to argue any of the "moral" points with them

useless, Mr. M. signaled a policeman, and marched the fellows off to jail. The following day a detective recovered the dogs and returned them to their owner. It could not be proved that the two men who had offered to return them for the money had stolen them, and after keeping them in jail five days they were released. The Missouri Sportsmen's Club is empowered to offer as high as \$100 for the detection of dog or gun thieves, and its members feel safe in the possession of their dogs, as very few of the scoundrels will take the chances of detection, knowing that the club will prosecute to the bitter end of the law. It would be well for clubs in other cities to adopt some means of joint protection against thieves.

THE DOG ORDINANCE.—Mr. Bergh has done something very sensible in writing to the Board of Aldermen of this city asking them to repeal the dog ordinance of last Summer, by which all unfortunate dogs found loose, or that could be enticed from their owners, or stolen by roughs and street gamins, were delivered at so much per head to a dog-pound master, and by him tortured to death. Mr. Bergh, in his letter, advocates the theory that hydrophobia, if it exists at all, is the rarest of all diseases, and suggests that if anything could produce madness it would be the treatment to which dogs are subjected at this season of the year. Notwithstanding all the scandal of last Summer we fear Mr. Bergh's letter will have no effect; there is too good a "job" in this dog matter for it to be dropped, and the disgraceful scenes of last season are likely to be reproduced.

DOG FARES.—We print herewith copies of orders by Northwestern Railway and Illinois Central, which have been issued by the officers of the companies. The charges heretofore made by some of the baggagemen for carrying dogs have been unreasonable, and this is a step in the right direction. We are happy to state that the Washington City and Virginia Midland Railroad also carries hunting dogs free of charge. By and by we anticipate that all will do it.

(CIRCULAR NO. 17.)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Chicago, Ill., July 27th, 1875.

Train Baggage.

Until otherwise advised, Dogs will be carried in baggage cars free (provided their owners or party in charge present their own transportation ticket or pass), and you are not allowed to collect or authorized to receive any remuneration for their transportation.

You will inform persons presenting dogs that they will be carried only at the risk of the owner. Respectfully,

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, Gen'l Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT'S OFFICE,
W. H. Stennett, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill., June 29th, 1875.

Train Baggage.

From this date and until further notice Dogs will be carried in baggage cars free, and you are not allowed to collect or authorized to receive any remuneration for their transportation.

You will inform persons presenting dogs that they will be carried only at the risk of the owner. Respectfully,

(Signed) M. HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.

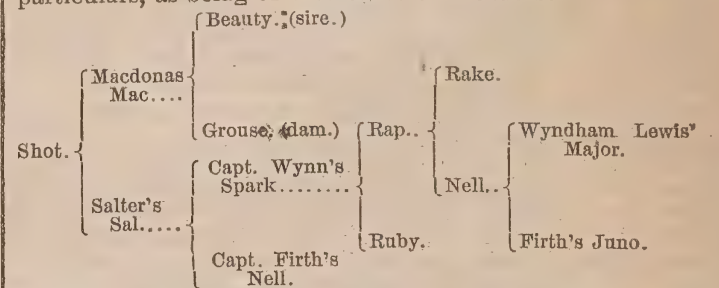
"SHOT."

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 25th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The pedigree of Plunket and the article on Ranger, in No. 24, of 22d inst, suggest my taking the liberty of giving you the pedigree of my dog, Shot, No. 1,762 Kennel Club Stud Book. Shot was brought out to me by a friend from England, and was bred by Dr. J. H. Salter, of Darcy House, Tolleshunt, Essex, and is by Macdonas's Mac, own brother to Plunket, whose pedigree, as given by your correspondent "Warwick," corresponds with that furnished by Dr. Salter. Shot's mother was Dr. Salter's Sal. Sal was by Capt. Wynne's Spark, out of Capt. Firth's Nell, by Mr. Wyndham Lewis' Major, out of Capt. Firth's Juno. Spark was by Mr. Coates' Rap, out of Ruby, by Hutchinson's Bob, etc., etc. Shot is the true blood red, or bay, and is of magnificent proportions. He and four brothers and sisters took prizes at good shows before they were eighteen months old. Shot has taken prizes at Halstead, Beery St. Edmonds, and Birmingham, in 1872, at Wolverhampton and Maldon in 1873, and at Stratford, first prize, in 1874, etc.

We give the extended pedigree of Shot, and some further particulars, as being of interest to our readers:—



Mac is own brother to Plunket from the next litter; ran in the Dinoring stakes, (puppies,) Vaynol trials, 1871, beating Mr. R. L. Price's Bee, after which Mac and Bee had a trial with Don and Ruby, and the prize was awarded to the latter brace. Mac was a small, compact wiry dog, blood red in color, excepting a small white speck on his breast; was offered to a friend for £30 in 1871, and was eighteen months old; he is now dead. Shot was awarded second prize at Malden in 1873, and other prizes at local shows, but was not awarded any prize at the Birmingham show in 1872, on that occasion Capt. Cooper's Ranger taking first, and Mr. Shorthose's Ben the second prize, and for bitches Capt. Cooper's Ellie taking first, and Mr. Llewellyn's Carrie, (although not a pure Irish,) taking second prize. Regarding our correspondent saying that Ruby was by Hutchinson's Bob, we cannot say if she was or not, but would be inclined to think that what he said was correct, as he is so correct in the other portions of the pedigree of Shot, excepting taking a prize at Birmingham in 1872. We would add that Shot was entered at the Crystal Palace Show in

June, 1873, in the Irish setter class. Did not receive any prize, nor was he commended, and was priced at £52 10s. At all English shows they are apt to put a high figure on their stock; for instance, Macdona's Ruth, priced at £1,000—a mere absurdity. Mr. A. W. Hall, of Claremont, Millbrook, Southampton, England, has an Irish setter bitch, sister to the above mentioned Shot, which is priced at £31 10, and was bred by Mr. J. H. Salter.

—From the kennel of Lord Downs, Danby Lodge, York shire, England, Messrs. Seeley & Stevens, of Burling Slip, of this city, have just imported a liver and gray and white pointer dog named Rap. This dog was bred by Jno. Armstrong, game-keeper to the Earl of Carlisle; got by Lord Carlisle's Rap out of his Bess; Lord Carlisle's Rap got by Lord Downs' Shot out of Wilson's Staffa; Bess got by the Hon. Noel Hill's Blunder out of Mr. Shaw's Helen; Shot got by Drake out of Spot, by Rap out of Dell; Spot by Brag out of Sal.

CAPT. J. P. WHITE'S KENNEL.

SAYANNAH, GA., July 25th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A few days ago I with some friends, was invited by Capt. J. P. White, of this city, to take a look at his kennel of dogs, and thinking it might be of some little interest to your readers hereaways to know something about the best dogs we have, I send you an account of the same. Capt. White has his kennel arranged as well as could be, not only for the comfort of its inmates, but for looks also, each dog having his house separate from the rest, and under the sheltering shade of either a fine, large, fig or plum tree, with a large yard for them to run loose or for exercise when not taken out.

Taking the pointers first, we come to Snipe or "Old Reliability," a black and white dog who, though not the handsomest, stands at the head of all sporting dogs in this section for all the qualities that are requisite in a first-class dog, and I understand is of the same stock as Mr. A. C. Waddell's celebrated bitch, Dream, now dead, his dam being a full sister to that of Dream. Snipe is by W. C. Cozen's Snipe, out of B. B. Ferrill's Belle. We next come to Fan, a large English liver colored bitch, pedigree not known, and lastly to Shot, a very large orange and white dog, the property of Col. Clinch, of Georgia. He is a fine looking dog all over, with the exception of his tail, which does not taper as much as it should.

At the head of the setters we find Yock, a very large, deep chestnut and white Irish setter, an account of whom, with his mate, Gypsy, I wrote you some time ago. His pedigree is as follows: By J. W. Cunningham's imp. Yock, Sr., out of J. C. Craft's imp. Flora. Following him come Gypsy, a dark chestnut Irish setter bitch from imported stock. Juno, liver and white bitch, by Paul Haskill's orange and white setter, Grouse, out of R. H. Elliott's liver and white bitch, Rosa. Josie, white and red, by David Brook's celebrated dog, Bismarck, and for pedigree on her dam's side I would refer your readers to that of Allin's (H. Smith's) Gyp, in the list of Gildersleeve setters published in your columns under date of December 31st, 1874. Josie belongs to Major Geo. E. Alden, of this city. Dash, liver and white, by J. G. Butler's Sport, out of J. P. White's Juno, and the property of W. F. Scherff. Belle, liver and white; pedigree same as that of Dash, and belonging to Mr. R. Tunno.

Capt. White has also in his kennel quite a number of fine, handsome puppies, among them two black and white pointers by his dog Snipe, out of John Scholl's black and white bitch, Dora. Also three chestnut and chestnut and white setter puppies by Yock, out of Gypsy, four by Yock out of Juno, and five red and white and chestnut and white, by Yock out of Josie.

Grouse, the sire of Juno, was a dog noted for his great endurance, as well as sureness of nose and staunchness. His owner, Mr. Paul Haskell, one of our most thorough and enthusiastic sportsmen, frequently hunted him day in and out for weeks throughout the season, always in company with another dog, who, becoming broken down in a little time, would have to be sent back to the kennel and another taken to be hunted with Grouse, who, at the last, would be as ready to go as at the beginning. Capt. White is expecting to receive in a short time a brace—dog and bitch—of fine black and white setters from one of the finest kennels North, and also intends to get out this Winter from Ireland as fine a blood red setter for breeding purposes as can be got in the Emerald Isle.

GEORGIA.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.
Salmon, *Salmo salar*.
Maskinonge, *Esox nobilior*.
Weakfish.
Striped Bass.
Kingfish.

Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*.
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.
Black Bass, *micropterus nigricans*.
Pike, *Esox lucius*.
Pickerel.
Bluefish.
Sheepshead.

FISH IN MARKET.—The stormy weather of the past week has driven the fish to sea, destroyed pound nets and seines, and disappointed the hopes of anglers. The market slabs have not had their usual full supply in consequence. Prices, however, have not materially changed from those of a week ago. We noticed some splendid specimens of striped bass at Blackford's stand, and some large sheepshead and weakfish at Middleton & Carman's. Three of the bass named weighed 87 lbs. Blackford has some specimens of hawkbill turtle for the Smithsonian Institution, which he always bears in mind.

—Andrew Clerk, Esq. of Maiden Lane, has just returned from the Grand River, in the district of Gaspe, Canada, having left there July 29, with a score of 46 salmon and one grilse to his credit, the largest weighing 28 pounds. Dr. Frank Clerk, his brother, remained behind, hoping to add to his already large tally (for this season,) of 92 salmon and three grilse. The doctor is credited with an achievement of an unusual character, authenticated instances of the kind being very few. He captured two fish that had previously carried away his flies! One fish had the fly in his lips, and the other in his throat. The latter fact is important as indicating that the fish was not incommoded by the hook. It helps to answer the question whether fish feel?

—A contributor in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, treating on fly-fishing for salmon as an art, mentions an instance where he played his fish an hour and a half, during which time, he says: "So severe were the rushes of this fish that I found the brass ring at the end of my

rod-tip cut so nearly through by the friction of the line that I was afraid to use it again." This fish ran sixty yards at a time, and would sometimes keep the ardent angler following at a break-neck pace for 200 yards down stream, without halting. The unfortunate part of the business was that Mr. Sage did not secure his fish, his Indian having bungled in the gaffing. We never knew but one Indian living on the river referred to (the Restigouche) that could gaff a salmon decently, and that one is Larry Pecaie, a most intelligent and reliable half-breed.

NEW JERSEY.—*Carman House, Forked River, August 8.*—The last report sent you was detained *in transitu* so as to prevent its publication in time for your last issue. Since that time some improvement has taken place in the fishing, several parties happily succeeded in making good catches—the highest amounting to seventy-eight weakfish. The fish are taking the hook better than before, which gives some encouragement that there will at least be some good fishing yet. To-day the best catches were Mr. Duffy and Mr. Ives of New York, caught seventeen weakfish in the afternoon, fishing only an hour or so. Amos Bunnell, caught sixteen striped bass of good size, and Antony Parker, thirty-eight weakfish, average weight, two and a half pounds. Sheepshead are daily caught in lots of from two to twelve fish a boat, while bluefish are among the things of the past for the present. We look for good bass fishing every day.

E. H.

Barneget, Kinsey's Ashley House, Aug. 2.—On account of stormy weather and water being very thick the fishing has been very poor during the week. Sheepshead, very few boats out, best catch for one man, 12. On Saturday weakfish running very large (from 1½ to 3 lbs.) were taken in large numbers at the entrance of Double Creek Channel, some boats taking as high as 70. J. Harry Litchfield, of New York, and Mr. Wm. Williamson, of Philadelphia, took 37, 16 and 55 sea bass on three tides off the Stone Piles; they run from ¾ to 2 lbs. E. V. Comeley, M. D. Bailey and Wm. A. Yardley, of Yardleyville, Pennsylvania, 35 of same place. R. N. and J. R. Valentine, of Woodbridge, N. J., 26 weakfish. Eleven members of the Americus club, of Reading, Pa., are among the arrivals to-day.

THE FISHERIES.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending Aug. 5th was 93—35 from Georges, 49 from mackereling, and 9 from the Banks. Amount of Georges codfish brought in, 575,000 pounds, halibut 30,000 pounds; Bank cod 1,180,000 pounds, halibut 30,000 pounds fished. Mackerel 1,500 barrels. The seiners continue to bring in very light fares of mackerel and the supply does not begin to meet the demand. Number 1's have advanced to \$18 3-4 this week, and if the scarcity continues, still higher prices will be realized.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Aug. 6th.*

THE WININNISH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having ended a short season of salmon fishing on the St. Jean, one of the tributaries of the Saguenay, and finding myself so near their haunts, I determined to have a look at the wininnish and see what it was like. The previous week I had met a gentleman at Tadoussac, who had, in a day and a half, killed 43 of these fish; so that my sporting fervor was kindled, as well as my curiosity, to capture a few of this somewhat unfamiliar member of the salmon family. I found them existing in abundance at the headwaters of the Saguenay, at the foot of the Grand and Petit Discharge, where the river discharges from Lake St. John. The fish were in the great eddies on the margin of the rapids and swift water, lazily floating about on the surface of the water, showing their dorsal fins, and feeding on the natural flies which settled on the white, frothy water. They took little notice of the canoe; sometimes we could approach within ten feet of them, and, generally speaking, little notice of our flies. Altogether myself and a friend took over twenty. Nine we took weighed over 3½ pounds, although we plainly saw several much larger. It is said they are often taken as large as 6 and 7 pounds. I should mention that the two days I fished there the weather was very hot—so oppressive that I was not inclined to fish much, and for the same reason the fish may have been disinclined to bite. My guides attributed their indifference to this fact. Now, what are the wininnish? My learned friend, Mr. Whitcher, of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Dominion, says they are a "long-finned trout," or, as Agassiz called them, the "Great Northern Char." To my eye they are the same fish as the Schoodic salmon, which the latter mentioned authority called a "land-locked" salmon. And if there is such a thing as a land-locked salmon, I think the wininnish is one. They look wonderfully like their sea-going relatives lower down on the river, except in point of size. Mr. Whitcher says that the same fish exists all up through the northern water systems as far as Hudson's Bay.

I will only add for the benefit of anglers that an excursion for the wininnish is a perfectly easy and pleasant one to make. Twenty-four hours from Quebec—generally on the same steamboat—finds one at Chicoutimi, the head of navigation on the Saguenay. Here provide subsistence for camping out. Crossing the river, take a buckboard and drive eighteen miles to the house of Tommy Savard. Anglers are hospitably received by Tommy, and taken into his patriarchal family of eleven children. The next day himself, and enough of the eleven to help, will man the birch canoe and take one fifteen miles up the river to the camping and fishing ground at the foot of the Grand Discharge. Of this last birch voyage there is a portage, going up, of one mile over rocks and stones—it seems two. Returning, we left the camping ground at 8 A. M., and at 4:30 P. M. arrived at Chicoutimi. It is desirable, though not necessary, to speak a little French. Most of the *habitués* of that region speak only French. The month of July—probably the first half—is the best time to go.

B. F. BOWLES.

[The wininnish is undoubtedly identical with the land-locked salmon of the Schoodic and Sebec Lakes. It is more common in Canada than is generally known. We ascertained that they are taken freely with the fly in the Stoney Lake chain of waters, back of Peterboro, Ontario, in the month of May only, and were surprised to learn that they reach a size of ten or twelve pounds. We have photographs of these fish.—Ed.]

PERCH FISHING AT BETTERTON, ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

At the mouth of the Sassafras, twenty miles below Havre de Grace, is found the best white perch fishing in the country. It is a favorite resort of Philadelphians, who leave the wharf on the upper side of Chestnut street any day, at 4 P. M., by the Baltimore propellers, which, although not large, furnish excellent accommodations, arrive at Betterton by sunrise, spend a day on the fishing ground, and return by the evening boat, reaching home by six or seven o'clock next morning, being absent only an afternoon and a day. These are the white perch (*Labrax pallidus*), and here, in their natural habitat, are much more game than the same fish in northern waters, and run from a half to a pound and a half

in weight. They breed and spend the early Summer months in the fresh tributaries, but by the first of August drop down to water slightly brackish, where they remain in large schools until October. In August it seems that the bottom is covered for acres with them. The lubberly way is to fish for them with dippy bow lines, or ordinary hand lines, but the angler prefers a springy rod of ten or eleven feet, with a stiffish tip, reel, an easy running multiplier; line small and of flax; hooks long shanked and about the size of a No. 7 O'Shaughnessy trout hook. Three of the latter on snood four or five inches long, are attached to the line by loops, beginning a foot above the sinker, and are five feet apart. The sinker varies in weight from an ounce to three ounces, according to the strength of the tide. The baits are earth worms; pieces of soft or hard crabs, or even slips cut from the sides of the perch. There are known resorts of the fish, and an hour or two before high or low water, until the same time after the turn of the tide, is the time for taking them. As soon as the boat is anchored the rod is extended from sides or stern; the sinker with the baits runs the line from the reel and finds the bottom. There is a pull downward by the perch, a pull upward by the angler, and the tip of the rod is lowered; then another pull, and another perch hooked, and then a third in the same manner, when the angler reels up and lifts his fish on board. On a good day it is not uncommon for three or four fishers to kill from fifty to eighty dozen. The boats are staunch and roomy, and will, with plenty of room, hold four or five anglers. The house at Betterton—a peach port, where the boats stop—is kept by a jolly little fellow named Tommy Crew. He has made a large addition to his house, and has airy, pleasant rooms. His charges are very moderate. With the high bluffs on the eastern, and the islands (Spisutia, a celebrated one for ducks, being one of them) on the western, the fine bay for sailing, and the good fishing, it is a pleasant place of resort.

THADDEUS NORRIS.

"THIS FLY AND THAT FLY."

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I take a special interest in anything relating to the use of artificial flies, or the making of them, having used them for half a century, and for the last forty-five years made thousands of them. The article under the above caption in a recent number of the *FOREST AND STREAM*, by Thaddeus Norris, was quite to my taste, and especially so as the writer evidently understood what he was writing about. Mr. Norris thinks that Mr. Pennell "runs the thing into the ground" by reducing his variety of trout flies to the number of three. I am strongly inclined to agree with Mr. Pennell, if he will allow me to vary the size of each of these three flies so as to suit wind and water. I should not fear to compare baskets with those who want a different fly for every month. Some old practical trout fishers in Scotland would dare to curtail the varieties from three to only one, viz., a lark wing and hare's ear body, (for a small fly,) with which I have heard them say they could kill through all the season; and I have no doubt of it. Experience and observation have demonstrated to me that on certain streams to be successful you must use a small, spare fly of sober color, while on other streams you will kill better with a larger and fuller made fly of gayer tints; for instance, on the River Clyde, in Scotland, above the falls, the above first described fly is essential to success, whereas on the west coast, in those streams that come from the highlands and run right into the sea, you will be more successful with a fly two or three times the size of the former; or on any of the small lakes which abound in that country, the most of which contain trout, a good sized fly is not objectionable, regulated always by the roughness or smoothness of the surface of the water. The little experience I have had in fly fishing in the West for trout has been in small brooks in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and near to the Mississippi River, and that experience has led to the conclusion that the trout in those localities are not so nice about either the size or color of the fly offered to them as those I was accustomed to fish for in my early days elsewhere.

In reference to flies for bass fishing, I doubt not there are differences of opinion among anglers as to what is the best colors to use. I presume all who fish for bass with the fly will admit that a large fly is what is wanted. I will state, however, that the first good take of bass I had with fly was with small flies; they were some I had used for sea trout in Scotland, and they were not more than one-third the size of those I now use. As to color, I am not very particular; I would, however, prefer always having more or less bright red in them. I have been successful with a bright yellow body and light gray drake wing and red hackle. Anything that will make a good show will not fail if the bass are at all disposed to bite. For the information of the less experienced anglers who read *FOREST AND STREAM* I would state that the bass is not the only (though the principal) fish we take in this locality with the fly. During last Summer, from this time of the year till cool weather set in, I caught four varieties of bass—black, Oswego, white or striped, and rock bass—the last one not plenty, the three former very common; also pickerel, wall-eyed pike, and sunfish, and, for a variety, can't help hooking a gar sometimes. To all who desire to enjoy angling to perfection, strive to acquire the art of fly fishing for any fish that will take a fly. It has a great advantage over bait fishing, especially fishing on the bottom, where you are liable to get fast to stones, roots, and other matter, which is very annoying. Then you can always have your lure at hand—a few flies in an envelope in your pocket, (unless you wish to carry a regular tackle book.) You are saved the labor and trouble of carrying a bucket of water with your minnows, and sometimes when you want to go fishing minnows are not convenient to be had; and a further recommendation to many is that it is a great deal more genteel.

WM. GRAY.

MUSKOKA FISHING.

PORT COCKBURN, Ont., August 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been spending a couple of weeks in the Muskoka Lakes, making this my headquarters, and if any of your readers want good sport they can find no better place. Maskinonge can be had in abundance by traversing a few good portages with a canoe, and Mr. Wm. Ness, of Bolton, our guide, Mr. Wm. Bowers, and myself brought home from Blackstone Lake eight fish, varying from 12 to 25 pounds in weight, in two mornings' fishing, whilst at certain hours of the day bass can be caught in any quantity, ranging from 1½ to 3½ pounds in weight. In fact we were obliged to put them in again as fast as we caught them, as we were not fishing for such small fry.

Duck, partridge (grouse) and deer are in abundance in season, and if any of your readers will put up at Hamilton Fraser's, at Port Cockburn, they will find good guides, good canoes, splendid sport and excellent treatment, at very low rates. By-the-bye, Lake Joseph abounds with salmon trout, but the Fall is the time to troll for them. Yours truly,

L. PERCEVAL.

PETERBORO, Canada, August 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The general monthly meeting of our Fish and Game Protective Society was held at the Hoffman House, on Wednesday evening last, the 4th inst. President Ludgate took the chair at 8 o'clock, when the secretary read correspondence from Mr. John Turner, of Blairton, making enquiries for trout spawn to stock waters in that section; from Mr. Chas. Gilchrist, fishway overseer for the Rice Lake section, giving information of contemplated breaches of the game law, by parties who intend killing ducks on the Otonabee River before the 18th inst. The Society have taken action in this matter, and will place a special police on the spot at once. With other letters read was one from Mr. T. Herbert Marsh, of Toronto, informing us that a society was about being formed in that city, having for its especial object the protection of fish and game. We hope soon to hear of its successful organization through the columns of *FOREST AND STREAM*. Our Society decided to extend an invitation to Lord Dufferin, as its patron, to participate in a hunt on our back lakes this Fall, to be organized in his honor. We should be pleased to hear, through your columns, what other fish and game protective societies in Canada are doing. Respectfully yours,

C. A. POST, Sec'y.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Aug. 12	H. M. S. 7 35	H. M. S. 4 20	H. M. S. 3 35
Aug. 13	8 35	5 25	4 35
Aug. 14	9 32	6 18	5 32
Aug. 15	10 24	7 20	6 24
Aug. 16	11 16	8 22	7 16
Aug. 17	12 08	9 14	8 08
Aug. 18	eve. 32	10 06	9 00

THE NEWBURG REGATTA.—The Central Hudson Yacht Club held their second annual regatta in Newburg Bay on the 4th inst. The day was delightful, with as much, or more wind than was desired. The course was about twenty miles in length, and the following fine fleet of yachts started:—

FIRST CLASS.			H. M. S.		
Eureka	12 24 03	Fidget	12 31 50		
Journeyman	12 29 14	Le Roy	12 32 20		
Lorelei	12 30 50				

SECOND CLASS.			H. M. S.		
C. B. Knowles	12 12 55	Ripple	12 18 17		
Four Brothers	12 13 00	Argonauta	12 18 30		
An Revolt	12 13 55	Minnie	12 19 20		
Fidget No. 2	12 14 30	Teresa	12 19 35		
Mabel	12 16 14	Mary Emma	12 20 00		
Annie	12 16 30	Hap	12 21 36		
C. G. Davison	12 18 00	Osprey	12 22 25		
Edith	12 18 08	Clytie	12 23 45		

The Eureka and Annie met with mishaps before the ten mile stakeboat was passed. When turning the seventeen-and-a-half mile stakeboat off New Windsor, the Lorelei, of Newburg, met with her second accident this season, and was knocked on her beam ends. The following is the result as for as those yachts not thrown out of the race is concerned:—

FIRST CLASS.			Actual time.			Corrected time.		
Yacht.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.			H. M. S.		
Fidget	3 44 20		3 43 26			3 43 26		
Journeyman	3 54 22		3 54 22			3 54 22		
Le Roy	4 01 45		4 00 45			4 00 45		

SECOND CLASS.			Actual time.			Corrected time.		
Yacht.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.			H. M. S.		
Mary Emma	3 53 15		3 53 00			3 53 00		
C. B. Knowles	4 04 35		4 01 35			4 01 35		
Fidget No. 2	4 06 12		3 59 57			3 59 57		
Argonauta	4 18 30		4 15 40			4 15 40		

The prizes were awarded as follows: First class. First prize—Fidget; colors added. Second prize—Journeyman. Second class. First prize—Mary Emma, and colors added. Second prize—Fidget No. 2.

—The race between the Mary Emma, of New York, and the Fidget, of New Hamburg, for the champion pennant of the Central Hudson Yacht Club, was sailed over a twenty mile course at New Hamburg on the 6th inst., resulting in a victory for the Mary Emma. The actual time of sailing was as follows:—Fidget, 3h. 14m. 37s.; Mary Emma, 3h. 20m. The Fidget gave the Mary Emma 6m. 13s. time allowance.

ROCKAWAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—This is gala week at Rockaway Beach, it being the annual festival of the Rockaway Yacht Club. The rush by steamer and sail has tested the capacity of all available modes of conveyance, while the crowd has been most respectable and orderly thus far, and the programme wholly satisfactory. On Monday the first race of the day was a pair-oared race open to all, entrance free; also double seventeen feet working boats, no outriggers. The contestants being Tommy and Tatford, Bartlett and O'Donovan, Fohey and Walden, McCarthy and Raeg, and Gurnford and Murray. Tommy and Tatford got slightly the best of the start, Bartlett and O'Donovan being about a length behind, and Fohey and Walden not more than four boats lengths in the rear of the leading boat. The other two crews were close behind, and in this order, with hardly a perceptible alteration, the race was rowed to the finish. The second and last event of the day was to be a shell race between Messrs. Biglin, Ten Eyck, and Bell, for the championship of the State of New York and money prizes, the course a mile and a half and return, but as Bell did not appear at the Stakeboat, the race was virtually between Ten Eyck and Biglin. Biglin fouled at the lower stakeboat, which gave his opponent the race and the prizes. The betting was heavy on Biglin at the start.

On Tuesday the yacht club had a clam bake and ladies picnic, and yesterday a regatta for ferry and excursion boats, open to all all-comers working boats in Rockaway Bay. Of this we have no report. In addition to the attractions offered in the week's programme those at the hotels were very acceptable, each one being provided with a band, and dancing being in order. All in all, Rockaway has been voted a very desirable place to visit.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.—This club held their twenty-first regatta on the 2d inst. at Nahant, Boston Harbor. The wind at starting was northeast, but before the yachts reached the buoy the wind came from the southward, giving the first class a free sheet to the Granes and the second and third classes a run home before the wind.

The courses were for first class, from judge's yacht, leaving Red Buoy No. 2, off Winthrop Head, on port hand; Bell Buoy, off Granes, on port hand, to judge's yacht, 10½ miles. Second and third classes, from judge's yacht, round buoy off Winthrop Head and return, 7 miles. The result was as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.			Actual Time.			Correct Time.		
Name.	Owner.		H. M. S.			H. M. S.		
Eva	Wm. H. Bangs, Jr.	2 14 42	2 09 59			2 09 59		
Waif	E. W. Codman	2 54 05	2 52 46			2 52 46		
Queen Mab	W. H. Halsall	3 04 10						
Thecla	H. H. Buck	Not timed.						
Arrow	H. B. Jackson	Not timed.						
Ariel	W. L. Lohier	Not timed.						

SECOND CLASS.			Actual Time.			Correct Time.		
Name.	Owner.		H. M. S.			H. M. S.		
Water Lily	P. Grant, Jr.	1 45 57	1 35 04			1 35 04		
Ibis	H. C. Leeds	1 44 44	1 36 16			1 36 16		
Thetis	A. B. Denny	1 56 55	1 48 02			1 48 02		
Peri	George Lee	2 01 43	1 54 15			1 54 15		
Avis	W. C. Haskell	2 03 44	1 52 28			1 52 28		
Monarch	H. B. Richardson	2 03 45	1 53 42			1 53 42		

THIRD CLASS.			Actual Time.			Correct Time.		
Name.	Owner.		H. M. S.			H. M. S.		
Tulip	Vice Com. Ruggles	2 06 47	1 54 52			1 54 52		
Virginia	C. H. Plimpton	2 24 13	2 21 57			2 21 57		

The Frolic, N. H. Gibbs, sailed over the course with the

others; her time being nearly six minutes better than the Tulip's; but as she was not sailed by a member of the club, she could not claim the prize.

The prizes were awarded as follows: First class to Eva, Solid Silver Waiter; second to Waif. Second class to Water Lily, Solid Silver Vase; second to Ibis. Third class to Tulip, Pair Solid Silver Napkin Rings; second to Virginia. First class.—Pennant, for best actual time, won by Eva; second class, Pennant, for best actual time, won by Water Lily; third class, Pennant, for best actual time, won by Tulip. Judges: Charles Whitney, Edward Whitney, H. G. Otis, Wm. D. Hodges, W. L. Jeffries. Judges Yacht: Halcyon.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Squadron passed Sunday at Newport. The run from New London to that port is said to have been the finest the club ever made. The Schooners Columbia, Mohawk, Wanderer, Dreadnaught, Idler, Alarm, and Rambler participated and arrived in the order named. Besides these, there were also the Vindex, Eva, Meta, Restless, Addie, Vision, Windward, and North Star. The fleet left New London at 11 o'clock and at 3 the leading schooners had anchored in Newport harbor.

REGATTA AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.—Arrangements are being made for a grand regatta at Martha's Vineyard, to take place about the 20th inst. Invitations have been sent to about 200 yacht owners in different parts of the country. The course for schooners is thirty miles, and for sloops twenty miles. The prizes are a cup valued at \$1,000, to be known as the "Vineyard cup," and an elegant piece of plate. In addition to the yacht race there is also to be a purse for whale boats.

SOUTH BOSTON, August 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

One of the best races of the season came off on Saturday, that being the date of the third championship regatta of the South Boston Yacht Club. The contest was among the boats of the second class, the prizes in the first class having already been awarded to the Eva and Starlight. The breeze throughout the race was a very strong south-wester, necessitating single and, in many cases, double reefs. All the boats behaved well, and there were no accidents, although the rule prohibiting shifting ballast caused some annoyance to the smaller craft. No light sails were allowed, and even if they had been it would be hardly possible to use them with safety. Appended is a summary of the race:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Actual time.	H. M. S.
SECOND-CLASS CENTRE BOARDS.			
Queen Mab	Halsall	1 36 10	
Ripple	Macomber	1 36 01	
Posey	McKee	1 37 00	
Fannie	B. Dean	1 38 00	
Mabel	Roberts	1 39 00	
Niagara	A. Dean	1 40 00	
Unique	Stewart	1 41 00	

SECOND-CLASS KEELS.			
Unknown	Chambers	1 38 06	
White Wing	Charnock	1 44 02	
Uncle Moses	Dolbear	1 44 05	
Banshee	Orcott	Not taken.	

As will be seen above, the Ripple was the first boat in, but by time allowance the race for centre-boards goes to the Queen Mab. The Mabel and Posey each having won a race, however, one more race will be necessary to decide which is champion. For the keels, the Unknown, having won in the previous regatta, takes the prize.

The next race will probably come off some time in the latter part of the month. It looked somewhat like old times to see the old rivals, the Ripple, Fannie, Queen Mab and Posey once more sailing together. Many were of the opinion that the Ripple had a sufficient lead at the close to be declared the winner, and were much surprised at the decision of the judges to the contrary.

READY ABOUT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

By publishing the following you will oblige the Southwark Double-end Yacht Club and many readers of your estimable paper:—

On Monday evening, July 19th, the owners and crews of double-end yachts met at the house of G. W. Carley, No. 1227 South Second street, for the purpose of forming a yacht club. Representatives were sent from twenty yachts, and succeeded in forming the club under the most favorable auspices. The following gentlemen, well known in yachting circles, were elected as officers for the year ending March 1st:—Commodore John H. Roach; Vice Commodore, John Saunders; Rear Admiral, Valentine Schech; Secretary, John S. Pomeroy; Treasurer, Isaac Sharp; Measurer, Geo. W. Bugam.

The yachts of the club are graded into two classes, the first class not to be over fifteen feet three inches long, or over four feet six inches beam. The yachts of the first class carry a black block letter in peak of sail, the second class a red letter in the same place. Both classes carry but one sail, of any size they may deem proper.

The following yachts, with their letter attached, are now entered in the organization:—First Class (black letter)—Dot, A; A. T. Florence, B; W. R. Caldwell, C; Clara, D; Maid, E; J. Mitchell, F; Red Jacker, G; Spurt, H; J. Brugam, I; G. Fletcher, J; Wm. Thompson, K; Maggie, L; Tony T. Brown, M; John Hazzlett, N; Dido, O; Lavinia, R. Second Class (red letter)—R. Morgan, A; J. Hagan, B; G. W. Johnson, C; Josephine, D. The second class same length as first, but not over four feet two inches beam, and having round sterns.

The first regatta of the club takes place on Monday, August 23d, to Chester buoy and return—a distance of thirty miles. The prizes consist of two handsome silver pitchers for first class and one for the second class.

As we propose to give an International Regatta in 1876, we would like to hear from other clubs of like dimensions of boats. All correspondence to S. Y. C. Rooms, 1227 South Second street, Philadelphia.

JOHN S. POMEROY, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.—This event will take place under the auspices of the Saratoga Rowing Association at Saratoga Lake on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of this month. The programme has been issued and comprises, for the first day, a single scull race for the New York State Championship and the Empire Diamond Sculls; two miles with one turn. The junior single scull race for a gold medal will be rowed the same day. On the second day will be rowed the single sculls, senior, for the President's Cup (challenge) and President's Medal; same course; also pair-oared shells, for the Interlaken Cup (challenge) and two presentation cups; three miles with one turn.

On the last day the races will comprise the double-scull shells, senior, for two gold medals; same course; also four-oared shells, for the Saratoga Cup (challenge) and four presentation cups; same course.

The total value of the prizes is \$5,000. The races are open to members of all regularly organized amateur boating clubs in the United States and Canada. Entry, \$20, at the time of entering; money returned if the boat rows. Entries must be made to the Saratoga Rowing Association, Saratoga Springs, on or before the 20th.

Amateurs only will be allowed to row, and the oarsman to be a member of a regularly organized amateur rowing

club, and one who has not rowed for money, been willing to be matched to row for money, entered or rowed in a regatta open to all comers since May 1, 1874, been engaged to instruct or train any person in physical exercises or rowing for any compensation whatsoever, been engaged professionally in connection with boats or in the use of the oar upon the water.

—Our correspondent, "Blue with a Gold Castle," writes from Nahant correcting an error in our report of the Isle of Shoals regatta. The Fearless, Corning, Foam, Halcyon, Romance, Gracie, and Shadow should have been credited to the Eastern club, and the Viva and Ray, only to the Portland.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. M. H., Boston.—Paper boats are made by E. Waters & Sons, Troy, N. Y. Send to them for circular, giving prices, etc.

C. S. R., Fulton, N. Y.—Will you please inform me where I can obtain a pocket map of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? Ans. Of McMillan & Co., St. John, N. B., and McKinley & Co., Halifax, N. S.

G. G., Brooklyn.—I have a black and tan dog, and he is much annoyed with fleas. Can you inform me of a remedy? Ans. By thoroughly lathering your dog with common hard or soft soap you can exterminate the fleas.

J. H. B.—We have ascertained that the address of S. H. Hammond is Watertown, N. Y. His profession is that of the law. His two volumes on the Adirondacks, for a long time out of print, may be procured of the Waverly Publishing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

J. H. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Can you send me some Creedmoor pattern targets for use from 100 to 500 yards? I want the new regulation. Your attention will oblige. Whose work on rifle practice is the best? Ans. Have sent you the Remington Score Book, containing pattern targets. Wingate's "Rifle Manual."

J. C. C., New York.—Will you kindly say in your next if Ben Butler's yacht, America, is not the same as won the Queen's Prize in England in 1853, and also beat Mr. Ashbury's yacht a few years ago? Ans. The same yacht. Her history since she was sold in England has recently been published in this paper.

S. T. T., Nashville.—Will you please inform me where the Baldwin wad is manufactured, and if manufactured in a foreign country, who is their agent in America? I cannot get them here. I like them better than any other wad for brass shells. Ans. Baldwin's wads are imported, and are sold in all gun stores in the Northern States.

T. B., Newark, N. J.—How many gentlemen compose the Oquossoc Club, what are the terms of membership, and to whom should one apply? Is game to be had about the lakes in season, and what kind? Ans. About seventy-five members at present. Initiation fee, \$300. Shepard Page, 10 Warren street, city. Deer and ruffed grouse.

J. W. A., Catskill, N. Y.—It is rumored around here that there has passed the Legislature a law preventing the shooting of rail until Sept. 1st. I have seen no notice of it, and will be much obliged if you can inform me in your next issue? Ans. We can find no law to prevent rail shooting in this State. The State of New Jersey has a good law upon the subject; the close time ends Sept. 1st.

BLUEFISH, New York.—Please state route to Little Egg Harbor, N. J., where, with whom to stop for first rate fishing; what kind; probable expense of a week's trip? Which is the best point on Jersey's shore for weak and bluefishing? Ans. Take N. J. and Long Branch Railroad, connecting at Red Bank with N. J. Southern Railroad. 2d. Bluefish. 3d. Including boats, say \$40. 4th. Barnegat Bay.

J. B. H., New York.—What kind of tackle will it be best for me to take for a week's stay at the Nonquitt Beach House, Buzzard's Bay? Also what kind of sport (fishing) may I reasonably expect there the last week of this month? Are striped bass taken near there at that time? Ans. For latest fishing news always see our weekly reports. For Barnegat Bay, see issue of August 5th.

FRANK, Cleveland, Ohio.—Will you tell me where tip-top prairie chicken shooting can be had? If near Burlington, Iowa, or St. Paul, Minn. I never saw a chicken get up, and I am anxious to find one. Ans. You can find good pinnated grouse shooting west of Burlington and at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Our Field Editor has shot at Rudd, Floyd county, Iowa the past few years, finding good sport.

H. E. R., Harrison, N. J.—Can you please inform me where I can get a dog collar set with sharp spikes, to protect a dog against a lot of worthless curs who pitch into him everywhere? Here they are very numerous, there being no dog law. Ans. From W. T. & J. Mersereau, 62 Duane street, N. Y., you can get dog collars, which are intended to protect dogs, but any harness maker should be able to make a spiked collar.

D. C. B., Indianapolis.—Three of us wish to take a deer hunt about October 1st in Michigan or Minnesota, within two or three hundred miles of here. If some brother sportsman will drop me a line as to his knowledge of a good locality to visit, I will be under obligations. Ans. We take the liberty to refer you to Fred Pond and Richard Valentine, Wisconsin, and to J. H. Page, Grand Rapids, Mich. See also our columns this week.

CONSTANT READER, Boston.—I have a valuable setter dog about four years old whose hearing seems to have been affected lately, and I have been at a loss to account for it. On examining his ears a few weeks since I found quite a collection of dark brown substance, which I took to be wax. I then thoroughly cleaned his ears as far as I could see, supposing that was the cause of his deafness, but since that time he has not seemed to improve much, if any, in hearing. Lately I have syringed his ears with tepid water, occasionally dropping in a few drops of sweet oil, but this does not seem to have done much good so far, the collection in his ears continuing, only it is of a softer nature, and at times has the appearance of mattering or running, and has a very offensive smell? Otherwise the dog appears perfectly healthy, and has a good appetite. Can you tell me what the matter is, the cause of it, and the best course to be pursued in doctoring it? Ans. Your dog has canker of the ear. After cleaning it with castile soap and tepid water pour into the ear a solution of sulphate of copper. Thirty grains of the sulphate to four ounces of water. One application a day for a few days generally effects a cure.

P. W. T., Washington.—I have a single barrel, French breech loading shot gun, very light, which shoots Ely's No. 16 brown paper shells. What powder ought I to use to gain the greatest penetration with the least possible recoil and dirt? Ans. Without knowing the weight of your gun we would suppose that you use 2½ drachms powder and 4 oz. shot. Coarse powder makes better penetration and least recoil. None better than Hazzard's and Laffin & Rand's. What is the price of the long range, Creedmoor, breech loading rifle? Ans. "Creedmoor" rifle—Remington, \$100; Sharp, \$125. What rifle would you advise me to buy for short range target practice? How much would it cost? Ans. Frank Wesson or Maynard; price for former, \$23; for latter, \$40. What outfit would I need for fishing and hunting at Deer Park? Ans. No camping outfit is necessary. Is Ralston a better place for fishing and hunting than Deer Park? Ans. Yes. Could I get cheap board at either place? Ans. Yes. What outfit would I need for fishing at Cobb's Island? Ans. Rod and reel, bluefish squid and trolling and hand line. What double barrel breech loading gun would you advise me to buy; don't want to give over \$60? Ans. Remington, \$45.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INSTRUCTION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, August 12.—Rockaway Yacht Club Regatta—Trotting at Rochester, N. Y., and at Burton, Ohio—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.

FRIDAY, August 13.—Aquatic sports, Rockaway—Trotting at Rochester, N. Y., and at Masillon and Delphos, Ohio.

SATURDAY, August 14.—Beverly Yacht Club Regatta—Creedmoor, Turf Field and Farm Badge—Base ball, Athletics vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis—Rockaway Yacht Club.

MONDAY, August 16.—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.

TUESDAY, August 17.—Creedmoor, Eighth Regiment Rifle Club—Trotting at Utica, N. Y., Mendota, Ill., and Orono, Me.

WEDNESDAY, August 18.—Long Island Yacht Club—Trotting at Utica, N. Y., Delaware, Ohio, and Covington, Ky.

VERY LIKE A WHALE!—The news of the remarkable accident to the steamer *Scythia* in the Irish Sea, in which her propeller blade was broken by coming in contact with an immense whale, was received with derision in Liverpool, and attributed to the fertile invention of some Yankee newspaper correspondent on board, or the result of contact with a rock when the ship was out of her course. But when the yacht *Killmany* found the whale dead off Ballycotton, the scene of the collision, and with the assistance of a tug towed the monster into Queenstown and alongside the *Scythia*, the doubting Thomases were convinced. Subsequently the whale was towed across the Channel and into the Mersey and beached, where the citizens of Liverpool could have an opportunity of examining the big fish that undertook to measure strength with a Cunader. The whale was fifty-six feet in length.

TO BUFFALO RUNNERS.—We have just been handling one of Remington's army pistols, and cannot but regard it as just the weapon to use on horseback in running buffalo out West. It is not only light and effective, a central-fire six-shooter, of heavy calibre (44) well sighted, and all that, but it also has a swivel attached to the stock, from which to sling it to the saddle or over the shoulder. It is very cheap, too—costing only \$15.50. Some 20,000 of them have been sold to a foreign government for army use.

—Fish food does not create brains; it merely strengthens them.

ANCIENT CANALS IN FLORIDA.

OUR special correspondent, Dr. Chas. J. Kenworthy, who explored Southwestern Florida last Winter, and under the *non de plume* of "Al Fresco," wrote a dozen long letters of detailed narrative for this journal, has repeatedly pressed upon the attention of our scientific men, through these columns, the importance of thoroughly examining the ancient canals and mounds that exist in that part of the Floridian Peninsula. Others of our contributors who have visited Florida, have urged the same work, and even offered to aid it with money. We are not aware that the proposition has been presented in any more direct way to those most likely to be interested. At all events, they have manifested no sign, and taken no steps toward investigation. Possibly other fields of exploration too fully engross their attention at present. What has been printed in our journal, however, has had the effect to create no small stir in Florida itself, and at a special meeting of the Florida Branch of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Jacksonville last month, Dr. Kenworthy was invited to furnish what information he possessed relative to the canals and mounds in question. From the Secretary's report, as printed in the local papers, we gather that the long lines of unfinished canals were undoubtedly undertaken to connect the waters of the interior, including Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades, with the Gulf of Mexico, via the Caloosahatchee River and Charlotte Harbor for purposes of transportation, and also to reclaim the overflowed lands adjacent by drawing off the water. Some of these canals were on what are now islands in the harbor, having a direction in a line with the Caloosahatchee above Fort Myers, and the ends of these canals had never been open so as to admit water into them, but they are opposite and in a line with the best passage from the gulf to the harbor. The canals at the head of the Caloosahatchee had the same direction and extended some fourteen miles or over in a line to connect the Lake Okeechobee with the Caloosahatchee. Earth-works are also found in some of the streams emptying into the lake, such as the Fish-eating creek, on which Fort Centre stands.

The excavation of one canal on Pine Island, in Charlotte Harbor, is eight feet deep and forty feet wide, but had not been completed at either end, so as to communicate with the waters of the bay. At the southwest end of the canal, six very large mounds exist, which the Doctor is inclined to believe have been constructed since the excavation was made, and if a future and careful examination should establish this fact, it will lead to the conclusion that a race existed on the peninsula antecedent to the mound builders. These mounds may have been used for sacrificial or religious purposes, or for sepulchre, as there have been examined in other parts of Florida several mounds, some of which proved to have been for burial and others were connected with their religious rites and ceremonies. Some excavating tools were found along the lines of the works, made of conch shells, having a perforation through which the thumb passed while the fingers grasped the convex surface of the shell, when in use. The presence of these implements has suggested that the Indians might have been the laborers upon the works, if not the designers; but the engineering skill with which the works are planned would indicate a higher grade of intellect. All traces of iron or wooden implements would have long since been destroyed by time, whatever might have been their state of civilization. The age and size of the trees growing in and on the banks of these excavations, negative the possibility of their having been made by the early Spaniards.

Dr. Kenworthy, in a private letter to the FOREST AND STREAM, urges that it is the duty of the Smithsonian Institution to follow up this matter. It is even now solicited by circular, specimens of aboriginal weapons, pottery, skeletons, etc., to be exhibited at the Centennial, and if an examination of the Ancient canals and mounds of the Peninsula of Florida was made, might it not result in the discovery of much that would interest the thousands from afar? Compared with results, the cost of the expedition would be trifling. The Doctor has reason to believe that the Institution could secure the coöperation of the Navy Department in carrying out the investigation, and that Florida steamboat owners and railroad officials would only be too happy to extend courtesy to such an expedition. If a naturalist accompanied it many valuable specimens might be collected, more especially of birds and fishes. In Charlotte Harbor, near Pine Island, is the largest rookery on the coast, and the waters swarm with an infinite variety of fish. With regard to the canals, they might even be finished by the Government or the State and utilized, should an examination prove that the advantage to be gained would justify the expense of the undertaking.

Indeed we learn from the Jacksonville *New South* that two competent surveyors have been engaged for several months in performing the field-work in carrying out a contract with the United States Government for the survey of the lands in the neighborhood of Charlotte Harbor and the vicinity. It states that they have just returned, and bring the curious intelligence that the Everglades were dry, and that Tiger Tail and others of the Seminoles are detained on the eastern coast by the impossibility of making way through the Everglades with their canoes. Such a fact as this goes very far to prove the possibility of so reclaiming these literally swamp and overflowed lands of the Everglades—all of which, upon survey and selection, must inure to the State—as to rescue from desolation and uselessness the best sugar region of the world, all things considered.

The Jacksonville, Fla., *Press*, in noticing Dr. K's lecture, as above, says of this journal:—

"We must pay a merited compliment to the publishers of FOREST AND STREAM (the leading sporting paper of the United States, if not of the world) for the interest they have always taken in our State, and for their efforts to send us settlers, visitors and sportsmen. Its correspondents have visited, carefully examined, and honestly and accurately described the most unfrequented and inaccessible portions of our State, and to them we are indebted for much valuable information regarding what has heretofore been considered a *terra incognita*."

A PLEA FOR THE SEA SERPENT.

IN a brief paragraph last week we noticed the appearance of the sea serpent at two different times within the past fortnight, once near Cuttyhunk, off the Massachusetts coast, and again off Seguin, where it was seen by the passengers of the steamer *City of Portland*, plying between Portland and St. John, N. B. Since then we have found in the Boston *Advertiser* a letter dated at Swampscott, July 31st, the writer of which is vouched for by that paper, stating that a serpent (possibly the same one,) was seen near that place by a yachting party of six persons on that day. We quote from the letter:—

"Our party consisted of my reverend brother, Miss Mary F., L., and myself, with two sailors. We were sailing in my yacht about half way between Swampscott and Egg Rock, the sea being quite rough, when we espied a school of blackfish, or small whales, between Egg Rock and Little Nahant. While we were watching their movements through our glasses the head of an immense fish or sea monster suddenly emerged from among them, remained above water for some seconds, and fell again, causing the water to boil for some distance around it, and this performance, it repeated at intervals of perhaps two minutes.

We at once headed the yacht for the creature. When first seen it was at a distance of about two miles from us and heading toward us. I had on board a small breech loading Ballard rifle, calibre 44, conical ball, and as soon as we were within 300 yards I fired at it, but without effect. We chased it about the bay for two hours, and during that time I fired at it about twenty times at distances varying from 100 to 300 yards. Once we distinctly heard the ball strike it, but with no perceptible effect. Finally it started out to sea, and when last seen it was heading in a southeasterly direction, some four or five miles out. During all this time it was accompanied by the blackfish, some fifteen or twenty in number, one of which seemed to keep close alongside of it.

Its description, as nearly as I can give it to you, is as follows: The head reminded me of a lizard's head, long, flat on top, from two to two and a half feet across, with eyes large and prominent, set well back on the upper part, a large mouth, which we could see open occasionally. This head it raised about eight feet from the surface of the water, bringing it up slowly, and keeping it up five or ten seconds, when it would plunge back with a quick motion like a dive, and showing a small portion of the back, where we could see a pointed fin about one and a half or two feet long, standing straight up, and in front we could see the upper part of what looked like short legs, or the flippers of a seal, but it never raised the extremities from the water. Its color was a smooth, glossy black, except the under part of the lower jaw, and as much of the breast as we could see, which was white, with a distinct line of demarcation between the two colors. I could see nothing that looked like scales. We could, of course, tell nothing about the length of his body, but there must have been an immense power somewhere to enable it to raise such a head and neck slowly such a distance above the surface, and to hold it there for so long a time."

Among the many stories told of late concerning this strange creature the one mentioned by Mr. Frank Buckland deserves most attention. It was published in a late number of *Land and Water*, and the writer says, speaking from personal observation:—

"The animal resembled a serpent, and its length was about ninety-six feet. The body was thrown in a succession of undulations, or covers, eight in number, in addition to the head and neck. The motion of the animal was caused by the undulation of these curves, and was extremely rapid, and in fact it made a hissing rush through the water, quite audible from the vessel of the observer. The sea being quite still, and no wind blowing, the party observing the animal were in a sail boat, and at one time within one hundred yards, at which distance, by means of opera glasses, it could be seen very distinctly; when nearest, the sea could be plainly noticed running off its back, neck, and the back of its head, as it does from a low, flat rock which has been submerged by the waves. The curves into which it threw itself were supposed to be for the purpose of exposing as much of the body as possible to the air, as when it moved rapidly it appeared to be perfectly straight."

The writer calls attention to the close resemblance of this animal in its general character to the sea serpents so frequently reported as existing in the Norwegian fiords, and states that the resemblance to a string of barrels, one after another, hitherto noticed, was very striking. This comparison is the same as that given to the well-known Lynn Bay snake, mentioned hereafter. The snake of Mr. Buckland's is indigenous to Loch Howen. Norway has always been particularly identified with these curious tales, and if we are to believe the Bishop Pontoppidan, and the drawings of the creature published in his "Natural History," (1752,) the matter needs no further discussion, as he gives them full credence, and even describes their habits.

In the year 1845 articles appeared in the Norway papers describing a monster snake, and a full and minute account is given, and the veracity of the statement is proved (?) by the names all the prominent men, including scientists, who viewed it, being appended. The monster was seen in the vicinity of Christiansand, and also at Molde and Lunde. It entered the fiords on calm days, and was supposed to be from seventy to one hundred feet long, of a black color, smooth, and about two feet in circumference. It moved through the water like an eel, and came so near the shore that the waves broke on the beach as if a steamer had passed. On the neck hair was observed that waved like a mane in the water. Archdeacon Deintoll, in his report,

says that the people who witnessed this remarkable sight were not frightened, but observed it *carefully*, and fired shots at it, which must have taken effect, as it dove and did not appear for some time. Here certainly a mistake in observation would seem almost impossible, and we must believe that some huge creature was seen that differed from the generality of marine life known in that locality. The supposition is not in the least improbable, and it is our belief that the numerous tales that are told from time to time bearing such close resemblance to each other have in their meaning some truth yet undiscovered. Who knows but what in the far recesses of the great ocean, perfectly adapted by nature for its depth and pressure, still exists a creature allied to some of the huge monsters that ages ago roamed and spread terror on the primeval seas, the remaining link between some of the old marine reptiles and a form adapted to this later epoch, and so changed that only the eye of the scientist can perceive it? By some provision of nature this creature is enabled to live in the depths of the ocean perhaps miles from the light of heaven, seeking its food in the uttermost parts of the sea, and only at rare intervals approaching the land to reveal its huge form to the wonder of the landmen and the terror of the toilers of the sea.

It will be noticed that all the descriptions agree in the *main*. The long snake-like neck, small head, and peculiar serpentine movements are points mentioned by all who have seen the "great unknown," and this strongly points that well-known saurian, the *Plesiosaurus*, and in this connection the late Professor Agassiz writes:—

"By its disproportionately long and flexible neck, and its small, flat head, it unquestionably foreshadows the serpent's, while by the structure of the backbone and the tail, it is closely allied to the Ichthyosaurus, while its tail is shorter in proportion to the whole length of the animal. It seems probable, from its general structure, that the Ichthyosaurus moved like a fish, chiefly by the flapping, aided by the fins, while in the *Plesiosaurus* the tail must have been much less effective as a locomotive organ, and the long, snake-like, flexible neck, no doubt rendered the whole body more agile and rapid in its movements. In comparing the two it may be said that, as a whole, the Ichthyosaurus, though belonging by its structure to the class of reptiles, has a closer external resemblance to the fishes, while the *Plesiosaurus* is more decidedly reptilian in character."

Again:—

"If there exists any animal in our waters not yet known to naturalists, answering to the description of the 'Sea Serpent,' it must be *closely allied* to the *Plesiosaurus*. The occurrence in the fresh waters of North America of a fish—the *Lepidosteus*, which is closely allied to the fossil fishes found with the *Plesiosaurus* in the Jurassic beds—renders such supposition probable."

So it will be seen that the great naturalist thought it not at all unlikely that some degenerate form of primeval greatness still coursed the seas, ever and anon appearing as the sea serpent. Five years ago Hugo and his "Cuttle Fish" were laughed at, and although his tales are exaggerated, these creatures have been found within a year so huge and powerful as to establish anew the waning respect and belief in the old glories and myths of the sea, and if these huge creatures, with their arms thirty and forty feet long, have so long remained concealed and only known by the doubted legend, it is plain that hordes of huge saurians may yet roam in the heart of the sea unknown and unseen, working out their destiny to some hiatus that we know not of.

The following facts were taken from observation at the request of Sir Charles Lyell, F. R. S., F. G. S. L., etc., and are given by him as they occurred:—

"In August of 1845 there was seen at Merigomish, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a *sea monster*, which was estimated to be about *eighty feet* long. It was aground in still water about one hundred feet from the shore, and after showing itself for over an hour it got off into deep water and disappeared. One of the gentlemen mounted a high bank and overlooked it. It raised its head frequently from the water, and its back was either covered with humps, or they were caused by the movements of its body. The skin was dark and rough; it writhed about continually, and would bend its body into a circle and unbend it with great rapidity. It soon disappeared, and left a long, wide wake, although no fins could be seen.

In the year before this a huge creature swam past a wharf at Arisaig, near the northeast end of Nova Scotia, and was observed by Mr. W. Barry, of Pictou, who swore that he was within twenty-five feet of it, and that it was over sixty feet long and three in width. The back, like the one above, was covered with 'humps' or 'ridges,' and it moved in long undulations."

In the years 1817 and 1820 these strange appearances were quite common on the New England coast, and so much excitement was caused by it that the Linnæan Society of Boston appointed a committee to investigate the matter. It was done, and the following is the report of two well-known gentlemen, Dr. Bigelow and F. C. Gray, who were among the party:—

"The monster was party from eighty to ninety feet long, his head usually carried about two feet above the water; of a dark brown color, the body with thirty or more protuberances, compared by some to four gallon kegs, by others to a string of buoys, and called by some 'bunches on the back,' motions very rapid, faster than those of a whale, swimming a mile in three minutes, and sometimes more, leaving a wake behind him, chasing mackerel, herrings, and other fish, which were seen jumping out of water hundreds at a time as he approached. He only came to the surface of the sea in calm weather. A skillful gunner fired at him from our boat, and, having taken good aim, felt sure that he must have hit him on the head. The creature turned toward him, then dived under the boat, and reappeared about one hundred yards on the other side."

This creature was seen at a distance of *thirty feet* from the boat, and was named by the scientific men aboard the *Scoliopteryx Atlanticus*. Sketches of it were made on the spot in various positions by Col. Perkins, of Boston. He saw fourteen projections, six feet apart, and described them as being vertical flexures of the body when in mo-

tion. In color, etc., it resembled the others described, and the drawing was to the life, like the drawing made by Bishop Pontopiddan in Norway in 1752. This is without doubt the most authentic account ever given, as every man who saw it can be relied upon as making a clear statement of facts. This creature or a similar one was seen soon after in Gloucester Bay by a Mr. Mansfreid and wife. They saw it in six feet of water, and were standing on a cliff. They could not agree upon the length, one stating it at eighty feet and the other at one hundred. They judged from a pier that was near which measured one hundred feet. This gentleman afterward saw it off Lynn and Nahant, (see "History of Lynn,") and was one of thirty people who ran along the beach while the snake swam along the shore. It raised its head repeatedly as it moved along, and the gentlemen who observed it are still living and well known.

In the *Illustrated London News* of October, 1848, may be seen sketches of a huge monster, supposed to be a sea serpent, seen by the crew of H. M. ship *Daedalus* in the South Atlantic, off the coast of Africa. According to the account of Capt. McQuhae, sent to the Admiralty, the animal was seen, not in bright and fine weather, but with a murky atmosphere and a long ocean swell. It was swimming rapidly, and with its head and neck above water, and it passed so close under the lee quarter of the vessel that its features were easily recognized. The diameter of the serpent was about fifteen or sixteen inches behind the head, and the animal was never during the twenty minutes it continued in sight once below the surface of the water. The color was a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of seaweed washed about its back." This statement, coming from such a source and in the form of a letter to the highest authority, caused no small stir in scientific and wonder-loving circles, and so much interest was taken that Professor Owen found it necessary to publish a long letter in the *Times*, in which he tried to prove, and undoubtedly did satisfy himself that the existence of such a creature was impossible, as no remains, bones, or other parts had ever been found to uphold it. But, notwithstanding this strong disclaimer, popular sentiment was in favor of a modern "Midgard," and every mariner longed to become a "Thor." So the two sides waged a war of opinion until 1857, when the serpent appeared again to the officers and crew of the ship *Castilian*, bound from Bombay to Liverpool. This event occurred about ten miles from St. Helena, at six in the evening, and the following is an extract from the personal report of Capt. Hovington, who did not claim that it was a sea snake, but that it was some huge marine form as yet unknown to naturalists:—

"While myself and officers were standing on the lee side of the poop looking toward the island we were startled by a huge marine animal, which reared its head out of the water within twenty yards of the ship when it suddenly disappeared for about half a minute, and then made its appearance in the same manner again, showing us distinctly its neck and head, about ten or twelve feet out of the water. The diameter of the head was about seven or eight feet in the largest part, with a tuft of loose skin circling it about two feet from the top. The water was discolored for several hundred feet from its head, so much so that on its first appearance my impression was that the ship was in broken water, produced, as I supposed, by some volcanic agency since the last time I passed the island, but the second appearance completely dispelled these fears, and assured us it was a monster of extraordinary length, which appeared to be slowly moving toward the land. The ship was going too fast to enable us to reach the masthead in time to form an estimate of its extreme length, but from what we saw we judged that it must have been over two hundred feet long."

At this "snake stock" left par in the dim distance, and has continued to rise and fall periodically ever since.

In the Bible we find mention of a sea serpent, showing that the ancients, at least, had their legends of such a creature, and in Isaiah xxvi., 1, we find: "In that day the Lord with his sore and great strong sword shall punish Leviathan, the piercing serpent, even Leviathan, that crooked serpent, and he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea." And so we might continue compiling evidence of the existence of this wonder. It is quite possible that we have not yet exhausted the sources of discovery. Every hour brings forth some new point in the workings of nature. Huge remains of primeval greatness are shown us that far exceed the complexity of our subject, and with the magic wand of science the geologist spreads before us the picture of lost eras, when each epoch swarmed with its monsters of form so stupendous that were legacy and hearsay alone our proofs, the tale would be received with no little doubt. So we know not what the sea may yet give up, and the time may come when these monuments of by-gone greatness, if so they are, may appear to us, bringing truth and conviction out of the rumors of their greatness that have gone before.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.—Among the public acts of the late session is the one relative to the preservation of game. It provides that woodcock shall not be shot except in the months of October, November, and December. Few of these birds come through this State in December or later than the middle of November; so that the law really confines woodcock shooting to about six weeks in the year. So far as the birds are concerned we cannot see the object of the law. Woodcock are migrating birds. They go South in immense numbers in October, and some in the early part of November, and if not shot in Connecticut, more of them will be taken south of this State. They fly principally at night, and comparatively few of them could be shot here under any circumstances. Some of the best—the young birds—are found here in July. Possibly the ob-

ject of the law is to prevent the trampling of corn and grain fields rather than the preservation of game. Part-ridges (the pheasant of Pennsylvania and the South) ought not to be taken till about the 1st of October; and so far as the law relates to them it is well enough. Prairie chickens are also included, but there are none in Connecticut, except those brought from the West in boxes and frozen. The shooting or taking of quail is prohibited till the 20th of October. This is quite late for shooting these delicious birds, but it will be gratifying if they can be protected. It is the hard Winters, however, when the cold weather and deep snow continue late in the season, that kill off the quail wholesale rather than the gunners.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times*.

It is only until this season that we have advocated the passage of laws prohibiting Summer woodcock shooting. During the past two seasons just about the time of the hatching of the woodcock late heavy falls of snow prevailed over the country, and most of the young birds were destroyed. And then again, the high price paid to market shooters for this game during the Summer, when the birds are young and easily killed, is an encouragement for them to kill off the few birds that have weathered the storms. Another objection to Summer woodcock shooting is the fact that many shooters are disposed to kill young ruffed grouse and call them woodcock.

UNLAWFUL SHOOTING.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., July 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

You can rest assured that I have been a very indignant sportsman at the frequent and open violations of the woodcock law during the past month of June. Indeed, it seems to me that neither city or country sportsmen have had any respect for the law regulating the close season in our county this Summer at all. There were many violations last season by resident sportsmen, and I was informed of two parties who boasted of killing from fifty to seventy-five birds before the 4th of July. This Summer it is much worse. I am glad to say, however, there are a few honorable exceptions, and from this excellent material it is hoped an efficient organization can be evoked which will do much to remedy the present system of violating the law with impunity. Many sportsmen contend, in justifying their unlawful acts, that the present law, as it affects our section, is defective, as the game leaves for its more northern feeding grounds before the 4th inst., and stoutly insist that the 20th of June should be the limit of the close season. This may be the case in some extremely dry seasons and places, yet this I am not prepared to admit. My experience in the field has been considerable with "dog and gun," and gives me ample opportunity to judge in this matter correctly, and my candid opinion is that this is not invariably the case, if at all. For the correctness of my position take this season for example. It certainly has been very dry with us during the past Spring and so far this Summer. Many streams and springs in my neighborhood are dried up, which, I am told, has not been the case before for the past twenty years. Woodcock have not left us yet, I am happy to say, as I have been out and killed a few since the 4th. It is true they are not very plenty, but the scarcity is not owing to the fact of migration but entirely to another cause, which I think it my duty to expose. If I am not greatly misinformed the birds have almost all been killed off before the 4th of July in the few choice localities we have for this noble and exquisite game bird. I am a farmer-sportsman, and after our busy season of "hay and harvest" take my vacation, enjoying my favorite amusement, and then having faithfully observed the close season, when you see young woodcock within a stone's throw of your residence almost any day as you walk over the fitting places for the beautiful birds on your plantation, and to have them mercilessly and unlawfully slaughtered in their "unclean" and helpless condition, I ask you, Mr. Editor, if I have not just cause for "righteous indignation and outcry." I say "unclean," and I think I use the word advisedly after reading your able essay upon "Unclean Creatures." By the way, I have earnestly recommended a number of so-called sportsmen to read your paper, and especially your excellent article upon that subject. I say helpless, and it is true that many young broods cannot hardly fly out of harm's way before the 4th of July. It certainly does not require much skill or afford real pleasure to kill them in this condition. I can see no good and sufficient reason to change the present law as to the time of killing Summer woodcock, but if anything is done let Summer shooting be abolished altogether, and see if it will help the condition of the case any as to violations or preservation. It will surely help the condition of the game for the table, and the skill of the marksman. One Fall woodcock is worth two Summer birds in either case.

One can do nothing single handed to prosecute violators, some of whom are your friends and neighbors—this for obvious reasons. I know one man who frankly confessed that he had killed four woodcock last Spring while shooting English snipe. He and his boys are said to be market gunners, and if they should be fined the individual doing it would be likely to receive some personal injury. I am told of another party that killed twenty-nine woodcock one day in June, and sold them for \$1 per pair. The proprietor of the farm on which they were killed was extremely indignant, and threatened prosecution, but has done nothing. I could mention other cases of resident sportsmen equally guilty of the most flagrant violations, but will forbear. These facts come to my knowledge unsought and undesired. I must speak of still another case—that of a gentleman high in authority in your city, and his companion, who were out killing woodcock in June, as I was informed by a friend that saw and knew them. I speak of these gentlemen more particularly, because it is my desire and that of other resident sportsmen to cultivate friendly and fraternal feeling between city and country sportsmen and sportsmen and farmers. Now, if these sportsmen will persist in shooting game out of season and before those having equal if not superior game rights can get an opportunity to kill a fair share of the game lawfully, it is but natural and proper a strong prejudice will be engendered against non-resident sportsmen shooting at all, even in season. I know of many farmers who will not allow strangers to put their feet upon their farms with dog and gun. These violations are a fruitful source of much of the ill feeling which exists between the farmers and sportsmen, and particularly non-resident sportsmen. It is not pleasant to allude to these parties or to these things, but something ought to be done to correct existing evils, and to protect the game and to preserve and increase it, which, if faithfully persevered in, must eventually promote the best interests of all concerned.

Expressions of individual opinions are useful, and a description of the game conditions of different sections of our country will render assistance in throwing light upon the subject and afford in time, perhaps, material and valuable correction. Permit me to commend your indefatigable efforts in connection with the International Association, and the wholesome influence your paper has exerted in forming local societies for the laudable protection and propagation of game and fish all over the country.

The *Hartford Times* says that the Sharps Rifle Company will soon remove from that city to Bridgeport, Ct., and contracts have already been awarded for the construction of the company's new buildings there. The main building is to be 250 feet long, 40 feet wide, and four and one-half stories high. The engine house will be 50 by 40 feet, the boiler house 50 feet square, and the annealing building 100 by 40 feet.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

The principal event decided at the ranges this week was the contest for the Crouch "bullseye" badge, which was shot on Saturday last. Mr. Geiger, of the Remington works at Ilion, was successful for the second time. Mr. Jewell's score was higher, but he had one less bullseye than the winner. The day was comparatively fine, the wind, although inclined to be variable, blowing down the range most of the time. The terms of the match were: fifteen shots, by members of the Amateur Rifle Club only, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The following are the scores:—

Yards.	Score.	Totals.
800.....	4 5 4 4 3 3 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4.....	65
900.....	5 3 5 5 5 3 4 2 3 3 5 5 4 5.....	62
1000.....	3 0 3 5 4 4 5 3 4 3 5 3 2 2.....	49
Bullseyes, 18.		176
800.....	0 3 4 3 3 3 3 5 2 4 5 4 5 5.....	51
900.....	4 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 4.....	61
1000.....	5 4 5 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 5.....	65
Bullseyes, 17.		177
800.....	3 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 4 5.....	62
900.....	4 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 3 4 3 5 4 4.....	61
1000.....	3 3 2 4 5 4 3 0 4 5 4 3 3 0.....	46
Bullseyes, 15.		172
800.....	0 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 3.....	62
900.....	2 0 4 5 5 4 5 3 0 4 3 5 3 4.....	50
1000.....	3 0 5 4 4 3 0 0 0 2 2 3 3.....	32
Bullseyes, 15.		144
800.....	2 2 3 5 4 5 2 3 2 4 5 3 5 5.....	45
900.....	4 4 3 5 4 5 0 0 3 5 4 3 2 4.....	46
1000.....	4 4 3 4 5 3 3 0 0 0 5 2 3 0.....	33
Bullseyes, 11.		134
800.....	0 2 0 0 3 3 4 4 5 4 0 4 3 0.....	32
900.....	4 0 3 5 4 0 5 3 4 4 3 0 4 4.....	48
1000.....	3 2 4 4 5 5 0 0 4 3 5 3 4 3.....	50
Bullseyes, 8.		130
800.....	0 2 0 0 3 3 4 4 5 4 0 4 3 0.....	32
900.....	4 0 3 5 4 0 5 3 4 4 3 0 4 4.....	48
1000.....	3 2 4 4 5 5 0 0 4 3 5 3 4 3.....	50
Bullseyes, 8.		130

On the same day the Irish-American Club held their monthly competition for a challenge cup valued at \$50. The conditions were seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards, the first standing and the last in any position. Mr. B. Burton has been the winner on the two previous occasions, but this time he was beaten by his son, Sergeant Wing Burton, of Company K. 12th Regiment. The following are the scores:—

W. G. Burton.....	200.....4 4 4 2 4 3 4.....	25
B. Burton.....	500.....3 4 4 5 3 5 5.....	29
Gen. F. F. Millen.....	200.....4 5 3 3 4 4 3.....	26
W. H. Murphy.....	500.....5 0 3 4 5 3.....	25
E. Browne.....	200.....5 0 3 4 4 4 3.....	23
	500.....5 4 3 3 3 4 2.....	23
	200.....4 3 3 4 4 3 3.....	24
	500.....3 4 3 2 4 0 3.....	19
	200.....3 3 0 3 2 4 2.....	17
	500.....5 0 2 0 5 0 0.....	12

The ranges have been extensively used for National Guard practice. The Eighth Regiment have been particularly regular in attendance and will send a strong team to contest for the Nevada Badge. The Second Brigade commenced practice on Monday. The Fifth Brigade used the targets on Friday.

THE AMERICAN TEAM ABROAD.—A dispatch from Paris dated the 7th inst, reported the American Rifle Team in that city. They were received on the evening of the 6th, by Victor Hugo at his residence, in the Rue de Clichy. The American gentlemen were presented to M. Hugo by Theodore Michaelis in a complimentary speech, in which he alluded to their recent achievements in rifle matches in Ireland and England. M. Hugo, in welcoming the Americans, said he was very proud of America and grateful for the recognition it had given to him and his works. Col. Gildersleeve, in response, said their meeting with M. Hugo was the most pleasureable one of their trip.

—The American team and their friends arrived in London on the 9th from Paris. Several of the party were to visit Sir Henry Halford the next day at Wistow Hall, his country seat in Leicestershire, where they were to meet a number of distinguished guests. To-day all will go to Liverpool to embark for home on the steamer City of Berlin, except Mr. Bruce, who remains on the Continent.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM IN FLORIDA.—Our frequent correspondent, Major Alden, writes:—

"You may think we are so far from civilization that we would not get excited over the victory of our American team. If so, you are much mistaken, for on the eve of the 6th we had the *Evening Telegram*, the *New York Herald*, and the *FOREST AND STREAM*, all of which had a diagram of the targets and the glorious news. We can shout with your mass meeting—"Glory Hallelujah." Our bets on the result have been small, mine being one gallon of the best quality of *snake antidote*, and I only wish that I could have the pleasure of giving the team a "right smart" bumper. The result is glorious, and as the Irish have given our men such a royal welcome, let us be prepared to reciprocate. Wishing ere another year Florida may have a representative on the team, I remain, truly yours, A.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—We have received the programme of the meeting of this Canadian organization, which commences on the 24th of August. The prize list embraces eleven matches, of which but one, however, is open to all comers, the rest being open only to riflemen of the Dominion of Canada. The rules adopted are those in force at Wimbledon.

—The National Rifle Association of California has decided to hold its Fall meeting in September, the opening matches to be shot on the 25th of that month, at the Presidio Reservation. The Principal match will be open to teams of six from every company in the California National Guard. Two all comers' matches have also been adopted,

one at 800 yards, open to military guns; the other at 1,000 yards, any rifle within the rules.

—The delegation of Canadian Volunteers who visited Wimbledon not only carried off the cup presented by the Rajah of Colahpore and the \$400 accompanying it, but won also \$550 in money prizes, two of them taking \$60 each in the Queen's prize, and five of them \$15 prizes.

—Mr. Schoesze, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, has won a silver cup in the rifle shooting tournament just concluded at Stuttgart.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE WESTERN CREEDMOOR, Etc.

CHICAGO, August 4th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Trap shooting among a certain class in this city is the absorbing question now. Dexter Park is being well patronized by the several clubs, and challenges are flying to and fro. As fast as one club gains the victory another throws down the gauntlet.

Speaking of trap shooting gives me occasion to refer to the Dittmar powder, which I am inclined to think, notwithstanding so much has been said in your columns through correspondents against its use, has more virtue than the conservative shot is willing to concede. That there have been accidents in its use I do not deny, but may they not have occurred with the Oriental or any other black powder? It is my impression that these accidents would have been averted had the guns been properly loaded. Mr. Edwin Thomas, gun dealer, No. 79 Clark street, George Sherman, Abner Price, and others, all first class shots, are using the Dittmar with great success, and all declare that they want nothing better. Certainly for double birds it works to a charm. Mr. Thomas says he can make up cartridges, and does every day, that none need fear to shoot. If one don't know how to work it to the best advantage it is not the fault of the powder. I am led to these conclusions from the fact that I often meet with practical men who have succeeded in its use, and will have nothing else. Besides, it is comparatively a new thing. Let us have patience. If one has succeeded others may. May not much depend upon the compactness with which the powder is driven into the cartridge? You will find if you explode a little of it in the open air that the combustion is comparatively slow, but if under confinement very quick to ignite. Is there not a happy mean in its manipulation whereby its use can be universally indorsed?

The long talk of forming a shooting club in this city has at last culminated. A very enthusiastic meeting was held at the Sherman House on the evening of the 3d with a view to a permanent organization. There were present Judge Bradwell, a well-known marksman in this city; A. G. Alford, agent of the Remington manufactory; Messrs. Blackmon, Mills, S. B. Sexton, H. H. Hardy, T. D. Williams, W. C. Dyer, John Ennis, Charles Fuller, H. H. Thale, C. H. Arnold, W. H. Roney, and others. Judge Bradwell presided, and Mr. Sexton officiated as Secretary. A committee of three, consisting of Blackmon, Alford, and Cleveland was appointed to prepare a call for a general meeting, at which the organization could be perfected. A committee of five was also appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to the next meeting; also to collect information respecting the selection of a range, purchase of rifles, and other requisites. Mr. Gale offered the club the use of his grounds at Galewood, on the Chicago and Pacific Railroad, about eight miles from this city, and other places were tendered. The matter will have to be submitted for further consideration at the next meeting. This action has awakened an active interest where it was not expected. Many not supposed to have any penchant for the rifle have signified their intentions to take a place in the team; so much of this having been advanced already that its success is thereby guaranteed beyond peradventure. The West has taken up the lead thrown out by the National Association at Creedmoor. The victories in Europe of the gallant team from New York is sounded from every hill-top and echoed in every vale. The spirit is contagious, and ranges will be the order from ocean to ocean, when we may be truly called a nation of sharpshooters. B.

—An organization to be known as the Boston Highlands Rifle Club has just been formed and the following officers elected: President, M. W. Costello; Vice-President, P. O'Brien; Secretary, P. Shea; Treasurer, R. Timmons; Captain, B. Bevelander.

HOLYOKE, Mass., August 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The report of the fourteenth field meeting of the Holyoke Rifle Club, on Saturday, August 7th, is the following:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
D. H. Smith.....	3 4 2 5 4 0 5.....	23
E. C. Smith.....	0 3 4 5 2 3 4.....	21
H. A. Smith.....	3 0 4 3 3 2.....	15
C. P. Chase.....	2 0 2 0 2 3.....	9
A. Knight.....	4 0 3 4 3 4 4.....	22
S. Chapman.....	0 3 2 2 4 0 0.....	11
H. White.....	4 5 3 3 4 5 3.....	27
G. Parker.....	0 0 2 4 3 3 3.....	15
J. Snover.....	3 2 2 0 3 5 0.....	15
R. McDonald.....	3 0 3 0 4 0 5.....	15
D. Kelton.....	4 4 2 4 0 3 0.....	18

Range, 200 yards; position, standing, off-hand; seven shots, with a possible count of 35.

In the meeting, July 31st, Mr. White made a perfect string of five bullseyes. On Thursday, the 5th, he scored 94 out of a possible 100, at 400 yards, making 16 bullseyes, (13 in succession) two 4's and two 3's. He has been using a Remington-10-pound gun, and considers its shooting qualities perfect; but the expense of shooting it puts it out of the reach of many of the members. Mr. White claims he can make equally as good scores with the 9½ pound Maynard, and the expense of cartridges is less by one-half.

RHODE ISLAND RIFLE RANGE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 6th, 1874.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A notice was given in one of our daily papers that a meeting of all persons interested in organizing a rifle club, held at the First Light Infantry Regiment's armory, on Wednesday evening, August 4th, and agreeable to the call about one hundred and fifty of our rifle shooters were present. The meeting was called to order by John B. Anthony, Esq., President Providence Tool Co., and committees were chosen for the purpose of selecting a 1,000 yards range. Many signed a document, which shows the interest taken in securing the rules of the National Rifle Association, although not binding upon any person until the association assumes a more promising success, which it will, no doubt, in time, as it is now in the hands of the right gentlemen. A meeting will soon be called to adopt by-laws and constitution. Rifle shooting has taken a firm hold among some of the military companies, and Company C, First Light Infantry Regiment, made an excursion yesterday to Oakland Beach for a target shoot. The prize offered was a silver goblet, and was won by a member of the Boston Base Ball Club, who were there to defeat the Rhode Islanders, and they did it. WHAT CHEER.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Woodcock.
Curlew.
Squirrels.

Snipe.
Bay birds.
Pinnated grouse, *Tetra cupido*.

Pinnated grouse, or "prairie chicken," are in season in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, August 15th; Wisconsin and Iowa, August 20th; Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, September 1st; Connecticut and Kentucky, October 1st. In Massachusetts the season is close until 1876, and in New Jersey until 1880.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Providence, August 6th 1875.*—Our Summer woodcock shooting during July was very good; our friend Anthony getting about thirty in two week's shooting, and many more were taking by others in different parts of the State. We have a great many wing shots among us, and our Fall shooters are making extensive arrangements to visit the Western States for grouse and quail shooting. Our bay has not, as yet, been visited by shore birds. A few plover were seen a few days since, but they have not as yet become very plenty. The last of this month, will no doubt, bring them along. Several pigeon matches are to be tested soon, one to be shot next Monday, August 9th, at Newport, R. I. The contestants comprise many of the Summer visitors who are stopping there for the season. A few of our gentlemen shots from this city propose going down to take a hand, and if the New Yorkers don't shoot pretty well, our representatives will warm them. WHAT CHEER.

NEW JERSEY.—*Carman House, Forked River, August 2d.* The birds have not settled fairly to the feeding grounds yet, but are doing so every day, and should nothing occur we certainly will report big shooting this week. Yesterday we observed going over a bunch of large snipe about the size of curlews, marlin shaped, long bill, long legs, and perfectly white body. They passed over our heads within thirty yards; can any of your readers state what they were? Their appearance created considerable comment among baymen and others who saw them, and all agree that their "like was never seen before."

Aug. 8th.—Snipe shooting has been variable during the past week. Some days we have enjoyed good luck and others bad. The birds have not yet taken to the Fall flight, although every day large numbers pass over us. Yellow legs, marlin, curlew, dowitch, and plover come hourly in good flocks, but for some reason have for the last two or three days failed to take the stool as they should. By the latter end of this week the shooting no doubt will be first rate, and it will pay to risk a visit here about that time. The best bag was made yesterday by Messrs. Taylor, Carter, and Frame, from this house, Mr. Taylor killing without decoys over forty birds. Several other good bags were made yesterday, and all good birds. We have here to-day over fifteen gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia waiting for sunrise to-morrow for the fray. Of their success I will keep you informed. What about those white marlin (?) I asked you about last week? What were they? E. H.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Blooming Grove Park, Aug. 10, 1875.*—The prospects for good shooting here are very encouraging. Ruffed grouse are well grown and very abundant. The recent fires in the woods have driven deer and other game into the park grounds, and they are seen in all directions. Mr. Myers took 10 black bass yesterday in Lake Giles, the largest 2½ lbs. They take live minnows greedily, but are rarely caught on artificial baits. To-day a party will start for Lake Laura to spend a few days in camp.

A duck with a curious bill, or rather with no bill at all, haunts the shores of the lake; it is a dark brown, with a ruff on the head. When followed it takes to the woods and conceals itself. Can you give us a name for it? ANCORA.

—The Norfolk Game Protective Association has just been organized at Norfolk, Virginia, and it is the intention of its promoters to secure the formation of similar clubs all over the State where they are much needed; the game laws of the State being utterly inadequate for the purposes for which they are framed. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—President, S. R. White; First Vice President, S. P. Moore, of Portsmouth; Second Vice President, W. H. Seabury; Secretary, J. C. Adkisson; Treasurer, Nathaniel Burruss; Attorney of Association, Judge Garnett; Executive Committee, Messrs. Hardy, Joseph Hobday, L. W. Tazewell, and John B. Corpew. Messrs. W. E. Taylor and J. T. Allyn have been energetic in this matter, and will endeavor to secure the passage of suitable laws by the Legislature that meets next Winter.

—A Rifle and Sporting Club has just been organized in Putnam, Connecticut, with about twenty men, including several prominent business men and some of the best rifle and shot gun experts in Windham County. The officers of the club, which is named the "Putnam Rifle and Sporting Club," are as follows: President, E. T. Whitmore; Vice-President, C. C. Walker; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Green; Captain, E. P. King.

The object of the club will be to bring rifle and shot gun practice to a higher standard of perfection than now exists here (which is good now); also to back up our new State law, just passed, in the protection of game. The law gives the close time for woodcock and partridge until October first; quail, October 20.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS.—We give elsewhere a graphic account of the match in which the Captain defeated Mr. Stevens. Since then the correspondent of the New York Herald announces a match to come off at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, on the 2d of this month, between Bogardus and Shaw of Manchester, said to be the best trap shot in England North of the Thames, on the following terms: £200 a side, at 21 yards rise, 100 birds, one oz. shot, and each man to find birds and traps, and handle against his opponent. *Bell's Life* rules to be adhered to, with some slight modifications, and Mr. Edward Smith, of that journal, to act as referee. The Manchester men, who consider Shaw the best professional shot in England, have made him a favorite in the betting, and when Bogardus beats him, as he surely will, they will fall heavily. While at Manchester, Bogardus gave one of his exhibitions, astonishing the natives by killing 27 birds in 2:55. At Sheffield the Captain won a small sweepstake and made a match with a considerable landed proprietor, merely for £25, 30 birds, 21 yards rise. He also put out a challenge to shoot any man in Sheffield or vicinity for £100, and it is supposed he will be taken up by some one of the many crack shots around Sheffield.—*Turf, Field and Farm*, Aug. 7th.

—A pigeon match was shot on the 27th of July at Brownsville, Mo., between a number of experts of that place and Sedalia. The conditions of the match were five birds each, 20 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. The score on the first round was as follows:—

A. Farnham.....	5	T. J. Cummings.....	3
C. T. McElvaney.....	5	J. R. Hupp.....	3
John Kullmer.....	3	Dr. T. T. Major.....	4
J. H. Brewster.....	3	S. H. Houston.....	4
A. McElvaney.....	2	S. E. Ingram.....	2
H. J. Utt.....	3	R. F. Waddell.....	5
H. M. Miller.....	2	J. H. Doyle.....	2
J. D. Brown.....	2	Frank Houston.....	5
J. S. Cochran.....	4	Dr. W. B. Parsons.....	3
A. B. Dempsey.....	4	W. J. Malby.....	4
Col. McGoffin.....	4	M. C. Malan.....	3
John Montgomery.....	2	J. C. Wood.....	2
Gill.....	2		

The four gentlemen who had killed all their birds then shot off at 26 yards, and Mr. McElvaney killing two birds took first money. In shooting off the ties of four Dr. Major was successful, and the last prize fell to Mr. W. B. Parsons. The birds being limited in number, the sport was not as good as it might have been, but all were well satisfied. The Sedalia Sportsmen's Club has been challenged by that of Jefferson City, and the match will probably be shot this week. A rifle team is also in contemplation in Sedalia.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 4th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On last Tuesday a match was shot off between a few amateur sportsmen who had never shot over a trap, to decide which was the best shot. Eight single birds, 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.

Al Harris.....	6	R. Gilmore.....	6
M. W. Smith.....	2	C. W. Bradley.....	6
D. Fancher.....	6	J. Lamphor.....	4
S. McChesney, Jr.....	6	J. G. Yellman, Jr.....	6
D. Knoble, Jr.....	6	A. G. DeLong.....	5

Seven having tied it was decided to shoot off at one bird each at 31 yards.

Four tied again, with the following result: McChesney, 0; Fancher, 0; Harris, 1; Gilmore, 0. Harris declared the best amateur shot in the city. The boys think we are the best "scrub club" in the State. Jaubert's annual tournament commences the 10th inst. Your truly,

ONE OF THE SCRUB CLUB.

BLACK'S CARTRIDGE VESTS.

COLUMBIA, Pa., August 4th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice in your paper of the 29th of July, among the Answers to Correspondents, that "S. W., Springfield, Ohio," wants to know the best method for carrying cartridges for a Maynard rifle. Tell him to go to Schnyder, Hartley & Graham and get one of Black's cartridge vests made to order. They are undoubtedly the best for all breech loading arms. I only wonder the Government does not adopt them. I think a man's outfit, owning a breech loader, is sadly neglected without a cartridge vest. I think you should give them a special notice in your paper.

Yours truly,

G. E. MIFFLIN.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

DITTMAR POWDER COMPANY, OFFICE 55 KILBY STREET, }
BOSTON, Aug. 2d, 1875. }

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We have been experimenting during the past week with our new sporting powder at the works, and the results may be interesting to your readers. After repeated trials we are satisfied that it is exceedingly difficult to burst a muzzle loading gun, even with extraordinary charges both of the powder and of shot. We are also satisfied that while a breech loader will not bear so heavy an overcharge, either of the "Dittmar" or of black powder, that the new powder is perfectly safe in the hands of the sportsmen using such guns, provided they do not heavily overload and pound and hammer down their charges. We have quite a number of correspondents who write that they have fired the powder without shot and without using a large sized wad, and the explosion did not force the wad out of the barrel. Now, if this wad was left in the barrel when the shell was reloaded, the result of the next firing, either with the Dittmar or black powder, would be a bursted gun. Several heavy rifles, loaded with black powder, one at Creedmoor, have been shattered by a small piece of rag being allowed to remain in the barrel. Accidents with firearms have been common, black powder being used all over the country, the fault being in careless handling or loading, or from some radical defect in the barrels, and not from the powder, and we are perfectly satisfied that the new Dittmar powder when used, even with a moderate degree of attention to our instructions, is in reality safer than the black. Letters are now pouring in upon us from all parts of the country from intelligent men, who are enthusiastic in praise of the new article, and we are satisfied that the few persons who have been unsuccessful in their trials have either used shot gun powder instead of the rifle, or the reverse, or have failed to comprehend the wording of our "instructions" as regards loading. We have this morning received proof beyond question that the actual strain upon a gun with the new powder is from 20 to 25 per cent. less than with black, and we hope soon to be allowed to give this proof publicity in your paper. Meanwhile we submit the following:—

JULY 24th.—Gun, muzzle loader, "Harper's Ferry," barrel, 41 inch. bore, 69-100 inch.; weight, 94 pounds.

First Trial—Powder, four drachms measure, shot gun S. A.; wads, two

large; shot, 1½ ounces No. 4; wads, two large over shot. The above charge was hard rammed with a steel rammer. Result, good.

Second Trial—Powder, six drachms measure, shot gun S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces No. 4; wads, two large over shot. All hard rammed. Result, good.

Third Trial—Powder, eight drachms shot gun S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces No. 4; wads, two large over shot. Very hard rammed. Result, good.

Fourth Trial—Powder, ten drachms shot gun S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces No. 4; wads, two large over shot. Hard rammed. Result, good.

Fifth Trial—Powder, twelve drachms shot gun S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces No. 4; wads, two. Hard rammed. Result, good.

Sixth Trial—Powder, fourteen drachms shot gun S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces No. 4; wads, two large. Each four drachms hard rammed with steel rammer, and last two drachms same. Result, good.

Seventh Trial—Powder, eighteen drachms shot gun S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ No. 4; wads, two large. Each four drachms hard rammed with steel rammer, and last two same. Result, good.

Eighth Trial—Powder, twenty drachms shot gun S. A.; wads, two large; shot, three ounces No. 4; wads, two large. Each four drachms hard rammed with steel rammer. Result, good. Gun entirely uninjured.

JULY 27th.—Gun, breech loader; barrels, 32 inch.; bore, No. 12; brass shells; weight, 8½ pounds.

First Trial—Powder, 3½ drachms S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces; wad, one large. Not hard rammed. Result, good.

Second Trial—Powder, four drachms S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces; wad, one large. Hard rammed with a mallet.

Third Trial—Same as No. 2 only harder rammed. Result, good.

Fourth Trial—Powder, five drachms S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces; wad, one large. Not rammed. Result, good.

Fifth Trial—Powder, same charge of good quality black; shot, 1½ ounces; No. 12 wads. This charge injured the action by its recoil.

Sixth Trial—Powder, five drachms S. A.; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces; wad, one large. This charge was rammed down very hard with a mallet. Result, good.

Seventh Trial—Powder, six drachms S. C. shot gun, fine grain; wads, two large; shot, two ounces; wad, one large. Ordinary pressure in loading. Result, good.

Eighth Trial—Powder, seven drachms S. C. shot gun, fine grain; wad, one large; shot, 1½ ounces; wad, one large. Hard rammed with mallet. Result, good.

Ninth Trial—Powder, six drachms S. C. shot gun, fine grain; wads, two large; shot, two ounces; wad, one. Hard rammed and pounded. Result, good.

JULY 29th.—Tenth Trial—Powder, four drachms S. C., four drachms S. A., eight in all; wads, two large; shot, 1½ ounces; wad, one large. Very hard rammed. Result, good.

Eleventh Trial—Powder, 8 drachms S. A.; wads, two large; shot, two ounces; wad, one large. Powder rammed very hard with mallet. This finally burst the gun at the breech.

All the above trials were made in the right hand barrel.

Twelfth Trial—Left Hand Barrel—Eight drachms S. A. powder; two large wads; two ounces shot, loaded by the muzzle as shell was full; wad pressed down, not rammed. Result, good.

We also fired eight drachms S. A. powder, two ounces shot, and two large wads in a small muzzle loading single barrel gun, which cost \$7.50, ramming the powder down as hard as possible with a steel rammer; result, good; and also tried five drachms S. A. powder, with three ounces shot, and seven drachms S. A., with 2½ ounces shot with the same result.

Our experiments would seem to indicate that the "Dittmar powder" is quite as safe in a gun as the black, and that unless extraordinary pains are taken to damage the gun accidents would be solely attributable to gross carelessness and ignorance. We still adhere to our instructions not to ram the powder too hard, and advise our friends to use the same as they do of black powder. We remain respectfully yours,

THE DITTMAR POWDER CO., Boston.

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

Some very interesting and finely contested games marked the play in the championship arena last week despite the heavy fall of rain, which interfered so much with the week's programme. The Hartford club games were noteworthy contests, as the scores—1 to 1, ten innings, and 3 to 1, eleven innings—fully show. The Chicago nine showed marked improvement in their play, having one game with the Mutuals—1 to 1, five innings—and winning games from the Philadelphia club—2 to 0—and the Athletics, the latter being a ten inning game. The championship record for the week ending August 9th shows another change in the order of position of the contesting nines, the Chicagos taking a step up in front of Philadelphia, while the Mutuals fall to seventh place again. The Hartfords, too, once more tie the Athletics in won games, the latter having lost two matches last week, while the Hartfords gained two. The record is as follows:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	Red Stockings.	Games Won.
Boston.....	1	5	2	5	4	5	6	3	4	1	38
Athletic.....	1	1	2	1	6	1	4	7	6	0	28
Hartford.....	0	2	1	3	2	4	5	8	3	2	28
St. Louis.....	1	1	2	1	4	3	6	2	2	2	23
Philadelphia.....	0	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	5	1	18
Chicago.....	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	4	19
Mutual.....	0	1	2	0	4	3	1	2	3	2	17
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Red Stockings.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Games Lost.....	4	11	16	12	22	19	22	26	29	13	178

The noteworthy professional matches of last week were as follows:—

Aug. 2—Mutual vs. Chicago, at Brooklyn (5 innings).....	1 to 1
Aug. 3—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia.....	3 to 2
Aug. 4—Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Boston.....	4 to 3
Aug. 5—Chicago vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	2 to 0
Aug. 6—Hartford vs. Mutual at Brooklyn (10 innings).....	1 to 1
Aug. 7—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	3 to 1

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

—The best amateur games of last week were as follows:

Aug. 2—Star vs. Buckeye, at Covington, Ky.....	3 to 2
Aug. 3—Pavonia vs. Hoboken, at Hoboken.....	9 to 7
Aug. 3—Rochester vs. Livingston, at Rochester, N. Y.....	9 to 4
Aug. 4—Chess vs. Checkers, at Hartford.....	7 to 4
Aug. 4—Rhode Island vs. Olympic, of N. Y., at Providence.....	7 to 2
Aug. 5—Boston vs. Rhode Island, at Providence.....	4 to 0
Aug. 5—New Haven vs. T. B.'s, at Bridgeport.....	6 to 0
Aug. 6—Olympic vs. Pilot, at Providence.....	7 to 0
Aug. 6—Amateur vs. Blue Stockings, at Cincinnati (11 in).....	2 to 1
Aug. 6—Lowell vs. Grafton, at Lowell (10 innings).....	6 to 6
Aug. 7—Fly Away vs. Nameless, at Hoboken.....	5 to 5
Aug. 7—Burlington vs. Archer, at Burlington, N. J.....	8 to 4

—The Centennial teams, both professional and amateur, promise to be the strongest nines that have ever entered the arena. It will be the most brilliant base ball season on record, and all the clubs seem to be making preparations already for the following season. It will be a season of ex-

periments in one sense, as the Chicagos will for the first time place a representative team in the field.

—The New York World, in an article on the coming nines, says:—"Since the Boston secession business came before the base ball public any quantity of rumors have prevailed in regard to the formation of nines for 1876. The disposition of pitchers and catchers made by Dame Rumor is in many instances as surprising as contradictory. Bond—the coming pitcher *par excellence*, it is said—has been sent to Philadelphia at \$3,000 a year by one rumor and to Boston by another. The fact is, however, that Hartford is not going to let Tommy leave, neither will they part with Allison. These two are to be fixtures, whatever else may be done in the way of changes. The great need of next season will be third basemen. There are but few up to the requisite mark, and these are Sutton, Ferguson, Warren, Fulmer, Nichols, and Gerhardt, both the latter having been showing up in fine form recently. The St. Louis have no one at third base equal to the status of the remainder of the nine, neither have the Bostons. Pitchers are looming up quite numerous of late, but the material is of the crude order as a general thing. Catchers of the White, Allison, Hicks, and Clapp order are in active demand, with but a limited supply, but the other positions can very readily be supplied from the amateur organizations. What are wanted most, however, are reliable players, men of temperate habits withal. Now that Chicago 'fancy prices' are being offered probably a full supply of all the staple articles will be forthcoming."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28, 1875.—A match game of base-ball was played here to-day between the Arlingtons, of New York, and the Stars, of this city (both amateurs). The following is the score:

	Innings.	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1—6
Arlingtons.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1—6
Stars.....		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

First base by errors—Arlingtons, 5; Stars, 1. Runs earned—Arlingtons, 1; Stars, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

Umpires—C. W. Hovey and J. F. Connelly. Rox.

—At the first meeting of the Seabright Athletic Association, held at Seabright, New Jersey, July 31, 1875, the events were as follows:

One Hundred Yard Race Heats.—Merrill, 12 seconds; Abbott, 11½ seconds; Merrill, 12 1-16.

The One-quarter Mile Walk.—Alexander, 1 minute 54 1-16 seconds.

High Running Jump.—Ward and Shipper (tie) 4 feet 1 inch.

Standing Jump.—Ward (won easily) 4 feet 1 inch.

One quarter Mile Run.—Merrill, 66 seconds.

One-half Mile Walk.—McCarter, 5 minutes 9 seconds.

One-half Mile Walk (for Fathers of Families).—Dr. Parmly, 5:04½; Mr. Abbott, 5:16; Mr. Shiff, distanced.

One-half Mile Run.—Kobbe, 2:39½.

Running Broad Jump.—Merrill, 15 feet 11 inches.

Hurdle Race, (150 Yards, 6 Hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches high).—Won by Merrill in 25 3-16 seconds.

Umpires: Parmly, Drayton, Princeton Athletic Club.

Committee on Arrangements: S. Alexander, J. L. Abbott.

THE TOLEDO REGATTA.—The races of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association commenced on the 5th inst. at Toledo, Ohio. The river was obstructed to a severe extent by driftwood, but the weather and conditions generally were most favorable. Fully ten thousand persons were present. The first race, for eight-oared barges, was a failure, only one boat, that of the Grand River Club, of Lansing, Michigan, putting in an appearance; they "walked over" the course in 14:54½. The Wah-wah-sums, of Saginaw, had entered, but withdrew.

Montgomery and Barnard, of Chicago Scullers' Club, and the Sterling Brothers, of the Floral City Club, Monroe, Mich., were the only starters for the junior double-scutt race. When about half a mile out, the latter broke at oar, leaving the Chicagos a walk over. Time, 15:49½.

For the senior sculls, two miles, Yates, of the Chicago Scullers' Club, went over the course alone in 16m. 38½s.

For the junior six-oared shells, three miles, four Detroit clubs competed. They got away in good shape and kept nearly even to the turning stake, when the Wataugas fouled on the buoy, breaking an oar. In turning the Zephyrs fouled the Excelsiors, tearing away the rudder of the latter. The Zephyrs came in first in 20m. 47½s., the Detroit second in 21m. 54s.

The four-oared junior was the next race, in which ten were entered. Seven started. A good start was effected. The Amateurs broke an outrigger half a mile out. The Farraguts had the lead to the turn, when the Sho-Wal-Cal-Matte, of Monroes, Mich., took the lead, and kept it to the finish, winning by three lengths. Time, 20m. 48s. The Farraguts were second, and the Excelsiors third.

Next came the four-oared open-to-all race. Seven entered and five started. The Duquesnes, of Pittsburg, took the lead at the start. The Excelsiors and Scullers drew out before reaching the turning stake. The Duquesnes crossed the line first. Time, 19m. 31 2-5s; Wah-wah-sums second in 19m. 52½s., and the Undines third in 21m. 30s.

The event of the day was the senior four-oared shell race, three miles. Out of seven entries six started. Half a mile from the start the Undines fouled the Detroit and caused a detention of several seconds, the Detroit turning back. The Chicagos took the lead and kept it, coming in first in 19:40½. There was a very close race between the Wah-wah-sums and the Excelsiors, of Detroit, for the second place, which was won by the former by half a length. Time, 19m. 59½s.; Excelsiors, 20m. 51½s.; Spring Lake, of Spring Lake, Mich., 20m. 31½s.

On Saturday the river was in much better condition. The first race was for the senior six-oared shells, and was won by the Wah-wah-sums, of Saginaw, in 19 minutes 18 2-5 seconds, beating the Detroit and Excelsiors, of Detroit, and the Undines, of Toledo. For the junior single-scutt four started, viz.: Standish, of the Excelsiors, of Detroit; Barnard and Montgomery, of the Chicago Scullers, and Alexander, of the Wah-wah-sums. They kept pretty even at the turn, when Montgomery took the lead, increasing it all the way down, and crossing the line five lengths ahead. Time, 20m. 53 1-5s. Standish was second, 21m. 12s.

—The Sea Cliff Yacht Club held a regatta on Wednesday last in Hempsted Harbor; open to all boats between fifteen and thirty-four feet in length. The race was sailed under Corinthian rules. The Anna won, beating the Halcyon twenty seconds, the course being twelve miles in length. The prize was a handsome set of colors presented by Mr. Beebe.

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IN THE UNITED STATES AND
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RACES.

FIRST DAY, August 24th.—Single scull Shells,
(New York State Championship.) Single-Scull Shells,
(Junior.)SECOND DAY, August 25th.—Single Scull, (Se-
nior.) Pair-oared Shells.THIRD DAY, August 26th.—Double Shells, (Se-
nior.) Four-oared Shells.All the races will be free, but an entrance fee of \$20
for each boat will be required at the time of entering,
to be paid to the Treasurer as an evidence of good
faith, to be returned if the boat entered rows in the
race.Entries must positively be made on or before the
20th day of August, addressed.SARATOGA ROWING ASSOCIATION,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.The distance in the Scull Races will be two miles,
one mile to a stakeboat and return. In the pair and
four-oared races the distance will be three miles, one
and a half miles to a stakeboat and return.

PRIZES.

State Championship, Single Sculls—"Empire" Dia-
mond Scull, (challenge) and Presentation Cup.
Double Scull—"Two Gold Medals.Pair Oars—"Interlaken Cup," (challenge,) gift of
Frank Leslie, Esq., and two Presentation Cups.Single Sculls (Senior)—"President's Cup," (chal-
lenge,) and Presentation Medal.

Junior Sculls—Gold Medal.

Four Oars—"Saratoga Cup," (challenge,) and four
Presentation Cups.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES, \$5,000.

The New York State Championship Race is open
only to members of Amateur Rowing Clubs located
in the State of New York.The Association will provide transportation for
boats and crews, from Saratoga Railroad Station to
the Lake and return, free.Good board at the Lake, for contestants, will be ar-
ranged in advance of their arrival, at the price of
\$10 to \$15 per week, according to bill of fare and ac-
commodations.

REQUIREMENTS.

Individuals or crews entering must forward a cer-
tificate, properly authenticated, containing their name
or names, name and location of club to which they
belong, class of boat and dimensions, club rowing
colors, and copy of their club by-laws, if printed.No member of a club will be allowed to compete
unless his membership dates in such club previous to
July 15th, 1875.

Amateurs only will be allowed to row.

The Association defines an amateur oarsman to be
a person who is a member of a regularly organized
amateur rowing club, and one who has not rowed for
money; been willing to be matched to row for money;
entered or rowed in a regatta open to all comers since
May 1st, 1874; been engaged to instruct or train any
person in physical exercises or rowing for any com-
pensation whatsoever; been engaged professionally in
connection with boats or in the use of the oar upon
the water.The Junior Scull Race is open to those only who
never won a Senior Scull Race.The rules of the regatta shall be those laid down in
Engelhardt's American Rowing Almanac, governing
American regattas.Protests and charges against any entry must be
verified by sworn affidavit and presented to the Qual-
ification Committee before the 25th of August.The winner or winners in every race are expected
to present to the Association their photographs, of a
suitable size for framing.

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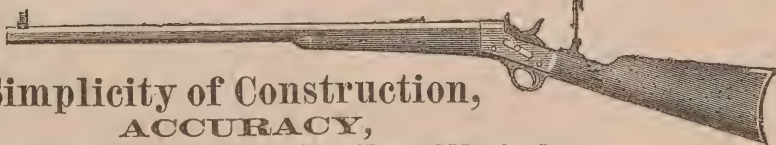
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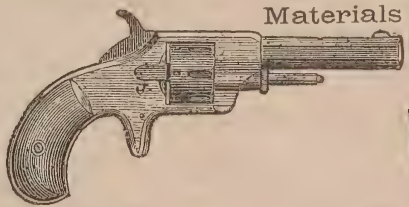


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W. & C. SCOTT & SON, sole makers of the Patent Top Lever, solid, Double Locking Bolt Breech Loader, bearing the full name of the firm. W. & C. SCOTT & SON caution sportsmen against imitations of their patent and name. Guns bearing the name abbreviated, or with different initials, are not genuine.

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(See The Field, January 30th, 1875.)

"From a comparison of the two tables it will be seen that with Walker's shot, Messrs. Scott's guns showed a marked superiority over Mr. Greener's, both in average and in the highest score made. Indeed, with the left barrel, in his third shot, Mr. Scott got a selected group pattern of 239 and a penetration of 37, equalling the highest pattern made by Mr. Greener, and exceeding the penetration of that particular shot by eight sheets."

London Office:

10 Great Castle St., Regent Circus, near Langham Hotel.

Chief address:

Manufactory Premier Gun Works,

Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

WHOLESALE.

April-6m

THE GREAT

London Gun Trial,
1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous clients in the United States that he has been very successful in the above trial, having secured the first prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12 bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any other maker, and is far superior in the three most essential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION, and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St., New York, is now importing my DOUBLE-CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be examined about the 15th. All special orders given to Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape, Westley Richards, Tolley, Scott, and others, will shortly be published, and can be had on application at No. 1 Cortlandt St.

W. W. GREENER,

Champion Gun Maker,

St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

\$10 to \$1,000 Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent a month. Pamphlet free. Tumbidge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

J. D. DOUGALL'S
EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340 pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to

59 St. James's Street London.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST

Breech Loading Shot Guns

Double and Single Express Rifles.

Long Range Match Rifles, &c

(24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN,

AND

72 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON.

CHAS. GREEN,

Manufacturer of

Breech Loading Shot Guns.

The strongest and most durable snap action made.

Shooting qualities first-class.

MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH

LOADERS.

Same action as new guns. Send for circular and price list, No. 3 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y.

Apr 8-6m

Clark & Snider.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

SNEIDER

PATENT BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN.

ALTERING

Muzzle-Loading Guns to Breech-Loading

A SPECIALTY.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

214 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.

Kay Shot Concentrating Cartridge.

No creasers, turners, or topwads required. Loads in half the time usually required. Fifty per cent. better distribution and greater penetration secured. Send to your gun dealer for sample. Jun-1y

N. Y. Safety Steam Power Co.

Office: 30 COURTLANDT ST.

BUILDERS OF

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

And their Machinery a Specialty, also Machinery for

TUGS, LIGHTERS AND STEAMERS.

Propeller Wheels of Superior Efficiency.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

All our boats are guaranteed to pass inspection under the Steamboat law when required.

July 29-1y

Steam Launches & Yachts

And their Machinery a Specialty, also Machinery for

TUGS, LIGHTERS AND STEAMERS.

Propeller Wheels of Superior Efficiency.

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All our boats are guaranteed to pass inspection under the Steamboat law when required.

July 29-1y

Boats! Boats!

Pleasure Boats, Hunting Boats, Fishing Boats of any style, size, or weight, adapted to use on the lakes or great rivers, as well as in the woods. Boats for hunting, weighing 25 to 60 pounds. Boats for fishing, 75 to 150 pounds. Pleasure boats, with sails or awnings. Boats on hand, or made to order. Best material only used, and every boat made by experienced workmen. Prices to suit the times. Boats sent to any part of the country. Address J. H. RODGERS, Agent, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Jul15tf

There can be no greater portability without serious defects. They are the only portable boats that are equal to the very best whole ones for local use.

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Pleasure Boats, Hunting Boats, Fishing Boats of any style, size, or weight, adapted to use on the lakes or great rivers, as well as in the woods. Boats for hunting, weighing 25 to 60 pounds. Boats for fishing, 75 to 150 pounds. Pleasure boats, with sails or awnings. Boats on hand, or made to order. Best material only used, and every boat made by experienced workmen. Prices to suit the times. Boats sent to any part of the country. Address J. H. RODGERS, Agent, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Jul15tf

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Established 1843.

Breech and Muzzle Loading
Guns, Rifles, Pistols,
Sportsmen's Apparatus,
AMMUNITION,

Materials for Gun-Makers, &c., Wholesale and Retail. Guns made to order, or repaired in the best manner.

ALEXANDER MCCOMAS,

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No. 51 South Calvert st., Baltimore.

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AND COUNTERFEITS!

BROWN'S
ESSENCE OF
JAMAICA GINGER

PREPARED ONLY

—BY—

FREDERICK BROWN,

PHILADELPHIA, PA

THIS RELIABLE PREPARATION, one of the oldest of American Pharmaceutical Products, still maintains its enviable reputation, and finds a steadily increasing sale without advertising, and in spite of piracy.

Its high reputation has tempted the cupidity of parties, whose only excuse for their unfair simulations, exists in the great popularity of the original, and accidental similarity of their names.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER is protected by the private Proprietary Stamp of the manufacturer, which is incorporated with the steel plate label.

The attention of Druggists and the Trade generally, is called to the Price List of

ENGLISH & FRENCH
MEDICINES & PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS,

Which will be mailed on application.

FREDERICK BROWN,

(Established 1822)

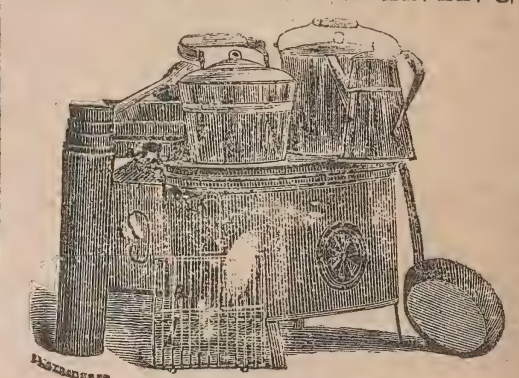
IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING
& DISPENSING CHEMIST,

N. E. Corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets,

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H. L. DUNKLEE'S
PATENT

CAMPING and MINING



STOVE.

PATENTED JUNE 22, 1875.

Outside dimensions, packed, 12x12x20 inches. Weighing only 25 pounds, very durable, will cook for ten persons, and is especially adapted for camping purposes. The ware consists of 8 qt. kettle, 6 qt. Tea Kettle, 2 qt. Coffee Pot, Fry Pan, round Tin Pan, 2 square Pans, Dipper, Gridiron, Tent Collar, 8 ft. Funnel, and an oven that will roast 15 pounds beef.

For sale at SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM, 102 Nassau street, New York City, and by R. H. KILBY, 346 St. Paul st., Montreal. Feb4

Agents wanted in every town.

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

MOUNT JULIAN SUMMER HOTEL,
Lakefield and Stoney Lake.

VIA THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Health, Pleasure and the Comforts of Home Combined. This Hotel is now Open for the Summer.

This Summer resort is situated on the shores of Stoney Lake, in the county of Peterborough, Canada. Stoney Lake has lately been set apart by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the protection of fish, and for scenery, hunting, and fishing it is superior to any of the back lakes of Canada which are easy of access. The principal fish are Salmon Trout, Maskinonge, Bass, Herring, and Perch, for which fishing permits will be granted. The game consists of Duck, Deer, and Partridge. The Lake is covered with islands, and presents the same appearance as the Thousand Islands of the River St. Lawrence. It is about twenty-five miles long and three wide. The hotel is commodious, and fitted with every appliance of comfort; it is the property of the Company, and will be managed to please its patrons in every particular. The charges are moderate, being \$1.50 per day by the week, and \$2 per day under that time. Children under twelve years of age, half price. Liquors are kept for the use of guests only, no bar being kept open for the public. The hotel is reached by the Midland Railway from Port Hope to Lakefield, thence by steamer Chippewa to Julian's Landing. E. Beatty's boats and canoes are always kept on hire. George Cochran and F. Kane will always be on hand with their guides to paddle and accompany sportsmen.

The steamer Chippewa leaves Lakefield for Julian's Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, on the arrival of the morning train from Port Hope. On Thursdays it will connect with the excursion train on the Midland Railway.

The steamer Norseman arrives from Rochester every morning at Port Hope at 8 A. M., in time to connect with the Midland Railway, leaving Port Hope at 10 o'clock A. M. Parties from Rochester can reach the hotel in eighteen hours by water and rail for \$3.80.

Time Tables—Midland Railway leaves Port Hope at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., arriving at Lakefield at 1 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. Returning, leaves Lakefield at 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., arriving at Port Hope at 7:45 A. M. and 7:35 P. M. Steamer Chippewa leaves Lakefield at 1:15 P. M., arriving at Julian's Landing at 3:15 P. M. Returning, leaves Julian's Landing at 5 P. M., arriving at Lakefield at 7:30 P. M.

For further particulars, apply to
C. A. BOULTON,
Manager of the Company, Lakefield, Ont.
E. W. GARDNER,
Manager of the Hotel, Julian's Landing, Lakefield, Ont. jyl 1m

Lake Couchiching Hotel, Canada.

This charming and picturesque first-class Summer Resort will be opened for the season on 7th of June, and will remain open until October. The sporting in the immediate neighborhood is exceptionally excellent, the hotel being within ready access to the Muskoka Lakes, Sparrow Lake, and Trading Lake, where Salmon Trout, Black Bass, Speckled Trout, etc., abound in original plenty. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, etc., provide for the amusement of guests. Mail and telegraph offices in the house. Rates exceedingly moderate. For circulars containing terms, etc., apply to the office of Forest and Stream, or
JOHN E. FOREMAN,
Box 2645, P. O. Toronto, or to
THOMAS SCULLY, Manager,
Couchiching, Ontario.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
NIAGARA FALLS.

GALE & FULLER, PROPRIETORS.
Near the Rapids and Falls. Extra inducements to families or single persons for the season. Carriages at reasonable rates. jyl 7-3m

QUEEN'S ROYAL NIAGARA HOTEL,
NIAGARA.

Delightfully located at the mouth of Niagara River, fourteen miles from the Falls. Accessible by boat and railway. Fine facilities for fishing, boating and bathing. MCGAW & WAINETT.
jyl 7-3m

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.

SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.
This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Crossmon House,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, Jeff. Co., N. Y. C. CROSS-
MON & SON, Proprietors.

THIS House, recently rebuilt and elegantly furnished, is now open for visitors. It is located in one of the most delightful places in the Thousand Island region, commanding an extensive view of the St. Lawrence and the Islands and offers every facility for the comfort and enjoyment of guests. Outfits for boating, Hunting and Fishing Parties. Steamers for the bay connect at Clayton with the Utica and Black River Railroad, and at Cape Vincent with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. 5m

Twin Lakes Trout Farm.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, Sportsmen, Artists, Anglers, &c. Splendid scenery and drives. Fine boating, trout, pickerel, and bass fishing and woodcock shooting. Also lessons in oil and water color painting, drawing and etching, if desired. Address J. IVES PEAKE, or E. SHERMAN PEAKE, P. O. box 60 Canaan, Conn.
N. B.—Cottage building sits overlooking the lakes for sale cheap; also one for a hotel. Apr 8-tf

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY.—The subscriber having leased the above hotel for a term of years, is determined by sparing no pains to make this resort second to none in the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn. First class table and low prices. Now ready for the reception of guests.
jyl 7-totcl C. A. BUNTING.

UNION DEPOT HOTEL, Canaan, Conn.
G. H. CORBIN, Proprietor. New, clean rooms and beds, first-class table, &c. Fishing, shooting, and pleasant drives near by. Apr 8 6m

BOARD NEAR TWIN LAKES, FOUR hours from New York via Harlem Railroad. A desirable location for sportsmen, artists, and all those wanting a pleasant home. Address F. P. COOPER, Locust Hill Farm, Ashley Falls, Berkshire county, Mass. Mar 24-6m

I WANT TO RENT A COMFORTABLE house, within from ten to twenty acres of land adjoining, within forty miles of this city. Address Forest and Stream office, New York. my 27-

BLUEFISH—KINSEY'S ASHLEY HOUSE, BARNEGAT INLET. Only five minutes to the Sheephead Ground, where all the sheep-heads are taken. Bluefish, Sea Bass, Blackfish, Barb, and Weakfish, only one hundred yards from the house. Address for circular or engaging yachts,
J. W. KINSEY,
jyl 1f Waretown P. O., Ocean county, N. J.

TUBBS' HOTEL,

OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. jyl 22-6m

Elizabeth Islands near N. Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP, 450 ACRES LAND on Nashawena Island, near Pasque, Cuttyhunk, Penikese, and Martha's Vineyard. Admirably suited for a fishing club or Summer resort. Price \$50 cash per acre, if applied for soon. For further particulars address W. A. STAGG, 68 Broadway, N. Y. aug 12 4t

BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIETIES. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane respectfully informs his friends that, having largely added to the Springville House, he is prepared to entertain and take care of his guests in ample manner. Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaranteed. The young bay birds are now coming in and good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm. N. Lane, Good Ground Station, L. I.
Live wild geese stools for Spring and Fall shooting. aug 5 3mo

Attractive Route

To the Trout and Grayling Fisheries of Northern Michigan, VIA GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, MACKINAW GRAND RAPIDS AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

The attention of SPORTSMEN and TOURISTS is invited to the many attractions offered by this line, now completed from Richmond, Ind., to Traverse City, on Grand Traverse Bay, and to Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay. The waters of the Grand Traverse region and the North Woods of Michigan are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the abundance and great variety of the finny tribe. BROOK TROUT abound in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAYLING, now attracting the attention of Sportsmen everywhere, is found only in these waters. BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL, and MASCALONGE are also found in great numbers in the many lakes and creeks of this territory.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING AND CHAIR CARS run through from Cincinnati to Traverse City; also PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS from Detroit over Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana road, via Grand Rapids, to Petoskey, with SPLENDID STEAMER making DAILY CONNECTION at latter point for the Island of Mackinaw.

For Tourists' Guide, containing complete and accurate maps, with full information as to Fishing Grounds, transportation facilities, and in short all that could be desired by Sportsmen or Tourists, send to Forest and Stream office, or to the undersigned. Low Round Trip EXCURSION TICKETS good until SEPTEMBER 30th.

J. H. PAGE,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich. jyl

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Route.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE ROUTE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY is peculiarly rich in the variety and extent of its scenery, and while the tourist has alternating glimpses of the beauty of rivers, gaps and mountains, the sportsman has within easy reach many localities that afford him every facility for the enjoyment of the sports of the field and stream. We enumerate a few of the pleasure resorts which crowd the line of the road.

Rutherford Park.—9½ miles from New York. Fine hotels and boating pastimes on the Passaic.
Clifton.—13½ miles from the city, overlooking the picturesque Lake Dundee.

Lake Mohonk.—A beautiful body of water 1,200 feet above the Hudson—splendid hotel accommodations.
Orange Lake.—Six miles West of Newburgh, and noted for its fishing attractions.

Milford, Pa.—About eight miles from Port Jervis. Is noted for its trout fishing, woodcock shooting and superior hotels.

Avon Springs.—Celebrated for 20 years as a resort for invalids, the waters possessing many valuable healing qualities.

Watkins Glen.—This beautiful gorge is distant 294 miles from New York, via Erie Road to Elmira. Its wild and picturesque attractions are second only in reputation to those of Niagara.

Chautauque Lake.—18 miles long, 3 miles wide; said to be the highest navigable water on the American continent, being 730 feet above Lake Erie and 1,290 feet higher than the Atlantic Ocean.

Niagara Falls.—This great cataract is reached by the direct line of the Erie Railway.

There are along the line of the road no less than Ten Large Lakes, abounding with Fish, and affording most delightful sport for black bass and pickerel. Their names are—Lakes Greenwood, Orange, Mohonk, White, Osego, Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Silver and Chautauque.

The following schedule will afford a partial guide to the numerous fishing localities reached by this road:

Trout Fishing:
At or near Southfields, 42 miles from New York.
" " Oxford, 52 " " " "
" " Middletown, 67 " " " "
" " Otisville, 76 " " " "
" " Port Jervis, 88 " " " "
" " Monticello, 112 " " " "
" " Milford, 96 " " " "

Black Bass and Pickerel.
At or near Slottsburg, 36 miles from New York, including Lakes Truxedo, Potague and Cedar Pond.
At or near Monroe, 50 miles from New York, including Round, Long, Mombasha and Cromwell's Ponds.

At or near Florida, 64 miles from New York. The famed Mirror Lake, is distant 1 mile.
At or near Otisville, 76 miles from New York.
" " Guymard, 80 " " " "
" " Port Jervis, 88 " " " "
" " Monticello, 112 " " " "
" " Cen. Valley, 48 " " " "
" " Seneca Lake, 291 " " " "

Tickets for sale at the General Offices of the Erie Railway Company, 124 Washington street Boston; 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway, New York; and 732 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Express trains leave New York from depot foot of Chambers street at 9 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M.

JNO N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent.
my 20 Magic Lantern and 100 Slides for \$100.

E. & H. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, Graphoscopes, Megaethoscopes, Albums and Photographs of celebrities. Photo-Lantern Slides a specialty. Manufacturers of Photographic materials. Awarded First Premium at Vienna Exposition. au 5-1y

COLLINGWOOD

AND

Lake Superior Line.

Toronto, Collingwood, Fort William, Duluth, Fort Garry.

Comprising the three first class, upper cabin powerful side wheel steamers

Chicora, Cumberland and Algoma, Having splendid drawing room cabins, in connection with the

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA,

Leaving Collingwood every Tuesday and Friday

On arrival of Steamboat Express Train, with Drawing Room Cars attached, calling at

PRESQUITE, BRUCE MINES, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIPICOTON, NEPIGON, SILVER ISLET, AND PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING.

Fort Garry and the Northwest!

With direct connections at Thunder Bay with DAWSON'S ROAD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY for Fort Garry, and with steamers for DULUTH, FORT GARRY, and THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

Pleasure Travel.

This route embraces the most enjoyable and picturesque Summer Tour by making the circuit of Lake Superior, with the sheltered and beautiful waters of the inside channels of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and thence by three hours' rail, with magnificent parlor cars, to Toronto, connecting with the Royal Mail Daily Line of steamers on Lake Ontario, and the Grand Trunk Railway, for the THOUSAND ISLANDS and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, for Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and all points East and South; and with the Great Western Railway and Lake Ontario steamers daily for Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Detroit, and all points West and Southwest.

Cheap Excursions

Will be made during the Summer season, in the months of June, July, August, and September, affording ample opportunity for visiting the Great Mineral Region of Lake Superior and the FISHING GROUNDS of Lake Nipigon.

Connections throughout punctual and certain. State Rooms can be secured at Central Passenger Offices, Toronto, and all information given by CHAS. PERRY, 62 King street, East, Toronto.

D. MILLOY, 8 Front street, East, Toronto.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, Ag'ts, 261 Broadway, Y.
ALFRED TELFER, General Agent,
Northern Railway, Brock street, Toronto.

STEAMERS TO
Eastern Maine, New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c.THE
International Steamship
Company's Steamers
New York and City of Portland.

will, until October 3d, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Eastport, Maine, and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B., Amherst, Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. This is

A Most Desirable Route for Sportsmen, presenting a convenient and pleasant mode of access to the famous hunting and fishing grounds of the Eastern regions, at very moderate rates of fare. For circular, with map and description of the route, apply to
W. W. KILBY, Agent,
Commercial Wharf, Boston.
July 15 to Oct 1

Fishing and Hunting

Read the Following for the
Best Fishing and Hunting
RESORTS.

On Conway Division, Eastern R. R., Brook Trout. Trains leave Boston 8:00 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

Umbagog lakes, via Gr. Tr. to Bethel, Me. } Largest
Upper waters of Penobscot. } Brook
Trout.

Sebek Lake. } Land-locked Salmon.
Grand Lake Stream. }

New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, Salmon, Sea Trout, and Brook Trout.

Trains leave Boston 8:30 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Rangley lakes, via Farmington, Me., Large Brook Trout.

Moosehead Lake, via Dexter, Me., Lake and Brook Trout.

Trains leave Boston 8:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on night trains.

Good hunting, large and small game in all the above localities in their season.

For maps, fare, tables, &c. address or call at 134 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Eastern and Maine Central R.R. Line.

GEO. F. FIELD, CHAS. F. HATCH,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Manager

jyl 7-3m

Chicago, Milwaukee and
St. Paul Railway

Traverses a finer country, affords views of grander scenery, and passes through more business centres and pleasure resorts than any other Northwestern line. Its forests, prairies, lakes and streams, abounding with game, present unequalled attractions to the votaries of Nimrod and Walton. It is the only railway route along the valley of the Upper Mississippi. It is also the shortest as well as best route between the great metropolitan centres of the Northwest—Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Track and equipment unequaled, and its trains of palace-coaches and sleeping cars run through without change.

New York Office, 319 Broadway.
Chicago Depot, cor. Canal & W. Madison.
City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark St. Apr 29-6m

LAKES OF MUSKOKA.

DAILY LINE.

Northern Railway from Toronto

AND

Steamers Nipissing and Wenonah

TO THE

SPORTING REGIONS OF MUSKOKA.

Tickets from Toronto to the Head of Lake Rosseau and Return only \$6.

HOTELS GOOD AND CHEAP.

Splendid TROUT, BASS and MASKINONGE FISHING.

Also, DUCK AND DEER SHOOTING, Etc.
Apply at NORTHERN RAILWAY OFFICES, Toronto, and of A. P. COCKBURN, Gravenhurst. aug 12-totcl

Central Railroad of N. Jersey.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Six trains each way daily, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leave New York at 7:30, 9:00, 10:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8:00, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New York at 6:25 A. M.

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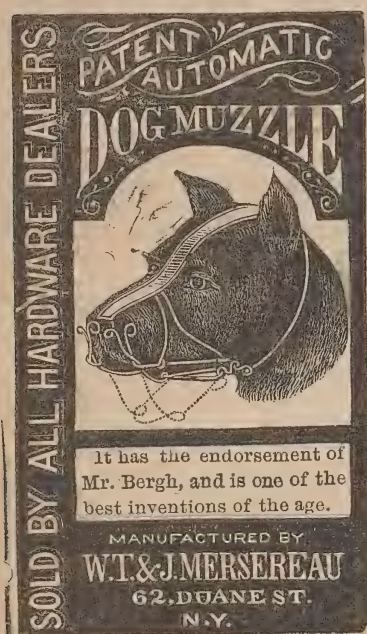
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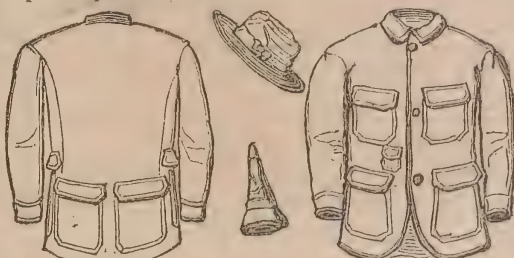
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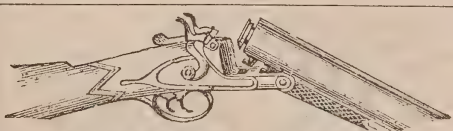
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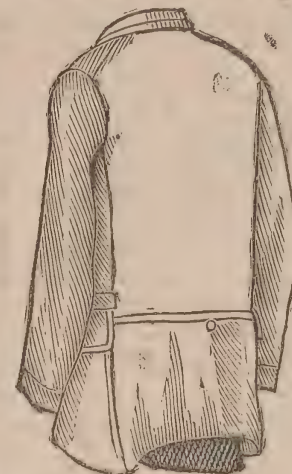
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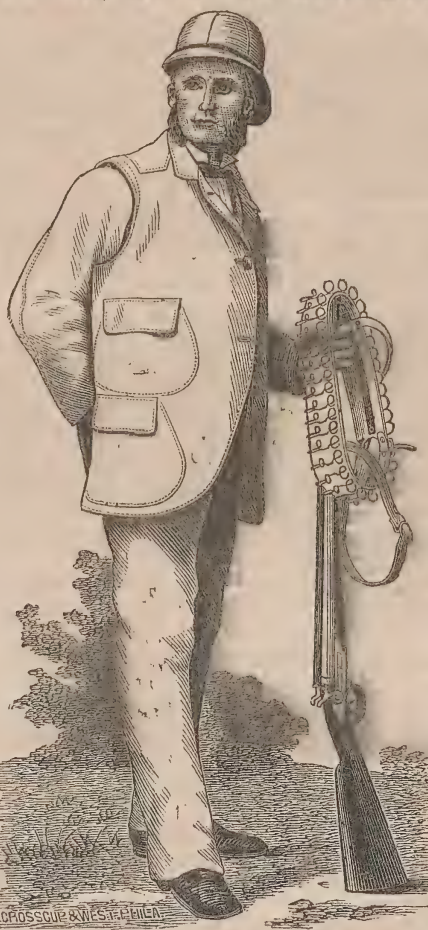
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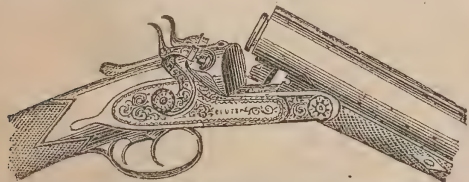
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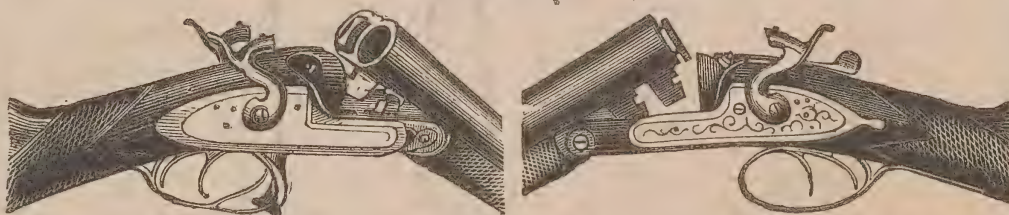
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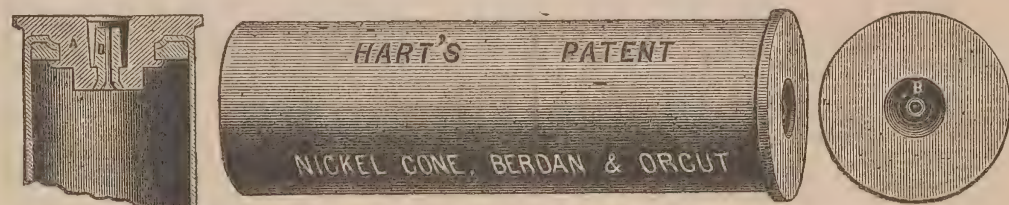


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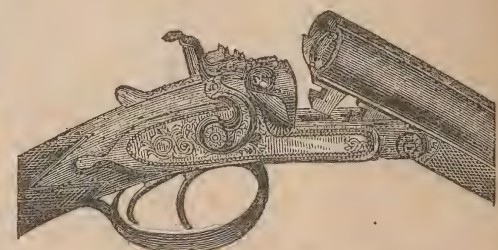
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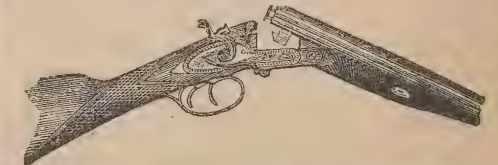
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Whose sweet calm course I contemplate,
And seek in life to imitate.

And when the tim'rous trout I wait
To take, and he devours my bait,
How poor a thing, sometimes I find,
Will captivate a greedy mind;
And when none bite, I praise the wise,
Whom vain allurements ne'er surprise.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875:—The Doctor and myself started from Baltimore on our annual expedition to the mountains of West Virginia, taking the 6:15 A. M. train, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We arrived at Sir John's Run about midday, and proceeded to fish the Potomac for black bass. Our intention had been to go up stream towards, if not to, Dam No. 6, but hearing that people were shooting and netting there every day, we thought we had better fish down. The Doctor used for a stretcher a silver gray fly which we found most successful last year, and for a drop fly, one which was recommended by Col. Ferguson, our Fish Commissioner, while I put on the Ferguson fly as a stretcher, and for a drop tied a yellow fly made by Captain —, of Canada, and said by him to be very good for small salmon and large sea trout, the result being that nearly all the fish took the Doctor's drop and my stretcher. We concluded that Colonel Ferguson had discovered the right fly for the Potomac at least. It is made by Abbey & Imbrie, successors to Andrew Clerk; and yellow and green colors predominate. Twice I caught two fish at one time, from which, it will be justly inferred, their size was not large. We fished down one mile, and had no rises after the sun left the water. People assured us that small salmon have been taken this Summer, which, if true, proves that these fish, placed in the Potomac by Col. Ferguson a year ago or more, are doing well so far. We saw several trot lines and felt very much tempted to follow the example of Mr. — who, we were told, while fishing here the preceding *Saturday*, whipped out his knife whenever he came across one of these abominations.

Score: 25 bass, 2 fall fish and 4 sunfish; total weight, game, fish, and all, only 11½ lbs.

At 10:20 P. M. we took the train for Oakland (Garrett Co., Md.) arriving about 3 A. M. Tuesday, June 8.—Took the 8:50 A. M. train and reached Grafton before midday. Finding that Col. C. J. Faulkner and another gentleman wished, like ourselves, to go to Phillippi, we four sought to engage a hack. However, Col. Faulkner changed his plans, and our other partner, who seemed to be a drummer, found a customer to detain him at Grafton, so we were thrown on our separate resources. We might have taken the train further on to Webster Station, but as the distance was only four miles, and the cars would not leave until three o'clock, we determined to walk, not only to that point, but to Phillippi, also, twelve miles from Webster. Our trip was intended to be a pedestrian one, and we thought we might as well settle down to the work at once. We walked the railroad track to Webster, at which point the road turns off to the South or Southeast. We now passed through a fine grazing country, and the condition of the farms, style of buildings, &c., gave evidence of a very fair state of prosperity. About sundown we reached the brow of a mountain overlooking Phillippi and Tygart's Valley river. We had passed a woman, some distance back, who asked if we were "showmen," and now, turning a corner in the road while descending the mountain, we came face to face with a man on horseback, who threw up both hands, exclaiming "Hello, boys! you look jest like a few years ago!" And so we did, particularly the Doctor with his snuff-colored fishing suit and haversack. The Valley river is a noble stream, and we were glad to learn that it was stocked with black bass a year or two ago. At the same time it was a disappointment to us to find they

were not native to this part of the river; it seems they have been prevented from ascending by a fall below Grafton. We had been taken for traveling showmen and likened unto returning Confederates; but in Phillippi various new characters were attributed to us. "Are you men in the lumber business?" "Are you drummers?" "Are you pedlars?"

JUNE 9.—The Doctor had put on a new pair of brogans yesterday and both feet were badly rubbed. To-day's walk of thirty miles aggravated the mischief to such an extent that the sores did not begin to heal for a week afterwards, and few would have had the nerve to keep on under such painful difficulties. I had worn a pair of canvas shoes, reserving my brogans until they should at least be softened and adapted to the feet by wading, and my experience determines me always to have a pair with me on these occasions. Crossing Laurel Mountain (the same which extends into Pennsylvania, and is so often mentioned in the history of Colonial times) we descended into the long and beautiful valley watered by the Upper Valley river. It must be fifty miles in length, and varies in width from a quarter of a mile to two or more, having the lofty Cheat Mountain range on the East, and Laurel, with its continuation, known as Rich Mountain, on the West. I have never looked upon a lovelier scene, particularly when the sun is low, so as to bring out more clearly, and yet, more softly, the undulating lines of the summits, and the spires and intermediate hollows, all bathed in richest blue or purple light. Beverly is rather a quaint old place, and the square, with court-house on one side, and a long, low tavern on another, makes it like one's idea of some English villages. "Are you men pedlars? &c., &c."

JUNE 10.—Started up the valley at 7:15, and soon had to cross the river, which we did by wading, as the bridge has never been rebuilt since its destruction during the war. At Huttonsville we stopped to lunch. "What goods have you men got?" Shortly after sundown we reached Jonathan Grouch's, only 18 or 20 miles from Beverly, sore feet having made this a hard day's march, however. A breast-work extending almost if not quite across the valley at this point, reminding us of a "few years ago." Here it was that Gen. Lee, in 1861, laid his plans for the capture of a large Federal force, but the disobedience or remissness, it is said, of a subordinate, enabled the enemy to escape. Near by, under an oak tree, Col. Washington, the former owner of Mt. Vernon, was killed, while reconnoitering. Col., afterwards Gen. W. H. F. Lee, had his horse killed at the same time, but mounted that of his less fortunate companion, and escaped.

JUNE 11.—About one mile further on we left the Huntersville pike and the valley, "taking up" a stream called "Elk Water." Near its head we crossed the Brady place, an open farm on the summit of the divide between the waters of the Valley and Elk rivers, and descending the road or path following the course of the Valley branch of the Elk, we finally arrived at the river at Jerry Cowger's. It will be observed that there is one Elk Water branch of Valley river and a Valley branch of Elk river, both small sized tributaries, heading a short distance apart and running in opposite directions. I need hardly state that (Tygart's) Valley river is one of those which form the Monongahela, while the Elk flows westward into the Great Kanawha. The Upper Valley river and its tributaries once abounded in trout, but they are pretty well fished out, we are told. We were now at length on our fishing ground, but Jerry Cowger gave a most disheartening account of the fish, saying there were fewer this Spring than he had ever known, and they ran smaller. He told of a party from Beverly last Summer who poisoned the stream with fish berries, and said the dead or frenzied trout were floating down for days afterwards. We heard much of these murderers during our stay, and although the people of West Virginia generally seem unconcerned at the rapid depletion of their streams, the settlers along Elk showed a great deal of indignation over this instance of wanton destruction. These fellows will yet receive a good tongue lashing at least, should they venture into this region again; unfortunately, they had cleared out before their evil deeds were

known. Cowger and his wife, an old couple, were both sick with the influenza, which seems to have been prevailing as an epidemic throughout these mountains, and we were advised to go three miles lower down, to John Hamrick's, for quarters. Encumbered as we were with all our baggage, we determined to fish on the way and were soon in the water, which we found very cold. Besides many very pretty rapids, we found fine pools, notably at the "Whittaker Rock" and "Falls of Elk," and this is probably as good fishing ground as there is on the stream. We fished rather carelessly and killed only 35 trout, weighing altogether 7½ lbs.; in size they ranged from 8 to 12 inches. We caught, it is true, many others below 8 inches, but made it a rule while on this river to keep none under that size. Putting up our rods just at the most favorable hour for fishing, we went to secure our quarters and supper, at John Hamrick's.

JUNE 12.—In the morning it rained quite hard, but we did a little fishing before dinner, and more after. For at least two hours I steadily whipped the magnificent pool below the falls in the hope of striking at least one of the large trout which are said to congregate there waiting for a rise in the water. I might have been successful had I persevered, but left the pool before sundown, which is the time when these big fellows begin to forage. My best sport was in securing two ten-inch trout at once, which I succeeded in doing after many minutes' careful work. Passing down, my stretcher fly caught on a rock quite across the stream, and not liking to sacrifice another fine cast (I had already left one on a sunken log at the falls), lost the time between sundown and dark in endeavoring to get free. Meanwhile the Doctor had taken supper and then visited the pool nearest the house, catching several very good fish in rapid succession, the largest (14 inches) weighing over a pound, and the others not much smaller. Score for the day, 36. So far we had fished carelessly and rather in the way of experiment, having made up our minds to get to work in earnest the next week; when, however, we were to be disappointed.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13.—Hamrick announced his intention of going to Beverly with his oldest son for two days, and hinted that the women folk did not altogether like the presence of strangers during the absence of their natural protectors, so we passed down the river seven miles, to his brother's, Ben Hamrick, sometimes called "Trigger Ben" or "Little Ben," to distinguish him from "Big Ben," the former living on and near the mouth of Burgoo creek, and the latter on Leatherbark, which comes in two or three miles below. Elk river here becomes so large and we saw so many bass and other kinds of fish that we argued little prospect for trout.

JUNE 14.—After breakfast I retraced the path for a mile and tried a noble pool we had observed the day before. I spent a couple of hours here, changing my flies until I had nearly exhausted the resources of a well stocked book, but in vain. Black and red gnats, spinners, cochy bondhu and duns of all kinds would not provoke a rise. I also put on a small English minnow with no better success. Finally I tried for bass, both with the fly and Buel spoon, but there was no response. I then waded down, casting alternately for trout and bass, but caught only one chub. By dinner time I was at the mouth of Burgoo, with an empty basket, and only took two or three on my way up. The Doctor had also taken a couple just by the house, having remained there to nurse his sore feet. I reported there was no fishing in this part of the river, in which opinion he concurred on general principles and observations. After dinner I thought I might as well seek some amusement up Burgoo, which was said to swarm with fish, seldom exceeding the length of ten inches, however. I went up about three miles and found no pools, the stream being a uniform shallow rapid. I was told afterwards that less than half a mile beyond the stream became a succession of deep, dark holes which were fairly alive with trout. As it was, I returned with 39, between six and nine inches, (having set aside our rule for once for the sake of meat), and I am sure I threw back as many as one hundred, most of which were about six inches. By the way, our practice

of returning small fry to the water gave great amusement to the mountaineers—and friend Collins in particular, who was working on the place, would break out at regular intervals, after "studying" for a while, with "And so you throw back the little fellows! Ha! ha! ha!" I doubt if exhortations—which were constantly made—to the people to do likewise, had any serious effect. Shortly after my return the Doctor came with four fine trout, taken in the Elk near the house. He had gone down without his net, not expecting sport, and found trout of large size rising all over the pool. He had struck a number which he had lost in wading ashore to land them in the absence of his net. We went to rest, therefore, with bright anticipations for the morrow.

JUNE 15.—Alas, it began to rain shortly after we commenced to cast, and poured steadily all day, and at night besides. In vain I stood, and sometimes sat, on a ledge with my legs dangling in the water, protected as to my other parts by an immense overhanging rock, casting and resting by turns. Evening came, but even then the trout would not come to the surface with such a rain beating it. Score, 1 trout and 1 chinquepin perch.

JUNE 16.—Still raining, and the streams a "booming" torrent. Talked about bears, "painters," rattlesnakes, potato bugs, &c. There are few settlers in this part of Webster Co., and they are nearly all along Elk. Up Burgoon, for instance, there are no settlements whatever, the country being an unbroken wilderness for thirty or forty miles to Greenbriar or Greeley, the latter river being only eight miles, however, in another direction. Bears are therefore very numerous and often play havoc with the sheep. Hamrick's family had had a fine view one moonlight night of a bear in full chase after his sheep on the hill-side just opposite the house. Deer, of course, abound, and there are many "painters" and some wolves. Elk are no longer seen. Rattlesnakes are often killed, particularly by singing parties (*i. e.*, getting ginseng). Wonderful sang patches found in the mountains and lost again, although carefully sought, form the staple of many of the simple legends of these parts. The bear and panther stories were of the usual sort. Heard of a device for deceiving the potato bugs. "You make your patch with the hills nice and sharp, and then slip away and plant your potatoes somewhere in the woods; the bugs will sit on the nice sharp hills until they starve watching for the potatoes to come up."

JUNE 17.—The period of our banishment having expired, we concluded to return to John Hamrick's, hoping that by evening the stream would be low enough there for the fly. We could not have crossed the first ford, but fortunately Ben Hamrick was going to Valley Head on "Pete," a stout mountain horse, and after crossing himself, with his load of sang, &c., Pete was driven back and carried us over, riding double. Here we parted from Ben Hamrick—as fine a fellow as we have seen in the mountains. At the next ford we passed over in a canoe, but we managed to wade the last crossing, although the people thought we could not possibly do so. We reached John Hamrick's before dinner time and held a council of war. It seemed certain that the Elk would not be low again for a day or two, and as we had marked out rather an extensive programme, and our time was limited, we reluctantly decided to turn our backs on this stream and push for Dry Fork. We did not, therefore, have one-half the fishing we anticipated on Elk, but had the satisfaction of proving it to be a fine stream, and reasonably hope for much better luck on our next visit. The people all agreed, however, that the stream is sadly altered from what it was a few years back, when one needed only to skitter a coarse naked hook on the water to take all the fish he wanted, and when trout of fifteen, sixteen and eighteen inches, or more, were not very uncommon. Elk river runs entirely underground for a distance of five miles (except when swelled by rains) reappearing like a vast spring just above Jerry Cowger's. Very many streams in West Virginia are like it in this respect. After dinner we set our faces in the direction of Dry Fork of Cheat, leaving Elk at Jerry Cowger's passing up its valley branch and descending the Elk water, which, as before stated, is not a tributary of Elk but of Valley river. A raven had croaked over our left in a most dismal way while we were crossing the Brady place, perhaps an omen of the storm which presently gathered fast and dark. First we had a violent wind, making us apprehensive of falling trees, and then a heavy rain, with thunder and lightning. It was nearly dark when we once more entered the valley at the mouth of Elk Water and knocked at the door of our former host, Mr. Crouch. He had retired for the night, but fortunately Mrs. Crouch had not, who quickly set before us a supply of bread and butter and milk, with a dish of fragrant wild strawberries for desert. We had made to-day about 25 miles.

JUNE 18.—We reached Beverly about four o'clock (distance, 18 or 20 miles) and were glad to find Baltimore newspapers for one week awaiting us at the post office. Here we were told of a new road, part cut out and part just blazed, to the sinks of Gandy, and this we straightway determined to take, instead of crossing over from Beverly to Soldier White's, on Dry Fork, fifteen miles lower down—for Gandy is simply the main branch of the upper Dry Fork stream. Leaving Beverly at 5 P. M., therefore, we pushed on, six miles, to Billy Pritt's, some distance up the Cheat Mountain. We had walked to-day about 25 miles.

JUNE 19.—Cheat Mountain is rather ugly to cross, but we descended the other (Eastern) side in good condition. Here we met a party of four or five horsemen returning from the work of blazing out the new road, and as they agreed that we could not possibly ford Cheat river on foot, we engaged one of them to ride back a couple of miles and put us over. We found the river formidable enough from the strength of current, but think we could have managed it, as we did Elk. The main branch of the Cheat, or Shafer's Fork, is very long and rough, being hemmed in between two mountains, and does not receive a single tributary of any considerable size in all its course, differing notably in this respect from the Dry Fork, which is formed by or receives half a dozen streams of nearly equal size, Gladly, Laurel, Gandy, Red creek, Otter and Blackwater. Higher up there are trout, but it has been much fished, while at the point where we crossed, and below, black bass abound, called perch throughout this State. We had no time to try any experiments on them, for we knew our walk to-day was to be a very toilsome one over a succession of parallel mountain ranges. First, therefore, we went up Shafer's Mountain and descended to Gladly Fork, and finding on it the last (and only) settlement in this direction, (it requires but one settler to make a "settlement") we stopped a while for dinner. We saw some fishermen "packing" fish back to Philippi or its neighborhood, but they

reported the trout in Gladly neither numerous or large. To pack fish, is to salt them on the stream and carry them home to be eaten leisurely for two or three weeks afterwards like herrings, and this practice is one cause of the deterioration of the West Virginia streams. We were constantly asked how we intended to pack our fish, being on foot. After dinner we ascended Middle mountain and on the other side crossed Laurel Fork, out of which hundreds of small trout in a day have been taken this Summer by parties from Beverly and beyond. We finally got on Rich Mountain (a different range from the Rich Mountain mentioned before as a continuation of Laurel) and lost our way from the new road, so that it was nearly dark when we reached Spanagle's, half a mile from the sinks of Gandy. "Thought you men were pedlars, &c." We had made 25 miles or more. The elevation of this region may be judged from the fact that there was a white frost the morning before, and, indeed, in some places a skim of ice.

JUNE 20.—Our original intention was to wait until Monday and then fish down Gandy from the sinks of Armentrout's, our stopping place in former years, but we were so strongly advised not to do so, the distance by the stream being from 17 to 20 miles, and the way, in places, very rough, with not a settlement between, that we reluctantly abandoned the idea, particularly as we would be much hampered by our baggage. We therefore determined to spend an hour or two in examining the sinks and then take the short path to Armentrout's down the Dry Fork valley proper, which runs nearly parallel with the Gandy Valley, the two coming together just at Aaron Armentrout's. Now the sinks of Gandy deserve a better examination than we made and a longer description than I have space for here. Next year we propose to pass through, and I may do more justice to the subject then. We found to our surprise that one may pass entirely through with little inconvenience, there being only a few places where it is necessary to stoop. We first went in about one hundred yards, where the stream runs under a shoulder of Alleghany Mountains, and found the cave so far to be about twenty feet wide and as high; in some places much wider and higher. We afterwards entered the mouth, a mile below, and the cave was of the same character, having also many side chambers, and we saw a fine specimen of the whole. There are many large caverns throughout this region, some well known and more or less intimately explored, and doubtless many more remain to be discovered. None, however, are like this in being a natural channel for a stream also. At the lower mouth and lying just inside is a long dark pool, which I felt tempted to try for a large trout, but our rule was to make no casts on Sundays. We were told that the stream and cave were discovered by a man named Gandy from the South Branch, who here spent a year during the revolutionary war in order to avoid military service. At ten o'clock we left the sinks, passed over a "low place" into the Dry Fry Fork Valley and went leisurely down, arriving at our old friend Armentrout's about five o'clock and meeting a cordial reception.

JUNE 21.—Dry Fork and Gandy come together in Armentrout's meadow. Above this point the Dry Fork runs underground for half its course and therefore affords little fishing, although trout are said to pass freely in and out. Below the junction the stream goes by the name of Dry Fork (from its still sinking in the ground in places) until it unites with Shafer's Fork, or main Cheat, thirty odd miles down. We spent to-day fishing about one and one-half miles up Gandy and back. I think the trout have fallen off both in numbers and size since last Summer, and particularly since our first experience of the stream two years ago. The Doctor admits the difference in size, but not the falling off in numbers. Our rule on this stream is to throw back all fish under seven inches, and we therefore saved only 78 which toed this mark. We are credibly informed that some years back trout might be taken twenty inches long, but fourteen inches is a rather unusual length now. It is sad to hear of the way in which the trout streams of West Virginia have been depleted, and soon they will be nothing like even what they now are. And no wonder. Last Summer the water was unusually low, and everywhere we found the pools filled with green bushes where the fish had been penned and the last one ignominiously captured. At one place we saw six men and boys standing in a circle "dulling" them out, (*i. e.* with a wire loop on the end of a long pole), a horseman below driving the school back whenever they would break through. The ring leader of this party was a man who commanded a company of "Swamp Angels" during the war, composed of certain fellows of the baser sort, who, under the pretence of military service, kept the whole Dry Fork Valley and adjoining regions in a state of terror and wretchedness. One of them communicated to us the information that if a stick be peeled white and laid on the bottom, a trout cannot be induced or made to pass it.

The people here assert that the black snake is a mortal enemy of the rattlesnake, and that encounters have been witnessed, in which the former has been uniformly successful.

JUNE 22.—We went down to Isaac Roy's, about fourteen miles, fishing occasionally, but not doing justice to the stream. Trout fishing ends some five or six mile above Roy's, and it is said the black bass are yearly ascending higher, which, if true, I take to be a sign, and not a cause, of the gradual disappearance of their betters. I have already mentioned that the Dry Fork, although now quite a stream, sinks and runs underground, in places, except when the water is high. In Summer, both above and below Soldier White's, you may pass for two or three miles seeing nothing but a dry rocky bed. After several preliminary showers, the rain set in steadily at four o'clock, and we and all our belongings got a good soaking before reaching quarters. Score, 60. Fish are nowhere so well cooked as at Roy's.

JUNE 23.—About a mile below, Dry Fork receives Red creek, so called, and well named, from its color, even the foam having a reddish tinge, particularly in high water. We had fished a part of this stream hurriedly last year with very good success and we were relying on it for some of our best sport this Summer. Unfortunately, the unprecedented lateness of the season and the recent heavy rains spoiled our calculations, and we returned to Roy's before dark with but 23. In one of the lower deep pools, towards evening, I struck a fish which carried away my entire cast, but whether it was one of the two or three pounders which are said to inhabit here, or whether I was indebted to the strength of the current, (it was at the head of the pool), or my own unskillfulness for the loss, I will not undertake to say. I should have mentioned before, that both on Elk and Dry Fork we made a fair trial of the

Mullaly flies, and our experience was that the arrangement of the feathers over the point often prevented the hook from taking hold in striking. We had some very small and neat flies, made for us by Captain —, of Canada, but the water was not fine enough to prove their excellence, and we held them in reserve, except the coachy bondhu and haro's ear and yellow. The flies, which were obtained from Poultney & Trimble, in Baltimore, answered all our purposes on this trip. Both on Elk and Dry Fork the people believe in the existence of valuable lead mines, and Roy says that his grandmother, (I think) who was held in captivity for some time, reported that the Indians were in the habit of going up Red creek and returning with lead which they moulded into bullets. On my narrating to him the story of the boy who was about starting from a block-house to kill a turkey gobbling on the mountain side, when he was stopped by an old hunter who went instead, and came back with an Indian scalp (see History of Virginia), Roy exclaimed "Yes, yes; I know all about that; it was my grandfather," or other relative. There are two small mounds just by his house, from one of which bones have been dug.

JUNE 24.—We passed down Dry Fork to Goff's, a mile below the mouth of Black Fork. The country is so rough that for twelve miles nothing but a bridle path has been made as yet, and traveling is very fatiguing, especially over the Flannigan Mountains. Saw two coons and several pheasants. Last year we saw a duck swimming out from shore with three young ones perched on its back, a mode of locomotion I had never seen used before. I also observed a large eagle hovering over another duck cowering among the stones. Here we considered our trout fishing ended, for after our late disappointment in Red creek, we did not feel much in the humor for trying the only other stream within our reach, Otter Fork, a very rough stream some three miles distant, in the heart of the mountains. Elk Run, Roaring Run and Coburn, it is true, contain a good many trout, mostly of small size, but they are unsuitable for fly fishing. As for the Blackwater, which here empties into Dry Fork, we had last Summer, ascended it five miles from its mouth, but found no trout in that part of this famous old stream. Nor do I think the Falls, six or seven miles up, worth visiting any longer, except for the sake of magnificent scenery, and it would have cost us a hard day's journey to get there—indeed, the way is almost impracticable except at low water. The last time I was there (in 1873) I had poor success—none with the fly, and I think its glory has departed. At its head, away up in Canada, in 1871, I found the fish to swarm like minnows, but they were, without exception, as small. Now the remaining part of our programme was to fish for bass, down Dry Fork three miles, to its junction with Cheat, and then down Cheat to Rowlesburg on the B. & O. R. R., but an hour's experiment and observation of the condition of the water, which was very black and swollen, convinced us that to carry out our plan would result in a mere waste of time, and we determined, therefore, to put up our tackle and endeavor to make the entire distance to Rowlesburg next day so as to take the evening train.

JUNE 25.—Started from Goff's at 5 A. M. without breakfast, taking the mountain road. On the Backbone we flushed a brood of young pheasants, (ruffed grouse) and the old bird charged me so vigorously, to my very feet, in the huckleberry bushes, that I instinctively brought my rod down to the position of "Guard against infantry." At Nicholas Parson's we breakfasted and started again at 8. An hour later we passed through St. George, which is the county seat of Tucker, and waded Cheat for the last time. At midday we stopped to take our favorite and only refreshment, a quart or so of milk, (see Tyndall's "Hours of Exercise in the Alps"), and the good woman of the house thought we were making off with the pitcher. "Now, I say, Mister, I want that pitcher." She apologized with the explanation: "I thought you were pedlars." In attempting to take a short cut, some miles lower down, we got entirely away from the road, and on the summit of one of the loveliest mountains in these parts. We gained an extensive and magnificent view, but with the almost certain prospect of reaching Rowlesburg too late for our evening train, were scarcely in the mood for enjoying it. We found it as difficult to get back into the road as it had been easy to lose it, and our day's walk was certainly increased four or five miles by this mishap. Finally, we arrived at Rowlesburg at 6:45, having traveled quite thirty-five miles. We belonged in former days to Jackson's foot cavalry.

JUNE 26.—Took the morning train to Oakland. And so ended our tramp of two hundred and fifty miles, from Grafton to Rowlesburg. It may be objected by sportsmen that we show a record of comparatively few and small fish taken for distance traveled, and the criticism is so far just. Not only, however, were we too early in the field in this backward season, especially for bass, but the weather was persistently hostile. Our success certainly was not commensurate with our expectations. But even if everything had been propitious, instead of the reverse, the fisherman on Rangely and other Northern waters would have had no cause to envy us, while we do envy them their superior advantages. The country is also rather difficult of access, and, although the people cheerfully give the best they have, accommodations are rough. Still, our trout, if small, are nimble and vigorous, the climate is bracing, the mountains and valleys are both wild and beautiful, their streams of the purest, and we only regret that the cares of the world do not permit us to look forward to another visit earlier than a twelvemonth hence.

May pure contents
Forever pitch their tents
Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these mountains,
And peace still slumber by these purling fountains,
Which we may every year
Meet when we come a fishing here. H.

QUICKEST STEAMSHIP PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The White Star Line, a new vessel belonging to the White Star Line, arrived at New York this morning from Liverpool, having made the quickest passage on record, the time being 7 days 19 hours and 35 minutes from Queenstown, thus excelling the remarkable voyage of the City of Richmond of the Inman Line just two weeks ago, when the latter came over in 7 days 19 hours and 58 minutes. The time in favor of the Germanic is 23 minutes. Before these recent passages the Baltic of the White Star Line led the Atlantic fleet in point of speed, her famous run from New York to Queenstown in 1873 having been made in 7 days 20 hours 9 minutes (mean time.) The next quickest was the passage of the Adriatic of the same line, which run from Queenstown to New York in 1872 in 7 days 23 hours 17 minutes.—*Boston Journal*, 7th.

TROUTING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MORGANTON, N. C., July 23d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

An article in last week's paper entitled "Camping on Lycoming Creek" was very entertaining, principally on account of the long list of home comforts the writer seems to think essential to a trip into the woods. We do differently in this country, and, as an illustration, I will give you a short account of a trip I made to the South Tow River in June. The party numbered four, and our outfit consisted of one coffee pot, one frying pan, one tin kettle to boil water in, an axe, hatchet, matches, two gum blankets, four woolen blankets, a change of clothes each, one pound of coffee, two of sugar, three pounds of bacon, one pound of salt, and some hard bread. Add fishing tackle and you see us ready for the field. We only intended staying out four days; it is true, but I would add nothing but a little more provender if I intended to camp for a month. Much baggage is a delusion and a snare. We were on horseback, and crossed the Blue Ridge by the roughest trail I ever saw. In fact, I would not have believed it possible for a horse to travel over it if ours had not demonstrated it. We reached the river at 4 P. M., having left home at 8 A. M. Picketed our horses, and while one of our number caught some trout for supper the rest of us built our shanty, collected enough wood to last through the night, and built a fire, and after a good supper spread our blankets, and with our saddles for pillows, lay down with our feet to the fire, smoked our pipes, and drank in the quiet of the woods. Next morning at 7 o'clock three of us walked up stream two miles, and waded it back to camp, reaching there at 4 P. M. with 141 trout.

The South Tow is a beautiful but exceedingly rough stream. The trout are small; the average weight being less than half a pound, but are a very active, gamy fish. I am told this stream is fished almost constantly, in season and out of season. I was gravely told that I must "fish it in the Fall, for then I would catch big ones." As we came home we fished for two hours in Buck Creek, and caught forty-seven good sized fish, and that reminds me of an article published some time ago called "The Hot Country of Georgia," in which it is stated that with one exception there are no streams running east from the Blue Ridge which contain trout, from Middle Virginia south. The writer must take a trip down here next season and convince himself of his mistake. One day last May the Rev. Mr. H. and I fished Broad River near its source, and from 7 A. M. till 3 P. M. caught 121 trout. They are small, only an occasional one reaching a pound in weight, but give excellent sport. Since then some "scalawags" seized it, and in one day caught 420. Buck Creek, another stream flowing east, affords good fishing also. Three weeks ago the same friend and I arose at 3 A. M., rode eleven miles, and having found a good place to leave our horses, walked up stream a mile further, waded down, and in four hours caught sixty-three trout, all of one size nearly, and averaging about half a pound in weight. I have heard of several other streams running in the same direction (east) which are said to contain trout, but these two, viz.: Broad River and Buck Creek, are the only ones I know of from experience. I wish I could persuade some of the brotherhood to come this way next season; from the middle of May till the last of June is the best time. They would find a beautifully picturesque country, streams as clear as crystal, lofty mountains—Mount Mitchell, you know, is higher than Mount Washington—and among them solitude as profound as any one can desire.

G. H. M.

SALMON FISHING IN THE BONAVENTURE.

MONTMORENCI FALLS, P. Q., August 7th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Have just been reading your welcome paper of 5th inst., and see therein some notes on *Salmo salar*. Although a tyro myself at the noble sport of salmon killing, still I thought I would give you a report of another river in the Bay of Chaleur. On Tuesday, July 20th, my friend and self left Quebec in the Gulf Port steamer *Secret* for Paspébiac, having, through the kindness of Hon. James Domville, of St. John, N. B., M. P., a permit to fish the Grand Bonaventure River. Reports of fishing from "below" had been fearfully discouraging, but having some leisure time on my hands I determined to "wet a line" at all events. We had a glorious time, and were most kindly and hospitably received and entertained during our visit to that hitherto (to me) unknown region, our thanks being mostly due to the good fortune of making the acquaintance of Mr. John R. Hamilton, of New Carlisle, who was a fellow passenger on the steamer, and to whom we are under many obligations. But of the salmon. We learned that a Montreal gentleman had just left the river after about a week's fishing, with only five fish. We got into camp late Friday evening and left Wednesday noon. Saturday it poured all day. Sunday fishing is *contra bonos mores*, and Tuesday it rained nearly all day. Monday was the only fishing day we had. We were in luck in one respect, however; there was a fine run of fish come up the river with the flood, and could we have waited another week I think we should have been able to show a good score; as it was we were content as having made the best of our opportunities. Our score was as follows:—12 salmon; weight, 7½, 10, 18, 12, 11, 8½, 9½, 10, 7½, 9, 11½, 9; total, 123½ pounds; average, 10½ pounds; 3 grise, 4, 3½, 7½; total, 14 pounds; average, 4½ pounds; total 15 fish, 187½ pounds; average, 9 1/6 pounds. The killing flies were Yellow Drake, Jack Scott, and Silver Doctor. I used a greenheart rod made by Dingee Scribner, and do not care for a better; believe it to be as good a rod as can be made of wood, and the best rod for the money I have yet seen. Still I am too much of an amateur at this sport to be infallible.

Of the Grand Bonaventure I can only tell you what I saw. It is a beautiful river, perfectly clear of obstructions, no bad rapids, and the coldest, clearest water I ever fished. The river rose over four feet while we were there, and even then one could see bottom in six or eight feet of water. The only fault—if fault it be—is that the salmon pools are what I should call "rapids." There is no place so far up as we went, (say ten or twelve miles,) where the water is even comparatively smooth. It is a continuous sharp descent, and you have to kill your fish in very heavy water, especially when there is a flood on. As our fish were all fresh run, you can imagine the sport they gave us better than I can describe it. I have had a taste of salmon fishing before, but when I landed that eighteen-pounder after more than an hour's hard fight I felt as though I had never known true happiness before, and did not care if I never killed another fish. I had an experience worth my whole trip. I suppose you will laugh at my enthusiasm over such small game, but how did you feel, Mr. Editor, when you killed your first large salmon?

For a wonder sea trout did not trouble us much. They do not run up that river until August in any numbers. We killed, however, all we could eat, and sometimes more than we wished to. The universal report from every fisherman I have seen is that it is a "beastly year for salmon," both for net and rod.

I may try the trout in this section; if so will send you score if it is good enough.

Mac.

NEW CURE FOR WOUNDS.—A correspondent writing to the *Scientific American*, says:—

"As soon as a punctured wound is inflicted, get a light stick (a knife or file handle will do), and commence to tap gently on the wound. Do not stop for the hurt, but continue until it bleeds freely and becomes perfectly numb. When this point is reached, you are safe; and all that is then necessary is to protect it from dirt. Do not stop short of the bleeding and the numbness, and do not on any account close the opening with plaster. Nothing more than a little simple cerate on a clean cloth is necessary. I have used and seen this used on all kinds of punctures for thirty years, and never a single instance of a wound becoming inflamed or sore after treatment as above.

Fish Culture.

FISH CULTURE:

ITS ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND PROGRESS.

BY ICHTHYOS.—NUMBER SIX.

THE question in connection with the location of a fish farm, is when a choice has been made, how shall we calculate the capacity of the water selected; and about to be utilized? To answer this intelligently we find no authority but Dr. Slack's work on Trout Culture. After a series of experiments he found that for each gallon of water per minute at the temperature of 50°, ten pounds of trout can be sustained, "thus" he says, "the Troutdale spring delivers a volume of water which at the driest season has been proved by repeated experiments to measure twelve hundred and fifty gallons per minute: as each gallon will support ten pounds of trout, twelve thousand five hundred pounds weight can be sustained by the water of our spring."

Dr. Slack further says, "when sufficient fall can be obtained by proper aeration the capacity of the water may be still greater increased." The following rule has been adopted by enlightened fish culturists and has been found to be the most simple, and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. "Measure the width and depth of the stream where for a short distance the banks are nearly parallel and the depth as nearly as may be uniform; between these parallel banks throw a float, chip or a cork into the water, and note the distance it drifts in a quarter of a minute, multiply the product of the depth and width of the stream by the distance traversed by the chip or cork, and the product when diminished by one fifth will give the number of cubic feet delivered in a quarter of a minute. The one fifth to be deducted, as the rapidity of the flow on the surface is greater than at the bottom of the stream. Thus, suppose the depth of the stream to be two feet and its width four, and that the chip has traveled ten feet in one quarter of a minute. Twice four are eight. This multiplied by ten, the distance traversed by the float, will give eighty, from which deduct one fifth, (16) and we have sixty-four cubic feet as the amount delivered in a quarter of a minute, or two hundred and fifty-six feet per minute. Therefore as a cubic foot of water contains about six and a quarter gallons, we multiply the number of cubic feet (256) by six and a quarter, and the result 1599, will be the number of gallons furnished per minute by the stream." The truthfulness of this mode of measurement will depend upon the uniformity of depth and the parallelism of the banks over which the float traversed.

For the proper arrangement of ponds, a sufficient fall is of paramount importance, a prime necessity. Indeed the constant maintenance during the hot Summer months, of proper temperature depends almost entirely on the rapidity with which the water runs through the entire chain of ponds. A dull, sluggish stream becomes rapidly heated. A swift current may flow over a long distance without the water becoming perceptibly elevated in temperature. The native place of the trout, is the swift running brook, and consequently all artificial ponds for the propagation of this beautiful and toothsome denizen of the mountain stream, should be close imitations. Four feet is calculated to be the least allowable fall, which will render a location suitable for the construction of ponds for breeding trout. Overflow or influx of surface water has undoubtedly proved a source of greater annoyance to pisciculturists, and the means of producing greater losses than any and all other untoward contingencies. Freshets gully and destroy the banks of the ponds, and cause the escape sometimes of large quantities of fish, thereby greatly reducing the profits of fish culture. Especially are such disasters liable to overtake fish farmers who select streams for farms, instead of springs, which are greatly to be preferred, for the reason that the overflow can be controlled more substantially. In all cases should the site for operations be selected, other things being equal, where stiff clay predominates, as this material only will form enduring banks. Sandy loam or gravel with proper care in construction and protection of the banks by sodding will do tolerable well, but stiff clay is preferable. If a cold and pure running stream can be found which possesses every natural facility, is constant and unabating in its flow, the necessary head may be obtained by damming the rivulet, which will give the requisite fall, and the same life and vigor to the current coursing from pond to pond that may be obtained from a spring. The series of ponds may be constructed either side of the foot of the dam, and sluice-ways may be excavated so that the water may be made to feed others lower down and then discharge into the stream below, thus affording the same facilities for fish breeding as in the use of a first-class spring.

If a pisciculturist is desirous of entering largely upon this industry, considerations connected with easy access to market should prompt a selection of site near a railroad, where shipping facilities will place him in daily connection by rail with large cities, where alone are found customers for the expensive luxury of brook trout. The location of a fish farm near a large city should be avoided, as roughs, a restless and vagabond population, to be found in every city, have a special fondness for trout, and the desire of poaching is so bred in their bones that nocturnal visits from such individuals are usually frequent and attended with unpleasant results and with great losses, and constant vigilance is required to prevent such forays. In fact, stealing trout from a private pond is too often regarded by even persons who rank in the so-called better classes, as a very trivial offence, and in many States it is considered in law, only as a trespass, and subjects the perpetrator to merely a nominal fine. Poaching and the slight punishment therefor has deterred many from engaging in fish farming. No distinction is made between fishes artificially propagated, grown with great labor and expense, and those wild denizens of the mountain stream, or those of the deep forest shade; all wherever found being regarded as *feræ*, whether wild or domesticated, and their captors being liable only to a small fine, and the market value of the fishes captured. It is said that a large percentage of the trout sold in New York markets bear certain and unmistakable marks of gill nets, in which they are caught. They are stolen from the magnificent fish farms on Long Island, and from others near the city. This feature must continue for some time to be the greatest drawback to America fish culture, at least it must operate as a discour-

agement until public opinion takes advanced ground, is educated up to a moral status capable of sustaining more stringent laws against pot hunting and poaching. We must take a higher stand against these vile crimes, or the products of our toil will continue to be taken from us, regardless of their value or intrinsic worth and without fear of punishment. Trained bloodhounds are used on some fish farms, and they soon put an end to night depredators. Too much stress, we repeat, cannot be placed upon the proper selection of the site for a fish farm; indeed the success of the enterprise depends entirely upon a judicious location. Should a site be found to combine all the natural advantages which prefigure success, then to perfect the work must commence the labor of human hands, must begin the exercise of skill and art, so blended with nature's efforts, artless art, as to appear the work almost of nature herself.

To be Continued.

FISH FOR THE CENTENNIAL—SPECIMENS IN PLASTER.—Since the appropriation by Sweden of \$100,000 for the sole purpose of exhibiting the fish of its waters at the Centennial, the zeal of the United States Commissioners in that direction, in the interest of their own country, has greatly increased. Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, is at present engaged at Wood's Hole, Mass., in making an exact counterpart in plaster of paris of every species of fish that swims in waters contiguous to the United States. A mould of the fish is first taken, afterward the copy is painted directly from the originals. Mr. Eugene Blackford has at present at Fulton Market three specimens of this work, which were sent him as a compliment by Professor Baird, who has received from Mr. Blackford 300 different species of fish, for the advancement of science at the Institute which he represents.

FISHWAYS FOR THE POMOMAC.—We understand that the Great Falls of the Potomac have been surveyed with a view to plant a fishway there, and that Prof. Baird and the Maryland and Virginia Commissioners decide its establishment practicable.

—M. A. Wilmot, Esq., of Newcastle, N. B., the agent of the Dominion Government, for propagating fish in the rivers and streams, is making a tour of Nova Scotia to determine upon the best streams in that Province to stock with young salmon, trout, bass, whitefish, etc.

SETH GREEN.—The people of New York State are becoming aware of the fact that Seth Green is one of the greatest benefactors of the age. The Hudson River will again be stocked with sturgeon. It is not many years since the river was full of this fish, and it was very popular as an article of food; but of late years they have become very scarce. Mr. Green has been endeavoring for some time to procure sturgeon, in order to secure the spawn to hatch. This he finally succeeded in doing, and on Thursday some thirty or forty thousand sturgeon were hatched. The spawn was placed in the shad-hatching boxes; and hatched in four days at a temperature of 72°. The experiment was conducted at the New Hamburg grounds by Mr. A. D. Marks, under Mr. Green's supervision. Several thousand more young sturgeon are confidently expected, as the result of this movement; and the Hudson River will in a few years again be full of this fish.

Not only will plenty of sturgeon follow from this experiment, but plenty of shad also. Mr. Green has been laboring for some time to secure the passage of a Sunday law, to prevent shad fishing on that day; but the influence of the New York stake fishermen has thus far been too much for him. These fishermen stick their stakes for from thirty to forty miles above New York down into the harbor, and reaching entirely across the river. And these stakes are planted so closely that their gill nets are sure to catch the fish, so that scarcely any can pass them. But if Sunday fishing was prohibited, they would have one day to escape these nets, and would subsequently be caught by the up river fishermen. What cannot be accomplished by law, however, can sometimes be done by strategy, as the stake fishermen will find; for when the Hudson River once more abounds in sturgeon, the fish will force their way through these nets, tearing them to pieces and liberating the shad, thus saving the New York harbor police from doing it for them.—*Albany Argus*.

CALIFORNIA FISH PLANTING.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We are advancing rapidly in stocking our rivers and lakes with a variety of food fishes. What sport is in store for anglers in coming time! Indeed, we cannot even now complain of want of amusement in this line. It has lately been discovered that the Schuylkill catfish, or "lady cat," which were placed in some of the sloughs and streams of the Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin have greatly multiplied, and in one slough that was drained for some purpose thousands of these valuable fish have been taken. I believe these catfish, which are favorite breakfast fish in Philadelphia and its suburbs, and which afford recreation there for some anglers, are not the same as the channel catfish of the Ohio and some other of the Western rivers, but a variety of the genus. I understand some yellow catfish, or bull-heads, have also been put into the Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. These Schuylkill and Ohio catfish are a very active, lively fish, and a nice addition to the cuisine, being sweet, and the flesh white. Genio C. Scott states that "the Ohio channel cat ranges from five to fifteen pounds in weight, is symmetrically formed, with a smaller head than the brown or black, or yellow catfish, and finer in general outline than the others, and is also lighter and brighter in color. It remains in the swiftest waters of the channel, and feeds on the chub, wach, and other small fry. It is one of the greatest delicacies of the fish kind, and in play it affords the disciple of rod and reel a treat long to be remembered. When hooked its run is very swift, and it is hard to turn and coax out of the channel, or to the gaff and landing net." My experience verifies this description, only that I do not agree with the writer that it can be compared for the table with the trout and the salmon, particularly when the latter is in its grise state. I understand that some of these fish, too, have been planted in the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

Mr. Throckmorton, our zealous and enlightened Fish Commissioner, informs me that the young salmon (*Salmo gairdneri*) put into our fresh water lakes not communicating with the ocean change in many respects their nature, becoming longer and slimmer, preserving, if not increasing,

their gameness, and they spawn on the sandy flats of the lakes. As I observed in my former communications, these salmon, as well as trout from Lake Tahoe, are affording excellent sport in Lake Merced, near this city; also young salmon in Lake San Andreas, a few miles beyond Merced. Late in the season most of them are taken with the spoon bait trolling from boats. Some shad have been taken in nets in the Sacramento River, where they were placed a year or two since.

E. J. HOOPER.

FISH CULTURE IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, August 11th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Board of Fish Commissioners of Wisconsin met in this city a few days ago, and agreed to suspend for the present the experiment of introducing the several varieties of salmon into our waters—which has engaged their attention for the past year or two—and to confine their operations to the introduction into the interior lakes of the various species of lake trout, whitefish and herring of the great lakes. These varieties are hardy, and can be easily propagated in lakes having a depth of fifty feet, and a temperature not exceeding 65° Fahrenheit. Nearly all of the lakes in the State can furnish these requisite conditions, and it is expected that eggs enough can be procured this Autumn to stock them. Mr. H. F. Dousman has undertaken to do the hatching for the lakes in the vicinity of Oconomowoc.

OCONOMOWOC.

RIVER PROTECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, August, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The new Inspector of River Fisheries for Nova Scotia, P. S. Hamilton, is prosecuting his duties with vigor. He has visited most of the rivers in the province, and has found many in the most deplorable state, obstructed by mill-dams without the appearance of any fish ladder or pass, and in some instances the waters so polluted by sawdust and mill rubbish as to render it impossible for the fish to pass up. He has had some of the mill owners up before him for the infraction of the laws and fined them, but they have appealed to the Supreme Court. They are wealthy, and have powerful influences at work, and it will be a hard battle to fight with them. I send you a copy of our amended game laws.

FITZ CULMER.

Natural History.

ORNITHOLOGY OF THE TRANSIT-OF-
VENUS "CENTENNIAL."

BY DR. COUES.

THAT affair which the celebrated planetary divinity has just satisfactorily concluded with the sun, has led to other results than those in which the astronomers and mathematicians who officiated at the ceremony are interested. In the occurrence itself, we see nothing very remarkable, as certainly there was nothing to prevent the goddess from being as intimate as she pleased with the solar orb; and we trust she found that mass of incandescent hydrogen and iron as warm as even her ardent temperament could desire. We cannot be expected to be very enthusiastic over anything ninety-five thousand miles off. Kerguelen Island is about as far as our affections will reach; and while the astronomers are on the "ragged edge" of the parallax, we are in serene content with some of the perquisites which have fallen to our share of the job.

For it seems that the affections of our excellent friend, Dr. J. H. Kidder of the Navy, like our own, rested upon Kerguelen Island, instead of wandering through planetary space; and thus focussed, resulted in something more tangible than sines and cosines. Dr. Kidder was the judicious selection of the Navy Department to investigate the natural history of Kerguelen Island, one of the observing stations; and the scientific matters intrusted to his charge could hardly have fallen into better hands. His collection of objects of natural history has reached Washington in excellent condition, and is already being worked up. The Doctor himself is now at Wood's Hole, where all good naturalists go, or want to go, about this time every Summer, following the example of one whom it is needless to mention by name. But before he went his specimens and plethoric note books were compared, with such satisfactory result, in one department of natural history—at least, that a memoir on the ornithology of Kerguelen Island is already about issuing from the press.

Dr. Kidder's collections of bird skins and eggs are a very nearly complete exposition of the avifauna of the island. It is the first and only considerable series of specimens which have reached the United States from this locality, embracing several species which are among the desiderata of American collections, and consequently valuable acquisitions to the National Museum. Among the eggs, particularly, are some kinds not before seen in this country, if not also entirely new to science. But the contributions which Dr. Kidder is enabled to make to the life history of these little-known birds, in the elaboration of his carefully prepared notes of personal observation of their habits and manners, is, to our way of thinking, the better half of his operations. We have the best possible means of knowing whereof we speak, on stating that the treatise which Dr. Kidder has prepared will be found of unusual interest to ornithologists.

Kerguelen Island must be a "demnition cold, moist, unpleasant" place, to judge from the accounts of how "first it rained and then it blew, and then it snowed, and then it friz." To be less poetical and more precise, it is a land of almost continual precipitation; a delectable piece of antarctic property, with volcanic bowels and a glacier for a backbone. Moreover, there are no less than ninety miles of Kerguelen in one direction, and fifty in the other. A part of it is called Desolation Bay—but why this invidious distinction? The chief vegetable productions of the Island seem to be "tea" and "cabbage;" but the tea is not of the kind we drink, nor would the aroma of the latter revive grateful reminiscences of a Washington boarding house. There are no indigenous mammals, excepting some marine monsters that make a virtue of Kerguelen necessity. In short, the Kerguelen is a good place to remember an engagement in, and get away from as soon as convenient, especially if, like Dr. Kidder, we carry away with us a splendid lot of specimens in lieu of fond regrets.

The redeeming feature of Kerguelen is that thither resort vast bands of various birds to breed, and that among these birds are some that ornithology cannot slap very familiarly on the back, and say how are you my dear old friend. In fact, there are some among them with whom we are on formal terms. They were introduced to us, it is true, a century ago by such men as Sir Joseph Banks, Gmelin, and Latham, but we have somehow lost sight of these chance acquaintances. Such birds are *Procellaria desolata* and *Sterna vittata*. Then there is a duck that is extremely rare, and only known to inhabit Kerguelen, with questionable taste; this is the *Querquedula eatoni*, dedicated to the naturalist of the English party, only since the return of that expedition. There is another curiosity in the way of a petrel, which neither ourselves nor any other American naturalist ever saw before—a dark gray bird, about the size of the Cape pigeon, with an extremely thin, hooked bill. It was described in 1823 by Kuhl, and subsequently by Schlegel, as *Procellaria grisea*, but as it is not, apparently, the bird so named by Latham, a new designation seems to be required, and the bird will be known as *Estrelata kidderi* [Coues, n. sp., = *P. grisea*, Kuhl, nec Lath.] The species will be fully characterized in Dr. Kidder's forthcoming paper.

There does not appear to be a single land bird on Kerguelen Island. There is one wader, the curious *Chionis minor*, a near relative of the longer known *C. alba*, first described as distinct by Dr. Hartlaub, and apparently confined to this region. The duck tribe is represented by the single species already mentioned. The wreathed tern, *Sterna vittata*, a large black-backed gull, *Larus dominicanus*, and a skua-gull, *Buphagus antarcticus*, represent another family. A single kind of cormorant, *Graculus carunculatus*, is found in abundance. Several different species of penguins, familiarly known to the sailors as "johnnies" and "rock-hoppers," abound on the shores. The remaining birds consist of various representatives of the oceanic family *Procellariidae*—petrels. Among them are two or three kinds of albatrosses, a "mutton bird" (*Puffinus*), the singular little diving petrel, (*Pelecanoides urinatrix*), several members of the genus *Estrelata*, besides *C. kidderi*, and other kinds.

But as we have no intention of poaching on Dr. Kidder's premises, this incipient treatise on Kerguelen birds must be stopped. Still, it may reasonably be inquired how the eggs that were collected by Dr. Kidder came to be found, since his visit was in Winter. The simple fact is that all these Kerguelen birds lay their eggs at this season or late in the Fall. This may sound odd to us who are accustomed to associate the singing and mating of birds with the sighs of the zephyrs of Spring, and all that sort of thing. Nevertheless it is a way they have at Kerguelen, in consequence of the flatness of this stationary earth, which also obliges the people on the other side to walk like flies on the ceiling. Dr. Kidder himself informs us that it comes a little hard at first, but that it is nothing when you're used to it. The unsteadiness of gait frequently observed in sailors ashore after a long cruise may be due to the same cause.

—At the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in Paris, the Seyyid of Zanzibar exhibited surprise at the zebras being so tame as to draw the water carts and make themselves otherwise useful. This is the first place, indeed, at which this has been accomplished.

—A Boston correspondent says that the blackbirds which are usually accounted mischievous and destroyed by farmers like vermin, have destroyed millions of army worms this month in Massachusetts. They settled upon the crawling masses in clouds.

—A correspondent suggests that the towl referred to by "Ancora," of Pennsylvania, under date of August 10th, is an immature specimen of the hooded merganser.

—The Geographical Congress has awarded medals of the first class to the Statistical Bureau at Washington and Professor F. V. Hayden, the American geologist.

ROBINS AS DEPREDATORS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I think that we ought to have a better law in Massachusetts against the depredations of robins. As the law is now no robins are allowed to be killed at any time. Within the last two weeks the robins have made my cherry trees their home, staying there from morning till night. Scarecrows do not disturb them, as they soon become accustomed to the presence of these. Not only do they eat cherries, but they destroy apples, pears, grapes, strawberries, etc. Now, I think that if a few of these were shot perhaps the others would take warning from the fate of their companions and leave for parts unknown. In New York they are allowed to be shot while engaged in stealing fruit, and I hope Massachusetts will pass an act whereby it shall be lawful to kill any robins on one's premises in the act of destroying Summer fruits or grapes.

M. W. D.

[The New York law has our approval. Robins are often gregarious, and when they go in large flocks, are often very destructive to trees, both fruit and branches.—Ed.]

BAYSIDE NOMENCLATURE.

SALEM, MASS., August 14th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Noticing the remarks of "E. H.," under date of August 2d, induces me to write as follows: To some of those who have been in a "booth" or "blind" with the blocks set for shore birds, these notes of mine will perhaps call forth a smile, as they think of some similar incident. It's the "white marlins" E. H. saw that make me say this. At times when sport runs slack, one takes notice of the least thing; for instance, a few peeps heave in sight and all is quiet, except a jargon of noises from all kinds of whistles; all heads are ducked, both barrels cocked ready for them summers—no, grass birds—no sir, they're summers or snipe, and along they come. Sometimes they catch fits, and again they are found out without shooting to be only "darned peeps." "Didnt they look big?" "Yes, yes; I guess its the atmosphere makes them look so—curious!" Then again you take a person who has studied up the ornithology of his locality; he goes down on the "marsh" or up the creek to try his luck; he knows what he is likely to see—perhaps godwits, hey! "Oh, you mean black tails," the bayman says. Well, perhaps you call them black tails, but the right name is Hudsonian godwit. What's the result of this confab? Why, the bayman thinks the other is a fool, and sure of it, if he be a youngster. Says he "reckons he knows what birds

is," etc. Then again, ducks are ducks—that is about here; whistlers are whistlers, and coots are coots. The young man asks why isn't a whistler a duck? "Well, cause 'taint." "But why not?" "'Cause a whistler's a whistler and a duck is only a black one or a gray one." "But why are they not all ducks?" "'Cause I know they aint." Then again, every season some one gets either a new species of fowl or bay bird, "never seen afore," or else it's a "furriner strayed in," and so it is. If our local gunners would study up the fanna of their respective localities, they would save their own reputation or add to it, and learn something, too. I might write further, but fear I have now encroached upon your good nature. Suffice it to say that it seems strange a bunch of birds so funny in appearance should pass anyone within thirty yards and not get serenaded. Yours, TEAL.

THE WININNISH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A few weeks ago I addressed to a prominent official of the U. S. Fish Commission the inquiry, Is the wininnish identical with the grayling? His reply was that, as yet, he knew of no one who could satisfactorily answer that question. I notice, however, that in a late number of your journal you effectually dispose of my interrogatory, if not of my doubts, by naming this hitherto unclassified denizen of the Saguenay, who yet is every inch a king, whatever we may call him, an undoubted *Salmo gloveri*. Ergo he is not a grayling. But is the wininnish "undoubtedly identical" with the land-locked salmon of the Schoodic and Sebec Lakes? His small mouth, fine teeth, and the unusual size of the dorsal fin are certainly the distinguishing characteristics of the grayling. The real salmon is found in the same waters of the Saguenay with the wininnish, and they deposit their spawn in its tributaries; yet the latter fish is never found in the St. Lawrence. Correspondents of FOREST AND STREAM have identified as a grayling a fish found near Quebec, known by the local name of "spearing." Are not the spearing and the wininnish the same? Inquiringly, UPHOME.

We will endeavor to have the identity of the wininnish so completely established ere long, by proper data, as to satisfy the Smithsonian naturalist, or any other man. We will say here, however, that it is no more a *thymallus* than it is a *coregonus*.—Ed.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

PINEAPPLE CULTURE IN FLORIDA.

PINEAPPLES can be grown at a profit much further north than is generally supposed. A pine plant will bear to be frozen solid, even the roots, and if thawed in the dark (gradually) it will preserve its vitality. No other tropical plant will bear congelation, except a few cactuses of the same family. Pineapples are grown pretty extensively in the British Islands, without much expense. In the south of England a very simple pit is all that is required, while in France they are cultivated in the open air by covering with mats occasionally during the Winter months. North of the equator the fruit ripens during the months of July, August and September. In places subject to sudden changes of temperature, the plant grows very little in the Winter season. The lightest hoar frost will kill a pine if permitted to fall on the leaves; but if the plant is covered and kept in the dark before and after the freeze, the soil may be frozen, as well as the plant, and still it will sustain no injury. The soil should be very rich, and, if possible, it ought to be clay. Any stimulating manures can be applied unsparingly. Peruvian guano is the best, and if properly fertilized the sets from the fruit can be made to bear in two years. The pine produces no seed, but around the base of the ripe imported apples miniature plants are to be found, and on the top (or bloom end) of each apple there is a good plant also. In the plantations suckers are generally used, as they are larger and easier to plant. The suckers grow around the main stalk above the ground, and can be pulled off at any time and transplanted. Either tops, suckers, or sets are planted by simply setting the base in the soil, deep enough to prevent its blowing over, and it is injurious to remove any of the lower leaves. Frequent watering forces the plant.

The great reason why so many are unsuccessful in growing pines is, that the plant will not thrive if any impurities are permitted to remain in the bud, or in the leaf joints. In sandy soil the plant needs washing after every heavy rain or wind till the plants are high enough to admit a good mulching of corn husks (shucks) or straw. To wash the pines any vessel can be used that will admit of pouring a solid stream into the heart of each plant from a height sufficient to give force enough to wash out the sand and dust completely. On a plantation of any great extent a barrel on a hand cart with a small hose adjusted to the bottom of the barrel, and a nozzle to direct the stream of water, would be a complete machine. The barrel being about three feet from the ground would give a force to the stream, and no water would be lost. In pouring from the spout of a watering-pot, it would have to be held so far away from the plant that a great deal is wasted. Cleanliness is indispensable. When the plants are first set out, if fine, rotten wood can be obtained, and the ground thoroughly mulched, a great deal of trouble would be avoided; but great care should be taken to use only what is thoroughly rotted. Anywhere that three feet head of water can be controlled, and freezes are not longer than forty-eight hours' duration, and an abundance of water can be had, there is no trouble in growing pines to any desired extent. It makes no difference how hard it freezes, the pines will not suffer, as the temperature of the water will be high enough to preserve them. Care should be taken, however, to let the water off as soon as the frost ceases, as the plant would suffer if too long submerged. Where water cannot be controlled, dig a pit say two feet deep and four feet wide, and as long as desired; put one foot of good top soil mixed with half stable manure at the bottom. If the soil is not stiff enough, board up the sides and end three feet high, set in one row of plants two feet apart, and in Winter, during the cold weather, cover well with straw, always being careful to not uncover too soon after a hard freeze.

Any person who will take the time, anywhere from Charleston to the Rio Graude, can have a pine patch in his garden, and when you eat a pineapple ripened on the plant, you will pronounce it the most delicious of fruit. Imported pineapples are gathered green, and give one no conception of the delightful fragrance of a ripe pineapple.—J. A. Macdonald, in Florida Agriculturist.

LENGTH OF ROOTS.—Prof. Beal, of Michigan, who has given special attention to this subject, furnishes the *Country Gentleman* with the following interesting facts from his forthcoming Report:—

"The nature of the soil has much to do with the length and number of roots. In light, poor soil, I find roots of June grass four feet below the surface. People are apt to under-estimate the length, amount, and importance of the roots of the finer grasses, wheat, oats, etc. A young wheat plant when pulled up only shows a small part of its roots. They often go down four or six feet, or more. The roots of a two-year-old peach tree in light soil were found seven feet four inches long. In dry, light soil, this season we pulled up one parsnip three feet and a half long. Of course smaller roots went down still farther. The noted buffalo grass on the dry western prairies is described in the agricultural reports at Washington as having very short roots; but Mr. Felker, one of our college graduates, found, where a well was being dug, that the roots went down seven feet. The roots grow best where the best food is to be found. They grow in greater or less quantity in every direction. If a root meets with good food, it flourishes and sends out numerous branches. Roots do not "search" for food, as vegetable physiologists now understand it. Many of the smaller roots of trees die every Autumn when the leaves die, and others die in Spring.

Near a cherry tree in my yard was a rustic basket, without bottom, filled with rich soil. On removing the basket and earth which had been there several years, cherry roots were found in large numbers in this rich soil. Roots in such soil will grow up just as well as down.

FORESTS AND CLIMATE.—The question as to the nature and extent of the influence which forests exercise on climates commands the thoughtful attention of many careful observers. Among the more recent presented with a view to establishing the affirmative of the argument, viz: that the climate and other physical conditions of our globe are certainly modified by the existence or removal of forests, is that of M. J. Clave, in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. After repeating with renewed emphasis the well-known points regarding the prevention of evaporation and sudden snow-thaws where the land is wooded, the writer suggests a possible effect which forests may have on producing rain, which is certainly worthy of consideration. Forests are obstacles to atmospheric movements, hence, when rapidly-moving air-currents come in contact with them, their onward course is checked, and they are forced upward. As a result of this movement, the layers above are compressed and so compelled to yield up some of their moisture. Another interesting fact is noticed with regard to the influence of forests upon hailstorms, which is to check them. An instance of this is given, to the effect that during one of these storms in France, it was observed that when, during its onward course a forest was encountered, the hail was changed to rain, the hail being resumed in the unwooded country beyond.

LIQUID MANURE FOR POT PLANTS.—Continuous waterings, especially when the pots are small, and the plants comparatively large, have a tendency to make the earth poor. An occasional watering with liquid manure is a benefit in such cases. Decayed cow manure is excellent for the purpose, but the kind is of no great moment. Do not make it strong. Use enough manure to make the water the color of weak tea. This is the best rule for making it that we can give. Only growing plants are benefited by its use.

The Kennel.

ANOTHER DOG SHOW.—A preliminary meeting in reference to holding a bench show of dogs was held at Newark on Saturday evening last. Some of the most prominent citizens of that city were present, and after the appointment of an executive committee, the meeting adjourned, to meet again the first of October at the Park House in Newark. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in our next issue.

—There will be a bench show of dogs at Manchester, New Hampshire, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September. The premium list in 22 classes of dogs, is very large.

—We have just received from Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Can., a very fine picture of his famous imported field trial setter dog, Paris. It is a rare thing for us to see a picture presenting finer points.

FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR DOGS.—In addition to the three Railroad Companies which we mentioned last week as having decided to carry sportsmen's dogs over their lines free of charge; we are now enabled to give that of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. We print a copy of a recent notice of the company to Hon. J. V. Le Moine, President of the National Sportsmen's Association, who has been greatly instrumental in bringing about this new order of things, so much to be appreciated by sportsmen. We hope the Railway Companies will be gainers by their liberality:—

[COPY.]
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, August 9th, 1875.

J. V. LE MOINE, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Orders will be issued to Train Baggage-men to carry free in baggage cars dogs belonging to passengers.

Yours truly, (Signed) R. HARRIS, Gen'l Supt.

FOLLICULAR MANGE.—Last year you published a letter of mine referring to a new skin disease in dogs, which had attracted the notice of Dr. Sparks, and from whose paper thereon you made some extracts. The conclusion then arrived at was, that the disease was due to a minute parasite found in the hair follicle, and that it was incurable. I then mentioned that we were experimenting with a view to find a remedy, and I now offer the result of our work to your readers. In conjunction with Mr. Duguid, the veterinary surgeon to the Brown Institution, I have seen and treated a number of cases, and we have reason to believe we have found a radical cure. Having tried sulphur, mercurial

ointment, green iodide of mercury, carbolic acid, iodide of sulphur, and other agents with no success, we adopted creosote, but not at first with much benefit. Thinking that possibly a strong alkali might, by softening and breaking up the cuticular layers of the skin, facilitate the penetration of the drug, we used a mixture of oil and creosote, to which was added a strong solution of caustic potass. This dressing seemed to be efficacious, and after a few experiments we adopted the following formula: Creosote, 1 part, olive oil, 14 do., solution of potass, 2 do. This acts admirably, and has cured every case, save one, upon which we have used it. The exception was a very small toy terrier, and suggests that no small or weak dog may be able to stand a dressing of sufficient strength to destroy the parasites. All cases of follicular mange are obstinate, and require time to cure. It is safe to allow twelve weeks as the minimum, so that we can decide at once whether or not a dog is worth the trouble and expense. Some extreme cases may require seven or eight months to effect a radical cure, though only rarely. All cases must have allowance made for the renewal of hair on those parts which the disease has left bare. The proper treatment of follicular mange requires not only the regular use of the parasiticide above mentioned, but occasional thorough washings with warm water and plenty of soap. A dog generally requires dressing about twice a week, and each dressing should be applied after the dog has been well washed, and become dry. To limit the disease and prevent its spreading, the hair around each spot should be shaved off for an inch or so on the sound skin, and in very bad cases it is good policy to shave the entire animal. The skin diseases of the dog, though usually described under the single term mange, are many and various. To detect this particular disease the parasite must be sought for with the microscope, and then treatment can be carried out rationally and systematically. Diagnosis of skin disease without the microscope is very uncertain, and even tolerably experienced persons may confuse red mange, common mange, and follicular mange, all of which require separate and different treatment. I must in fairness add that the chief credit of the treatment found so successful is due to Mr. Duguid.—*Wm. Hunting, in Land and Water.*

A GREAT LOSS TO THE AMERICAN KENNEL.—We record with marked regret the death of the beautiful, affectionate, and finely bred red Irish setter bitch, Bess, owned by that thorough sportsman, "Ajax," which occurred in Brooklyn on the 1st inst. Bess, imported by her owner in 1874, was by Halian's Pat (lately a prize winner in Ireland), and her dam was by the celebrated Hutchinson's Bob. But her chief fame in this country was won through her progeny by "Ajax's" celebrated red setter, Dash, and it is probable none better were ever bred here. Dash and Bess took the two first prizes at Watertown Show, 1875, as best Irish setter dog and bitch. We sympathize with "Ajax" in his loss, which indeed is a loss to American sportsmen.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

COLOR OF THE SETTER.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 31st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have seen in your issue of July 8th a letter from Mr. Arnold Burges, with reference to color in setters, and I must say I am surprised to read such a communication from so learned a gentleman. First, he condemns liver and liver and white in setters, and gives his authorities—authorities whose theories are without any foundation, as I can prove. One of these, Stonehenge, he says, considers liver, liver and white, and liver and tan as low grades of color; that they too often indicate a cross with either the pointer or water spaniel. Now, of what color is there a setter that you cannot find a pointer or some other breed of dogs which has a similar color, and if a cross is indicated in the one case, why not in the other? I would as soon look for a cross in a black and white as in any color, for there are black, black and white water spaniels, springer spaniels, cockers and pointers, and I can find as many setters of impure blood of any color you can mention as there are of liver, or liver and white. "Dinks," another of Mr. Burges' authorities, omits even mentioning black, orange and white, and lemon and white, as well as liver, and liver and white, while Stonehenge considers them first-class colors. With this exception one is only a copy of the other's theory, without any base to build upon, each having his favorite color, none other being good in his opinion.

Our dog judges and would-be teachers of this country and England too often take their own or their friend's kennel as a base to build their judgment upon. English writers admit that their setters have been crossed with pointers and other breeds of dogs, so much so that as far back as the year 1800 they differed entirely from the land spaniel or Irish setter, and in the face of this they take certain colors as a basis to indicate the purity of blood of an English setter, which any one of good judgment would deem ridiculous, seeing they try to condemn one of the oldest colors of the setter, which is liver and white; and the reason why no fancy breeder in England has adopted this color is, that it was too common for any one of them to claim as his strain, and this is why the dogs so marked have no noble title, such as the Gordon and Laverack. Pride of the Border is the one swallow which would have been condemned had it not been for his noble name.

Lord Gordon bred for color, and this color, according to English judges, must be black and tan. English writers state that in the best strains of the Gordon, red, orange, and black and tan, with white feet and frill will appear. On the bench, red, orange, and black, tan and white would not be considered, and a black and tan from the same litter might take the prize. The judges stick to color, but Lord Gordon could not. Laverack also bred for color; black and white, and black, tan and white, and after forty years there comes one of the condemned color—liver and white.

Mr. Burges says that our sportsmen will be constantly imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers, if color is not adopted in this country as in England, or words to that effect. If color is to be the standard of good setters the unscrupulous dealers will profit considerably by it, for they can palm their black and tan for Gordons, red for Irish setters, and black and white for Laveracks. I have seen red dogs sold, and that very recently, for Irish setters, and at extremely high prices, that would require a microscope to find the Irish in them, possessing not a single point, save their red color, to show they were such.

Dinks places black and tan among the best bred. If color is to be accepted as the standard for well bred dogs, this color, and black, white and tan—which are not the colors of a setter, as a careful examination of Mr. Burges' authorities will show—will be sufficient in itself to show that the English writers and judges take to color as to fashion or prejudice. The old writers, as well as those of the present day, admit that the English setter is a cross of the land spaniel and Spanish pointer, and the Irish setter is the land spaniel. Dinks, Frank Forester and Stonehenge do not claim black and tan for the Irish setter, and say if tan is one of the markings on a pointer it indicates a cross of the hound. If this be the case, how is it that black and tan is such a fine color, and indicates a pure English setter, when this color and the feather would indicate there was a cross of the spaniel, pointer, hound, and Newfoundland dogs. There must be Newfoundland in him to give him this long feather, for it is longer than the spaniel's, and could not be had from

the pointer or hound. This is the mixture that the learned authorities quoted by Mr. Burges place at the head of the list of colors. They never stop to consider whether the dog's actions belie his color, but raise him up to a high standard over the liver and white, which, as a color, do not possess these qualities which the black and tan and black, white and tan possess, as I will show. These setters are, as a class, (those with tan, I mean) gun shy; the liver and white are not. The tan marked are hard to break and easy to forget, unless constantly worked, which is not the case with the liver and white. Then, too, they have a greater variety of positions in pointing, and can go longer without water than a setter of any other color. Had the authorities of Mr. Burges taken such points as these to condemn the liver and white, there would be some foundation for their theories.

Frank Forester says the Irish setter is the original type of the English setter; that he—the English setter—is found of all colors, and that the colors of the Irish dog are red, red and white, or yellow and white spotted. In this he contradicts himself; for if these be the only colors of the Irish dogs, how can the English setter be black, black and white, black and tan, or entirely white? Liver, and liver and white, he thinks, indicate a cross of the pointer or water spaniel; here, too, he contradicts himself in this way: He condemns the dropper, and states that in a well kept kennel such whelps would be consigned to the horse pond, and with the Irish sportsmen, who are very choice with their setters, a cross even with the English setter would be regarded as a blemish. It is a fact well known that there are a greater number of liver and white setters in Ireland than there are of any other color, which proves them to be of the best blood. Richards, author of the "Irish Fossil Deer," states that liver and white are the usual colors of the English setter, and with this we will leave him and take up the Irish dog.

Mr. Burges states that the Irish setter cannot be liver and white, and that there is no authority in the world which gives him this color; which shows he has not examined all the authorities that can be referred to. In answer to a letter written by me to a gentleman who spent over forty years in Ireland, traveling all over the country—one well posted on the Irish setters, and a good sportsman—I received the following with reference to the color: "I have seen," says he, "full bred setters red, red and white, black, liver, liver and white, and yellow. You cannot determine an Irish setter from his color. My friend, you ought to know and to be a good judge of such an one, for you have seen fine ones yourself in Ireland." A gentleman, writing from North Wales to the *Spirit of the Times*, under date of June 23d, 1872, says with reference to this subject: "Such cast iron rules as to what should be the color of an Irish setter, would leave us few good ones, and would exclude some of the very best of that breed. Facts show us that Irish setters of the very purest blood can be and very often are of almost every color." As for liver, and liver and white, what is it as a color when applied to dogs, English setters or pointers? It is any shade of brown, from a dark bay to almost black; chestnut is one of the shades included in the colors of an Irish setter, and comes under the head of liver. "Old Calibar," one of the oldest writers for the London *Field*, advertises full-blooded, chestnut Irish setters for sale. In "The Dog," by William Youatt, we find: "Many Irish sportsmen were exceedingly careful to preserve the breed pure; nothing of the pointer can be traced in them, although different in appearance from the English or Scotch setter. The Irish sportsmen are, perhaps, a little too much prejudiced with regard to particular colors: their dogs are very red, red and white, lemon colored, or all white, patched with deep chestnut. The 'Field Book; or, Sports and Pastimes of the United Kingdom,' compiled from the best authorities, ancient and modern, by the author of 'Wild Sports of the West,' published in 1833, places dark chestnut and white, or all red, as the colors of the Irish setter. R. B. Thornhill's 'Shooting Directory,' published in London in 1804, (page 66) says: 'There is not a country in Europe that can boast finer setters than Ireland. They are there called English spaniels, and differ widely from the setters of England and Scotland. They are not esteemed in Ireland unless their color is either a deep chestnut and white, or all red. A black and white setter, or any color but red, or red and white, would not be looked upon or reputed well bred, allowing them to be ever so good.' This work was written in 1801—seventy-four years ago—and as to color ought to be considered the best authority.

All of the authorities quoted by Mr. Burges admit that red is one of the colors of the Irish dog. Dinks and Frank Forester give no particular shade of red. Stonehenge gives blood red, strained with port wine. This is all the English judges give to base their opinion on, which opinion must be only as to the shade of red. The union of crimson with the color of port wine would give a mixture in color very much like liver, and not one of Mr. Burges' authorities deny liver red to be one of the colors of the Irish dog. R. B. Thornhill, already quoted, says that chestnut is the shade of red. Examine a chestnut and you will find it to be liver color, or a shade darker. Webster's definition of red is, that it is the color of blood. Now, there are different shades of blood—dark and light—for he considers liver as red. If liver, then, is one of the shades of red, as Webster says it is, it becomes only a matter of name, red, liver, or chestnut being only different names for the color of the Irish dog. Further, the red of former times, as applied to dogs, and the so-called red of to-day, are entirely different. One is a deep chestnut, or liver red; the other is a light red—a cross from the orange and chestnut. I have never seen a dog of the pure liver red, except the Irish setter. The so-called liver of the water spaniel and pointer is not really a liver color, for it lacks the peculiar shade or tinge of red which the liver has, and no cross from them would produce the liver red of the Irish setter, so much admired by Irish sportsmen; so much so that as far back as 1790, two hundred and fifty guineas were paid for a brace of them, that being a common price.

I am the party referred to by Mr. Burges, in speaking of the brace of Irish setters purchased by a gentleman in Georgia, the dog liver and white. I have a brace of imported Irish setters, the bitch dark chestnut with every mark of full blood, the dog deep chestnut and white, and as fine a specimen of the Irish setter as I have seen in this country or in Ireland. His dimensions are as follows, and you can judge for yourself; Nose to end of stern, 4 feet 4 inches; girth behind fore shoulder, 2 feet 4½ inches; round top of fore leg, 10½ inches; round cranium, 1 foot 5 inches; length of head, 10 inches; inner corner of eye to end of nose, 4 inches; length of stern, allowing 3 inches cut off, 1 foot 3 inches; height, 2 feet 1½ inches; ears reaching to the end of the nose. I have one litter of whelps from this pair of dogs, and I want no better evidence of their purity of blood than to see these puppies point and stand steady at five weeks of age. I bought the dogs from Mr. Wm. G. Parker, of Mt. Palatine, Ill., and to-day I would not take three times the amount I paid for them. Were I to place my dogs on the bench and the judges were to rule them out because they were entered as liver and white Irish setters, it would not be the first time I have seen judges more ignorant than exhibitors.

Understand me when I say that the liver red, or chestnut, is the pure color of the Irish setter. I do not condemn any color. With me, if a dog has all the qualities of a good one, color will not make him bad.

J. P. WHITE.

LANCASTER, Penn., August 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having noticed some communications in the late issues of your much valued paper in regard to fleas on dogs, and the best mode of destroying them, I have concluded to give my experience, which has never failed, having two fine pointers as subjects. In the first place, if the dog has fleas they are also in the kennel. The first thing to do is to clean out his domicile; throw away or turn the bedding, and whitewash inside and outside, then put in new bedding (pine shavings are the best), and get ten cents worth of Persian Insect Powder from the nearest drug store, and distribute it over the bedding; so much for the kennel. Take your dog and give him a thorough washing with Irish washing soap (manufactured at Zanesville, Ohio, and for sale by all grocers and soap dealers). I can guarantee that the above will kill every flea, and by renewing the washing about every two weeks and the powder once a month, you will never be troubled with fleas. There is nothing in the soap or powder that can injure the dog.

POINTER.

THE "ROWE" ON COLOR TEXTURE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As an old sportsman, with a warm sympathy for everything connected with the noble art of venery, I regret much to see a gathering storm in the papers devoted to my favorite pursuit, incited by Dr. Rowe and Mr. Arnold Burges. These, compared with myself, are both young men, and with the centennial Field Editor of the FOREST AND STREAM, Squire Smith (called by his friends the Nestor Methuselah of American sportsmen), and the venerable Col. Skinner, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, are mere infants. Under these circumstances, why should they disturb the harmony of our fraternity?—What do they, after all their noise in the papers, know about Irish red setters? How many have either of them owned, or even seen? When they answer this plain question in a satisfactory manner we old outsiders will know what weight to give to their juvenile opinions. Nature in her wisdom afflicts blindness upon puppies before they can bark. Trusting this color question will soon meet with a solution, I am, very respectfully,

CANONICS.

DEMUTH'S LAVERACK.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., August 5th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As I see that there has been considerable discussion regarding the number of pure Laveracks in this country, and especially whether there are any outside of Mr. Raymond's fine kennel, I wish to say that Mr. Demuth's bitch, Pickles, is as pure as the best. I have before me a draft of her pedigree, signed by Mr. Buckell, showing that she is by Llewellyn's Prince, out of Lill 2d. Prince is brother to the celebrated bitches, Countess and Nelly, and to Mr. Reid's Sam. He is by Dash 2d out of Moll 3d. Lill 2d is by Dash 2d out of Lill 1st.

Apart from the evidence above, I know that Pickles was sent to this country from the Llewellyn Kennel, as Mr. Buckell mentioned her name in a list of dogs purchased from Mr. L. by American gentlemen. She was lined by Rock, now owned by Mr. Luther Adams, of Boston, before leaving England, and I believe came over in the same vessel with Rock. There can be no doubt of her purity or origin.

Your printer made a mistake in the age of my bitch, Queen Mab. She was ten, not fifteen months old when I wrote.

ARNOLD BURGESS.

WEST TROY, N. Y., August 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to claim the name of "Daisy" for my orange and white setter bitch pup, whelped March 26th, 1875. Daisy is out of Mr. Glass' Fan, by the late Mr. Kelsey's Sport. Fan is out of Bass (owned by Mr. C. R. Smith, of Scranton, Penn.) by Jack, and of the Gildersleeve strain. Sport is by imported stock, both sire and dam. Daisy is a beautiful pup, and at the age of four months would find and retrieve a woodcock splendidly.

JOHN H. FITCHET.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Baltimore, August 8th, B. W. Jenkins, Owner.—Eleven pups, six living, five dogs and a bitch, all perfectly marked and very like the dam, out of imported black and tan Gordon setter bitch, Alice, by imported black and tan Gordon dog, Hero. The mother won first prize at every place where exhibited in this country—Watertown, Springfield, Mineola. Hero was highly commended at Watertown in a good class.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.
Salmon, *Salmo salar*.
Maskenonge, *Esox nobilior*.
Weakfish.
Striped Bass.
Kingfish.
Sheepshead.
Salmon Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.
Black Bass, *micropterus nigricans*.
Pike, *esox lucius*.
Pickerel.
Bluefish.

Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish still continue scarce and high. Salmon season over; none but the frozen in market, selling at 45 to 50 cents; bluefish, 8 cents; striped bass, 25 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; sheepshead, 25 cents; Spanish mackerel from Long Island, 40 cents; large whitefish, 12 cents; sea bass 20 cents; fresh mackerel 20 cents; halibut, 20 cents; soft crabs plenty at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per dozen; green turtle, 15 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; a few whitefish and salmon trout selling at 20 cents. We noticed some fine striped bass and large sheepshead on the stand of Middleton, Carman & Co., also some extra large flounders from the eastern end of Long Island.

THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.—Fishing during the past week has been very fair both inside and outside the inlet. A large number of bluefish have been caught, by chumming, in the channel inside of Fire Island. On Thursday last one boat took 140 fish. They are quite small, however, not averaging over two pounds in weight. The fish taken outside, say five miles off shore, are much larger, ranging from five to eight pounds. There is a most unaccountable scarcity of weakfish in the Bay this season; in fact none are being taken with the hook, and but few in the pounds. Whether they are kept away by the bluefish or whether the destructive fly net fishing has driven them away is uncertain. At this season they are usually to be taken in abundance, but now the rod fisherman is deprived of one of his principal sources of amusement, and were it not for the bluefish it would no longer pay to wet a line in the waters of the Great South Bay.

Hon. Alvah P. Hyde and son, O. W. Stowe, and Frank Pratt, all of Connecticut, have just returned from the Miramichi River, in New Brunswick, where they caught eighty salmon and grilse.

The Hartford, (Ct.) Fishing Club have been cruising in the vicinity of Block Island, Nantucket, Provincetown, and vicinity for a week past, but we do not learn that they have caught more than the average disciple of the olden time.

A correspondent speaks of Drake's Brook, that runs near the base of the Ossipee Mountain, in New Hampshire, as abounding in small trout of one pound weight and less. The season thus far has been very favorable to angling, the constant rains having kept the streams well filled.

The largest trout caught with fly at Rangely Lakes, Maine, last Fall by any of the Oquossoc fishermen was taken by L. L. Crounse of this city. It weighed seven and a quarter pounds.

Mr. Douglass, son of Sir Charles Douglass, of London, in a letter dated August 6th, says that in about three weeks on the Restigouche, Matapedia and Rimouski Rivers, he only got seventeen salmon—and he is an A. No. 1 angler.

LONG ISLAND.—Greenport, Aug. 16th.—The fishing in the waters of Eastern Long Island this year has been unusually poor. The weakfish, bluefish, blackfish and porgies, have been scarce. In Peconic, Gardiner's and Noyac bays, fish are scarce, and I attribute it to the numberless pounds that fill the bays and line the shores, entrapping all the good eatable fish that come in. At Jessup's bar, the best place for bluefish in these waters, the fishing has been poor; very few being taken. I live very near it and would know if any were taken. Last week the bunker fishing was poor, one boat has just come in and took but 10,000 fish and it requires 40,000 fish to pay expenses.

MAC.

MAINE.—A letter from S. C. Clarke says: "I have just returned from the woods of Maine, where I went into camp with Dr. Wm. Read and Hon. Charles Allen, of Boston. Trout not plenty; black flies very much so. Dr. Read killed a bear swimming the Penobscot."

MASSACHUSETTS.—New Bedford, Aug. 14th.—Our markets are filled with sword fish, (18 arrived to-day) bluefish, squeteague, tautog, scup, and bonitas, with a few Spanish mackerel and stripped bass, although the latter are smaller and scarcer.

Gloucester, Aug. 14th.—The mackerel made their appearance in our harbor on Tuesday last, (10th inst.) and since that time fishing in that line has been briskly carried on; they average in size, No. 3's, though occasionally a lucky fisherman hauls in a No. 1; most of them are sold on the spot for \$5 per barrel. The fishing still continues, though with less success, as the school is fast going out to sea.

J. S. W. JR.

THE FISHERIES.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending August 12th, was 70—39 from Georges, 10 from the Banks, and 21 from mackereling. Amount of Georges cod brought in, 470,000 pounds; halibut, 40,000 pounds. Bank cod, 675,000 pounds; halibut, 210,000 pounds. Mackerel continues very scarce, only about 1,000 barrels having arrived the past week.—Cape Ann Advertiser, August 14th.

NEW JERSEY.—Perth Amboy, August 12th.—The weakfish are biting readily to shrimp, crabs, and mussels. The first caught this season was on the 15th of July by Isaac C. Ackus, Esq. He and his grandson caught in one tide (low water) seventy-two. I have been out with this old and skillful fisherman several times, always with good success. Perth Amboy has afforded, so far, the best weakfishing within easy distance of New York. Staten Island boat to Third Landing, cars to Tottenville, ferry to Perth Amboy; fare whole distance, twenty-five cents. Boats and bait at Tottenville or Perth Amboy.

Carman House, Forked River, August 16.—The fishing for the past week has improved greatly, and several parties have made fine hauls. Among them—Wm. H. Florence and party; best catch, 51 weakfish, 13 kingfish; Mr. E. C. Taylor, 38 weak and kingfish, 2 bluefish; Messrs. Hadley, Howell, Wolf, and Bennett, caught 42 and 53 in two days. Other parties caught from 15 to 30 each. There is every indication of good sport the coming week, and visitors may expect full lines.

Barnegat, Kinsey's Ashley House, Aug. 16.—Fishing has been poor during the week, except for sea bass—owing to storms and high winds very few boats out. The house has been well filled with guests who were very much disappointed. Only catches worth reporting are Messrs. Horton, Marshall, Swain, Lane, Travis, and Robertson, of Peckskill, N. Y., 25 sea bass, 5 weakfish, 2 shark; Wm. Rose, W. W. Twaddell, James N. Galline, of Philadelphia, 35 sea bass, 2 sheepshead; Thomas R. Green, of New York, 15 sea bass; J. M. Atwater and son, New York, 30 sea bass, 1 bluefish.

Later, Aug. 16th, 2 P. M.—J. M. Atwater, of New York, has landed from the sheepshead ground with 15 sheepshead averaging ten pounds. Our sheepshead fishing will be good again. Harry Atwater caught this P. M. 8 sea bass, 3 blackfish, 1 bluefish, and 1 weakfish.

VIRGINIA.—Leesburg, Aug. 15th.—The Potomac has been in bad condition for angling nearly the whole of this month. I have taken a few bass and some fall fish with the fly, but the water has never been clear, and is generally very muddy. Major Ferguson, however, took three at a cast this season, a repetition of last year's exploit. He takes them principally with the Ferguson fly (a green fly) tied by Abbey & Imbrey, Maiden Lane. Eight or ten young men from this place made a pleasant trip to Shannondale Springs, on the Shenandoah River, not long since; took cooks, cooking utensils, and camp equipage, with rods, etc. They caught bass with the fly and with live bait. I have been alternating experimental fly-tying and toothache, while the Potomac emulates the yellow Tiber. T. W.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax, Aug. 1875.—The salmon, although late, have been rather plentiful this season. A gentleman who has just returned from the Margaree River, in Cape Breton, tells me that, although he had to wait some time, he was rewarded with twenty-three fine fish during the last ten days of his stay. They have also been caught within the last few days at Indian River, St. Margaret's Bay, Halifax county, twenty-one miles from this city, where sea trout of from one and a half to two pounds are now running. Good accommodations, and guides always on the spot.

FITZ.

PETERBORO, August 12th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of the 29th ult. "Camper" is surprised to find that some of your correspondents use a preparation for killing and keeping away black flies and mosquitoes, viz.: tar, oil, etc. I am equally surprised to learn that the mixture I referred to in my communication of the 15th ult. was ever intended to kill black flies, etc. "Camper" is no doubt aware that tar and the oil of Jamaica tar are quite different, the latter being what is used in the fly preventive I had in camp. We only used it on the hands, and did not find it either disagreeable or unsightly, nor did it varnish the skin, a little soap and water removing every particle of the mixture at once. When we wish to beautify the cuticle, however, we resort to rouge, cosmetics, etc., but in this case had no ladies with us, and rather invited the rays of Old Sol to impart a healthy color. C. A. P.

FLY BOOK AND FLY HOOK.

NEW YORK, August 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I observe in your paper of this week an allusion to "Mr. Hyde's fly book," and to Mr. Brainerd as a maker of the same, which gives a wrong impression of the matter. A former item of the same tenor led me to call on Mr. Hyde, and although I have no reason to regret having done so, as I was treated with the greatest courtesy, and received much information and pleasure from the call, yet I think it would be well to have the facts properly understood and spare Mr. Hyde the trouble of entertaining too many interviewers. Mr. Hyde has not invented any fly book, but only an ingenious little contrivance for holding the flies by the bend of the hook. It is itself a sort of book made of thin white metal and provided with two little spurs, which are pushed through the parchment and bent down at the back of the leaf. They can be placed at a convenient distance apart, and as many rows as the page will accommodate. Mr. Hyde has a book which contains eight hundred flies. He uses a book arranged in the usual manner with parchment leaves, having three and four pockets on a page. About an inch and a half above each pocket is a row of the metal fly-holders, which receive the books, and the gut, each length coiled separately, is placed in the pocket. This makes a book of great capacity, and the advantages over the ordinary arrangement are—that the flies are all handsomely displayed, and any fly can be easily and quickly taken from and returned to its place without disturbing the others. To suit my own ideas of convenience I have arranged a book with only two rows of holders on a page, one row at each end and parchment loops in the middle of the page, through which pass the gut lengths. These are all the same length, about four and a half inches. By having them no longer than the book I avoid the necessity of coiling, and the gut is always straight and ready for use. Now, as to Mr. Brainerd, he does not make fly books, but at Mr. Hyde's suggestion, as I understand, he has made a die to stamp out the fly-holders, (I don't know that they have any particular name,) and purely from a sportsmanlike desire to add to the comfort of the angling brotherhood, makes and furnishes the article to those who may wish to try the improvement. Mr. Hyde is an importer of watches, and Mr. Brainerd is of the firm of Brainerd, Steele & Co., 9 Maiden Lane, jewelers, and, of course, fly books are entirely out of the line of either of these gentlemen as an article of sale. Should any of your correspondents wish to try their hand at fitting up a book in the new way, let them send to Mr. Brainerd for as many fly-holders as are wanted and go to work. They are easily applied, and can be used in the ordinary fly books by taking out the parchment so as to get at each page separately. The cost is seventy-five cents per gross.

LITTLELL.

[In our last issue fly book should have read fly hook—a typographical error.—Ed.]

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Aug. 19	1 12	9 58	9 12
Aug. 20	1 52	10 36	9 52
Aug. 21	2 33	11 53	10 33
Aug. 22	3 20	eve. 5	11 20
Aug. 23	4 13	1 6	eve. 13
Aug. 24	5 17	2 3	1 17
Aug. 25	6 31	3 17	2 31

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB CRUISE.—One of the most interesting events connected with the present cruise of this club was the race on Friday last for the two cups presented by Commodore Kingsland. The only competing yachts were the schooners Idler, Mohawk, Restless, and Clio, and the sloops Addie V., Vindex and Windward. The Rambler was entered, but did not cross the line within the appointed time, and was, therefore, out of the race. The course was from Fort Adams to and around the buoy off the north end of Block Island and return to starting point. The Clio, although the last to start was the first vessel around the buoy, and owing to her long start on the homestretch and time allowance, won the schooner prize. The Windward took the prize for sloops. The corrected time over the course for each yacht is as follows: Clio, 6:6:22; Idler, 6:19:00; Mohawk, 6:34:18; Restless, 6:35:00; Windward, 6:42:30; Addie V., 6:49:25; Vindex, 7:18:20.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB have had a series of sailing and rowing races within the past week, off Newport, notwithstanding unfavorable weather. On Monday last, in the sailing regatta, the winners were the Rambler in first-class schooners, the Restless in the second, the Vision in the first-class sloops, and the Genia probably in the second. The races for the Bennett cup was to be sailed yesterday.

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB—Chicago, August 9th.—I send you a list of the officers of the Chicago Yacht club, chosen last Saturday at a meeting of the club in the Sherman House: Commodore, J. Poindville; Vice Commodore, T. M. Bradley; Rear Commodore, W. T. Higgin; Secretary, C. E. Kennealy; Treasurer, Louis Wahl; Measurer, V. W. Bates; Executive Committee, W. C. Lyon, chairman; J. A. Farrow, W. E. Miller, J. Fergus, W. Barnum; Regulation Committee, J. B. Lyon, chairman; A. C. Ducat, F. Wentworth, F. W. S. Brawley, E. Brant. Uniform—Members to wear a frock of navy blue cloth, with two rows of large-sized yacht buttons on the breast, nine in a row; pants of same material; vest of same, single-breasted; standing collar, buttoned to throat; black silk neck cloth, cap of navy blue, with letters C. Y. C. in silver, and a gold anchor in front. The constitution and by-laws of the International Yacht Club were adopted, with slight changes. The initiation fee was changed from \$10 to \$5, and the annual dues from \$8 to \$4. The club is to have another regatta on the 21st inst., over the same course as previously. The Board of Trade have offered to give a purse in addition to the club prize.

CUTTER.

GRAND HAVEN REGATTA, Michigan, second annual, occurred on the 11th inst. There were fully 5,000 spectators. In the senior scull race there were four contestants: Corn-ing first, in 15:38; C. A. Pearson second, in 15:43; H. W. Pearson third, and T. A. Allcock fourth. In the duck boat race, half mile and turn, there were seven entries. James Welch won easily in 9:29. Junior scull race, five entries; C. A. Barnard first, in 16:6; J. A. Wilson second; P. B. Kelsey third, and F. H. Watts fourth. S. B. Humphrey drew out. Senior double scull, three entries: Beauty, Lotos and Ferry. Time, Beauty, 15:4; Lotos, 15:13; Ferry broke down.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.

Boston, August 14th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The twenty-second regatta of the Beverly Yacht Club took place to-day at Swampscott. Owing to the fact that several of the owners of yachts which usually race, are off on a cruise, as well as to the light wind which prevented some of the yachts from arriving in time, the entries were not so large as usual. The wind through the morning was only a series of light airs, varying from southeast to southwest, and alternating with calms. However, by 12 M. it had settled down to a light S. E. by S. breeze. The course lay from the judges' yacht and the Clochette of the N. Y. Y. C., moored off Phillip's Point, leaving a stakeboat off Egg Rock on the starboard hand; a stakeboat off Little Nahant on the starboard hand, to the judges' yacht, the first class to go twice round. The yachts got away with a flying start as follows, the Frolic's time being taken, although as she was not sailed by a member of the club, she could not compete for the prize:

Yacht.	Owner.	Starting time.		
		11.	12.	1.
Queen Mab.	W. F. Hallsall.	12	17	46
Ariel.	W. D. Sohler.	12	16	13
Waif.	E. W. Codman.	12	16	42
Fanchon.	Arthur Burgess.	12	16	22
SECOND CLASS.				
Water Lily.	P. Grant, Jr.	12	20	25
Avis.	W. C. Haskell.	12	27	03
THIRD CLASS.				
Nora.	R. P. Snelling.	12	25	56
Virginia.	C. H. Plimpton.	12	26	53
Tulip.	Vice Com Burgess.	12	27	17
Bluebell.	W. L. Jeffries.	12	27	38
Frolic.	N. H. Gibbs.	12	28	00

After a long sail that was by no means satisfactory, by reason of the light winds, calms, showers, and at last, as it happened in the case of the rear boats of the second and third class, head winds, which changed the home stretch from a free run to a beat, the Clochette was rounded as follows, the first class going off on the second round:

Queen Mab, 1:30:40; Waif, 1:33:06; Fanchon, 1:34:23; Ariel, 1:35:46; Water Lily, 1:39:06; Avis, 1:48:55; Virginia, 1:54:45; Tulip, 1:55:07; Frolic, 1:59:40; Nora, 2:02:37; Bluebell, 2:02:55. On the second round the Ariel caught the N. W. breeze first, and ran up on the leaders, and when the wind came out from the original quarter—but very light—she slipped into the second place. The boats reached home as follows: Queen Mab—2:12:53; Ariel—3:27:03; Waif—3:37:41; Fanchon—3:31:45. The following is the actual and corrected time:—

Yacht.	Actual time.			Correct time.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Queen Mab.	2	55	06	2	46	01
Ariel.	3	10	56	3	04	22
Waif.	3	10	59	3	09	43
Fanchon.	3	15	03	3	10	45
Water Lily.	1	18	41	1	12	20
Avis.	1	27	55	1	19	52
Tulip.	1	27	20	1	19	04
Virginia.	1	27	52	1	19	06
Frolic.	1	31	40	1	23	23
Bluebell.	1	35	17	1	27	00
Nora.	1	36	41	1	27	55

The first prizes—pieces of solid silver plate—were taken by the Queen Mab, Water Lily and Tulip; the second prizes were taken by the Ariel and Virginia, none being given in the second class, as only two yachts started. The champion pennants were taken by the Queen Mab, tying with the Fanchon and Eva; the Water Lily, who wins it for the second time, the Ibis having taken it once, and the Tulip who wins for the third time and holds it. The judges of the race were Messrs. J. Jeffries, Jr., Harcourt Armory and E. B. Russell. The next regatta takes place August 26th. Yours,

COULTER AND MORRIS.—A five-mile race between Harry Coulter and Evan Morris for a stake of \$1,000, and the championship of America has been arranged. The articles of agreement, which have been signed at Pittsburg, stipulate that the race shall be rowed on Saturday the 11th of September next on a course yet to be named, but which must be within twenty miles of Pittsburg. Coulter now holds the title of champion, although the late George Brown, having defeated both William Scharp and Evan Morris, had some claim to it, but being a Nova Scotian and the title not having been included in his matches with the last named men, it has lapsed into the possession of Coulter, who will defend it for the first time.

O'NEIL AND ENGELHART.—These gentlemen, the particulars of whose match, fixed for the 21st of September on Saratoga Lake, we gave in our last issue, are both in active training; O'Neil at the Lake and Engelhart on Newtown Creek under the mentorship of John Biglin.

—It is now said that the report of a match made at Boston between John Shea and Evan Morris for \$1,000, and telegraphed all over the country, was a fabrication.

—There was a race on Saturday, 14th, at Yonkers between the six-oared shells "Old Pres" and the new eight-oared barge Resolute, of the Palisade Boat Club: won by the barge in eleven minutes, two miles straightaway.

The Vespers of Yonkers have declined to row with the Palisades this year.

Philadelphia, Aug. 11th.—There is no boating going on on the Schuylkill, except the Quaker City's four getting ready for the National Regatta at Troy. They will perhaps enter at Saratoga, and will probably be the only Philadelphia representative at either place. Their crew will be, (I think), McBeath, Henderson, West and Stinson.

It is much regretted that owing to the inability of the boat to leave his business at that time, the Vesper will not send their double scull crew that made such a noble fight against Yates and Curtis.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On Saturday last a friendly pull came off on the Seekonk River, between the Holmes and Davis crews, of the Pawtucket Boat Club. Both crews have been in training for some time. The course was one mile and return. The water was smooth as glass, and at the signal given at six o'clock the crews got away, the Davis crew consisting of McKelvey, Leonard, Bucklin, Read, Knight and Davis; Holmes crew—Holmes, Whitaker, Pierce, Wilboer, Taylor and Davenport. The Davis crew got off at the start with a little lead, pulling a very quick stroke, but very imperfect and short-lived. The Holmes crew with a long, steady, winning pull, passed the Davis crew after the first half mile. The race was won by the Holmes crew in 13 min. 24 sec, the Davis crew being 13 sec. behind. Two of each crew belonged to the crew who won the race with the Narragansetts recently. The Davis crew being the challenged had the choice of boats, having the one used by the Holmes crew—the heavier lap streaked boat—both boats being with stationary seats, the champion boat not being used by either crew.

The Pawtucket Boat Club have some hardy men amongst them, and they propose to enter the field with money and friends, and pull against any crew in the country. I understand that a purse is soon to be gotten up and challenges thrown out promiscuously around the country.

WHAT CHEER.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

MORTIMER.—Your letter on Summer Woodcock is deferred one week.

N. T. G., Niagara Falls.—Packard's "Guide to the Study of Insects" can be obtained at the Naturalists' Agency, Salem, Mass.

HUNTER, Oswegatchie.—You are right. Colvin's Lost Lake is not a newly-discovered lake. It was known to people in your section thirty years ago as "Big Deer Pond."

HONOKUS, Brooklyn.—Will you please inform me the derivation and meaning of the name "Hohokus"? It is the name of a place in New Jersey. Ans. Don't know. Ask Joe Jefferson (Rip Van Winkle.)

H. R. C., Holyoke.—Will you be so kind as to inform us through your paper where we can get a trigger tester, and the cost of same? Ans. A common small spring balance, which can be purchased for a few shillings will answer your purpose fully.

J. T. O., Philadelphia.—I would like to know through your columns if there is a rifle club of any note in this city, and if so, who are its officers? Ans. You can get the information you need from Mr. Anschutz, rifle maker, Third street, below Walnut, in your city.

D. H. B., Honeoye Falls.—Can you inform me how to preserve the skulls of animals, etc., and keep them white? Ans. After you have cleaned them as thoroughly as possible let them remain in the nests of the large black ant until perfectly clean, and then scrape and varnish.

L. H. B., Troy, N. Y.—You will find the best book on rowing to be the "Oarsman's Manual," published by Waters & Sons, Troy, N. Y., or at least to be obtained of them. "Argonauts," "Rowing and Training," to be had in this country of Mr. James Watson, New York, is also first class.

A. W. H.—Is there any place in the immediate vicinity of New York where swimming is taught, except, perhaps, at the free baths? Ans. Instruction is given to both males and females at the private bath foot of Sixty-third street, or in that immediate neighborhood. We forget the names.

H. C. A., Grand Rapids, Mich. We wrote you a letter, July 8th, giving names of reliable game dealers in this city, viz.: A. & E. Robbins and Smith & Lewis, Fulton Market. The letter has been returned to us "unclaimed," and we now answer herewith. The last named firm deals also in skins and hides.

MONMOUTH, Atlanta, Ga.—How are the spears used in India in "pig sticking" made? Please answer for the benefit of our wolf hunters on the plains. Some of the cavalry ride the wolves down, I hear. Ans. We shall have to look to some of our correspondents who are British officers for an answer to this question.

W. A. R., New York.—Will you please inform me of some locality convenient to New York where I can get good striped bass fishing? Have tried Kingsbridge, Kills, and around Hell Gate, and poor luck. Are bluefish running well at Fire Island, or if not, where? Ans. For latest fishing news, always see our weekly fish reports.

DUCKS.—You say you wish to know where to spend a two weeks' vacation, but do not say when or what kind of sport. For seaside we would recommend you to E. H. Frame, Forked River, New Jersey, or Wm. Lane, Good Ground, Long Island, for shooting and fishing combined. For upland sport, try the region of White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, twenty-four hours from New York.

D. F. L., Granville, N. Y.—Which of the three following books is the best for teaching the art of fly-fishing, the "Fishing Tourist," by Hall-ock, the "American Angler's Book," by Thaddeus Norris, or "Fishing in American Waters," by Genio C. Scott? Is there any other work better than the three spoken of? Ans. Buy Frank Forester's "Fish and Fishing" and Norris' "American Angler's Book."

A. M., Nyack, N. Y.—Can you tell me where two persons can get cheap board at or near Sloatsburg, Rockland county, and if that is a good place for fishing and hunting? Ans. One hotel and two Summer boarding houses at Sloatsburg. Good Spring House, six miles distant, accommodates thirty boarders. Bass and pickerel in Truxedo Lake, Potogue Lake, and Cedar Pond, all within three miles. Some woodcock, snipe, etc.

J. B. H., New York.—Nonquit is a Summer resort at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, accessible from New Bedford by land and water—six miles by land and twice a day by steamer, a nice, quiet place for pic-nics, clam bakes, etc., with a good hotel. You can fish directly from the rocks for tautog, scup, and bluefish, and it is only a short distance from Cuttyhunk Island, where the famed New York Club holds sway. You can always obtain at New Bedford boats and boatmen.

SCHWEDE, New York.—The "strawberry run" of sea trout, as it is called, occurs in the eastern rivers of Nova Scotia the latter part of July, the fish moving east as the season advances. Those wishing full sport should begin at Tangier, say about sixty miles east of Halifax, to which place a good coach runs three times a week, and then keep on to Sheet Harbor, Moses River, and so on. Accommodations, with good substantial fare, can be had at the farm houses, with guides always at hand.

FRANK, Brooklyn.—What seven-shot 22 cal. revolver would you get? 2d. What makes a revolver spring upward when you discharge it? 3d. Please inform me of a good place on the sea shore where I can get cheap board and good fishing; also surf bathing? Ans. 1. Smith & Wesson is the best seven-shooter. 2. Practice crooking your trigger-finger without moving your hand. 3. Cannot answer as to cheap boarding house. There are good hotels, fishing and surf bathing all along Long Island.

ACQUAINTANCE, New York.—I expect to leave New York about the 1st of September to stay away for two or three weeks. I want to go somewhere where I can have good duck and snipe shooting, and am not particular about where I go, or how far I go, if I can reach New York in two or three days from time of starting. What size shot would be best for duck and snipe with a ten bore breech loader? Ans. Take steamer from Rochester to Port Hope, Canada, and thence rail to Rice Lake, 12 miles from Cobourg. Ducks, No. 4 shot; snipe, No. 12.

S. C. B., Madison, Wis.—Would you be so kind as to inform me whether there is to be found in the United States such a bird as pheasant, and where I see mention made in your paper of "partridge," please explain what bird you mean. Ans. The quail strictly belongs to the *perdix*—partridge family. Of the seven species known in the United States only one (*Telraus columbianus*) is known east of Wisconsin. The ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) is a pheasant, though we believe it is claimed that there are no pheasants in the strict scientific acceptance, in this country.LAPSTREAK, Brooklyn.—Will you please inform me if the time made in the recent race at Halifax by the Smith-Nickerson crew was better than that made by the Taylor-Winship crew in 1874. Ans. According to the St. John *Globe* the Winship-Taylor crew during the aquatic carnival of 1874, rowed six marine miles in 44 minutes 28 seconds, being an average of 7 minutes 24½ seconds to the mile. In the last race the Smith-Nickerson crew made an average of 7 minutes 11 seconds, being a difference of over 13 seconds in their favor.

H. B., Brooklyn.—Can you inform me of any places on Long Island suitable for shooting or fishing, or both, where a party of four would be allowed to camp out? We would like to go early in October. Ans. If you wish quail and grouse shooting, of which there is very little, you must obtain permission from some land-owner, in order to insure yourself against molestation, although the barrens are hunted all over like wild lands, except where trespass notices are discovered, objection being seldom made. There is no inland fishing in October. You can camp anywhere on the coast almost, for wild fowl shooting and sea-fishing, the Great South Bay, and the Peconic and Shinnecock regions being the favorite localities, both for wild fowl and sea fish.

F. W. M., Syracuse.—In buying a gun which would you advise me to buy, a rifle or shot gun? Which manufacturer of guns makes the best gun for neatness of finish, simplicity of construction, strength, durability, rapidity, and ease of manipulation, close shooting, range, and penetration? Would it be safe to fire on a bear at a distance of thirty-five to forty yards, using a shot gun loaded with buckshot? Ans. We would recommend a double-shot gun of about 8½ pounds weight, with which you could shoot buckshot or ball cartridge effectively. All makers claim superiority. Any of those advertising in our columns will supply you with a good one. We cannot advise about the bear, as "circumstances might alter cases," very much.

S. H. W., Washington, D. C.—I have recently received a genuine Gordon puppy, now about three months old. She is pure black and tan, except toes of front feet, which are white. Her ears are quite large and covered with long, fine, and somewhat curly hair. A friend of mine asserts that the long ears are an indication of mixed blood. Please give me your opinion on the subject. Is the Gordon considered as valuable for the field as other leading English strains? Ans. Without seeing your dog we can form no opinion as to the purity of his breeding. The Gordon setter is about as good as any other strain of setter. Those we have shot over were generally high strung, and required much work to keep them steady.

E. W. C., Chambersburg, Pa.—I own a pond covering some twenty acres, about a mile long, with an average depth of four feet, and stocked with black bass, catfish, suckers, etc. Please advise me as to the best plan to catch the fish. Last week I tried catching them with a seine, but the bottom of the pond is very uneven, rocky, etc., and there are but few points around the pond suitable for drawing a seine. I am inexperienced in fishing, and have no acquaintance with nets adapted to catching fish in ponds such as mine. In reply please also state price of net I want, and by whom made. Ans. Address W. W. Cherry, of Columbia, Tennessee, for nets such as you want.

C. C. T., Beacon Falls, Ct.—We want to find some place within a day's march of civilization where we can find both food and fur animals; we have fixed upon the country about the Rangely Lakes. Do you think it a good locality? Ans. The Rangely region, pretty fair in itself, is contiguous to the Coos and Megalloway country, which, though considerably hunted, will doubtless afford a compensating return of skins and fur. The headwaters of the Connecticut River and all along the boundary line is a good fur country. The Aroostook region of Maine contains vast wildernesses, through which two stage roads run. You will have to locate your lines according to your judgment.

J. J. L., Brockport.—Please inform me in regard to the oystering business on the Great South Bay, Long Island, N. Y. When in season, how is it in comparison with fifteen or eighteen years ago? Then it was a good business. What can land be bought for about the bay shore, near Patchogue say? Ans. The oystering business in the locality named has never been so good as it is now, although the locality where the oysters are most abundant has changed somewhat, and there are many more persons engaged in it. The bottom of the bay opposite Sayville and the greater portion of Islip township is one immense oyster bed from shore to shore. We question if there is a similar piece of water in the known world productive of so much natural wealth, when the fishing and clamming are included. Land along the bay shore is worth from \$100 to \$500 per acre, according to locality.

T. O. M., Indianapolis.—What is the proper color of a thoroughbred Russian setter? I would be much obliged for a full description? Ans. The only Russian setter we have ever seen which we feel assured was thoroughbred was a full sized black and white dog, which much resembled a cross between a Scotch terrier and Newfoundland. The "Encyclopedia of Rural Sports" says: "It is needless to describe the Russian setter, which was common enough thirty years ago, as it is now seldom met, and has no advantage to recommend it. It is a long-haired animal, resembling a poodle in coat, except that it has not so much curl." We have no doubt there are setters of all colors in Russia.

J. A. H., Boston.—I am thinking of camping ten weeks on the St. John's River, N. B., above Woodstock. Can you name a couple of reliable guides? How is the fishing there, and is there any shooting? How long will it take to make the trip from Mooshead Lake via Allagash River to Fredericton, N. B.? Ans. Woodstock is an old settled place. Don't know of any good fishing or hunting within twenty miles of it. Sabanis and Noel, at Tobique village, are good Indian guides, and none is better than Gabriel, whom you can find at Fredericton, where every one knows him. Inquire at the Barker House there. You will have to go to the Upper Tobique or Nashwaak headwaters for fish and game. Don't know the Allagash route. Stage from Mooshead to Guilford on European and N. A. R. R., and thence all rail to Fredericton; time, say thirty hours.

C. D. C., New York.—What conditions are favorable to trolling for pickerel. After trying several times unsuccessfully on a lake, from which in Winter thousands of pounds of pickerel are taken, I conclude there is something wrong in my method. Is cloudy weather preferable to fair? What length of line should be used, in trolling from a keel row boat, and what speed? What months are best, and what time of day? The waters of the lake in question are very clear and deep, mostly sand and rock bottom. Ans. We have generally found the best trolling for pickerel to be on the edges of lakes or ponds—as near the weeds or lily pads as it was possible to go. In such water as you describe still fishing with a minnow for bait would probably be more successful. In trolling a moderate speed should be used, sufficient to keep the spoon near the surface. About 100 feet of line should be out, and the early morning is generally the best time. The season depends somewhat upon locality. July is a good month, but the largest fish are generally taken toward Fall.

MESSINGER, Boston.—The black bass are quite plentiful in the Connecticut River, between Brattleboro and Bellows Falls, Vt., so much so that when the water is clear they are often seen in great numbers. The inhabitants are not successful in taking them. An occasional one is taken with the minnow and also with the grasshopper. The fly has been used but little, and with no better results as yet. Why is it? Ans. We can attribute it to nothing but caprice. Probably the bass would be found to take the fly on certain days or times of day, and not on others. This is our experience. We cannot account for the fact that bass are taken in some places and not in others. We have fished this year for bass in several Canadian lakes, at the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, and in Pennsylvania, and never failed to take bass with fly, a mixture of grey and purple. In Canada we found the fly successful in the ratio of 2 to 5 with minnow, spoon, crawfish, worms, or other bait.

AUGUSTINE, Pittsburg, Pa.—I wish to ask your advice regarding my pointer dog, three years old. I shot over him three succeeding days, commencing July 5th, and gave him some pretty hard work, stiffening him up very much. Since then he has not been himself at all. He is almost constantly digging at his skin, (though he has no signs of mange,) and his ears discharge quite offensively. He also coughs slightly if I let him go into the water, although he has no signs of distemper. His general appetite is good, but his hair looks quite rusty, and is disposed to come out. Some of my brother sportsmen here tell me that I have overheated him, but I would rather have your opinion than any one I know. I also wish to ask your opinion of the cross of a young setter of mine. His sire is out of a thoroughbred Irish setter bitch by a thoroughbred Gordon setter dog. His dam is a thoroughbred Davenport setter bitch—quite a rare animal? Ans. There are but few dogs ever in good condition for hard work when the Summer cock shooting opens, and no doubt your pointer was entirely overworked, and too much exposed for a pointer. Setters can stand much more such rough work. And then, too, he has canker of the ears. Give him a few doses of flour of sulphur, and after cleansing his ears with tepid water and castile soap pour into them a solution of sulphate of copper, forty grains to four ounces of water.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCUCLATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, August 19th.—Trotting at Utica and Delaware, Ohio.

FRIDAY, August 20th.—Trotting at Utica and Georgetown, Ky. Regatta at Martha's Vineyard.

SATURDAY, August 21st.—Creedmoor competition for Luther Badge; do. Seventh Regiment "shells." Chicago Yacht Club Regatta. Base ball, Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.

MONDAY, August 23d.—Creedmoor, Seventh Regiment "rifles." Base Ball, Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.

TUESDAY, August 24th.—Trotting at Springfield. Racing at Monmouth Park. Provincial Rifle Meeting at Fredericton, N. B. International Amateur Regatta at Saratoga. Trotting at Morrisville and Bethel, Vt., Earlville, Ill., and Lawrence, Mass.

WEDNESDAY, August 25th.—Trotting as above. Regatta at Saratoga continued. Trotting at Simcoe, Canada.

ANOTHER LONG BOAT VOYAGE.—Canoeing voyages are becoming popular since our friend N. H. Bishop set such a notable and brave example. Our readers will see by the following note that there is another long cruise already in progress, the voyagers contemplating a trip from Kansas to Florida and back. What makes the adventure more interesting is, that there are *two ladies* in the case; their courage will command the admiration of all. The total length of the round trip is about 4,000 miles:—

ITHACA, N. Y., August 12th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have recently arrived here from Alexandria Bay, having rowed that distance in a small, Clayton-built boat, accompanied by Mr. Howard Wilson of Leavenworth, Kansas, where we both reside. We came via the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario to Oswego, and thence by Oswego River, Erie Canal, Seneca River and Cayuga Lake. The trip was novel and delightful beyond our expectations, and so well pleased are we with its results that we have arranged to prolong it indefinitely. Mr. Jarvis, the well known canoe builder, formerly of Watkins, is building us two 18-foot Baden Powell canoes, and with these, accompanied by my wife and daughter, and Mr. A. C. Carpenter of Ithaca, we hope to reach Jacksonville, Fla., and if no serious obstacle presents itself we will return to our homes in Kansas in the Spring by the same mode of conveyance. We will start about September 1st, going down the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk. From that point our course is undetermined, and we are forced to fall back upon your apparently exhaustless fund of information. Will you be kind enough to advise us as to the most practicable route, or refer me to some party who can do so? Is the route along the coast from Norfolk practicable, or is there not an inland course by river or canal? Respectfully,

D. F. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. Fairchild is Secretary of the Great Western (steam engine) Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, Kansas. We have provided him with such information as will undoubtedly serve his purpose. Success to the voyage!

SHOOTING OUT OF SEASON.

THE violation of the game laws is now constant and general throughout the country, notwithstanding severe legal penalties, the multiplication of protective clubs, both State and local, and the sweeping jurisdiction of the National Association. It is just the season of the year when such violations may be expected—when they become frequent by the temptation and opportunity that exist to provoke them. Nearly all kinds of four-footed and feathered game are approaching maturity. The fawns are large and weaned, the old deer are foraging for their fall fat, and the birds are on the wing, old and young together, and whenever any of these come within gun range there is a disposition to pull the trigger, even among the most conservative of us. Who will deny it? This is the temptation. Who will not justify to himself the act by a special plea for the attendant circumstances? It may be the necessity of the larder, the insatiate desire of the epicure, the instinct of the sportsman to pursue and kill, or the avarice of the market-shooter; the poor man may be starving, the sportsman in camp may be reduced to short commons; the market-shooter who chooses to depend upon his gun for a livelihood, may be out at the elbow and in debt for ammunition. Many and diverse are the conditions when a man may compromise with his conscience. "He tempted me and I did eat:" this was the primitive excuse. "I had my gun with me and I could not resist:" this is the modern. It is evident that something stronger than moral suasion, or moral force is needed to compel even ourselves to observe our self-imposed restrictions. We must put on a straight jacket. When we go into the field or into the cover, the gun must be left on its pegs or in its case. Then it will kill no game. The well disposed and law abiding can check themselves in this way. For the rest there should be a penalty, if they are found about the woods or prairies with a gun at unlawful times.

The opportunity that is offered to kill game out of season with comparative impunity is afforded by our imperfect game laws, which vary so much that some persons are totally ignorant of close times and open seasons, while others can evade their provisions by a plea of ignorance. Almost daily instances of violation are brought to our notice by correspondents, who seem to be vigilant, but are either reluctant or powerless to prevent. We are begged to take the matter in hand, or asked for information how to proceed. The fact is, no individual is willing to incur odium, and often personal risk, by becoming an informer, especially if the offender be an acquaintance. In the words of the immortal Tweed, "We know how it is ourselves." It is obvious that a total reconstruction of the laws is needed, before much can be done in the matter of preservation. For that we must wait, willy nilly, hoping that it may soon come. We, with thousands of others, will anxiously await the action of the Legislatures this Winter upon drafts of new laws that may be offered from several sources—chief of which are the National and International Associations. Summer heats and Summer vacations now retard the efforts of committees, but colder weather will be productive of things accomplished. Meanwhile, under the present laws, the easiest way to prosecute offenders is through club organizations. Let the club as a body be recognized as the informer or prosecutor, and defend its members as it would its honor and integrity. Where clubs do not exist it is well to organize them.

We alluded in a recent issue of this journal to the open sale of partridges at Saratoga, or rather to those birds being served at the fashionable hotels at unseasonable times. Referring to this statement, a correspondent has informed us by letter that the whole northern country, from Amsterdam to Northville is infested with pot-shooters, who hunt for the Saratoga market. "All is game that comes in their way," he says; "robins, meadow larks, woodcock, and partridges. Their boxes of game pass through our express office daily, marked for their respective landlords at Saratoga, and I have noticed the Monday morning stage bringing its ice-packed boxes, a pretty sure sign of Sunday hunting."

There is no trouble here to determine the real culprits, who aid and abet the violation of the law by giving employment and profit to the hunters. They are accessories before the fact. How to punish and check these powerful offenders, with their own wealth and the influence of their potential guests behind them, has been the problem that puzzled. The solution is to be reached through club organization. Saratoga is to have a game protective club, which will be composed of weighty numbers and influential men. When this is formed, a prosecution may obtain. The woodcock law seems to interpose a serious obstacle to the enforcement of the general bird law, for our correspondent says that "everything that flies is included as woodcock, regardless of size or color, and as the pot-hunter's game is generally picked, drawn, [bills cut off?] and packed on ice, it is hard work to tell just what they are."

It is very discouraging for gentlemen who maintain kennels of fine dogs, as our correspondent says he and several of his neighbors do at great expense, for the sake of hunting during the few weeks of the open season, to know that game birds for miles around them are being shot off by market hunters for weeks before the law permits them to participate. Nevertheless, we trust that they will keep the law in all things and abide their time, which will surely come. Another contributor reports that rail, which are not in season until September 1st, have been shot near Philadelphia for two weeks past. We are personally

aware that deer have been shot in John Brown's Tract previous to the 1st of August.

In this connection a New Jersey correspondent writes:—"I am happy to inform you that one of the parties alluded to in a previous letter as having violated the woodcock law, came to grief during last month. He and his companion were prosecuted and fined three (\$3) dollars per head for killing forty-three woodcock in the month of June. The whole bill they probably had to pay amounted to \$140. These unfortunate parties owe much to the leniency of the jury, and yet I can't see how the jury got over carrying out the spirit and letter of the law to its fullest extent of \$5 per bird. I think other punishments in other cases will follow swift and sure, if this unlawful shooting is not stopped. This is a move in the right direction, and the only effectual way to correct the evil. The infliction of the penalty in this single case will exert a most salutary and wholesome influence through our sporting fraternity, and cause a more sincere and general respect for the observance of the game laws. I trust all sportsmen interested in this locality will make a note of these facts and figures and govern themselves accordingly, and than we will all have an equal chance to enjoy our shooting." M.

ASSISTANCE TO SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

SOME years ago we remember to have seen noticed in the English press the necessity that existed for a systematic plan being formed for the purpose of rendering assistance to distressed ships at sea. If the thing were deemed urgent then, how much more so now, when the ships, both steam and sailing, have increased to such an extent! The proposition was, if we remember rightly, that there ought to be established by the chief maritime nations a complete surveillance over the most frequented parts of the ocean; that a number of fast steamships should be put in commission (to form what, in want of a better term, we would denominate the "Police Force of the Sea,") and should be ably officered and well manned, as they would be expected to cruise the North Atlantic continually, particularly that portion lying between New York and the entrance of the English Channel, which constitutes the great ocean highway traversed by the mercantile marine of Europe and America. This scheme appears feasible, and pending its adoption, doubtless the proposition would be just, that the countries owning the greatest number of ships and possessing the most trade should furnish the chief contingent of this Flying Squadron. The home-bound or European part of the fleet would of necessity, by traverse sailings, narrow to very close limits, and cross in every direction the intermediate sections not sailed over by the outward-bound or American part, and *vice versa*; so that the probability is that but very little, if any, floating material could elude the scrutiny of so many watchful eyes and powerful telescopes, at least under favorable circumstances. The vessels' hulls and spars to be painted of a uniform color, and that, too, of a shade the most distinguishable at long distances. This oneness of outline, to the practiced eye of the seaman, would at once indicate the proximity of the mariner's friend, and create a certain feeling of security in those who navigate the American Ferry, (or, as Lieut. Murray termed it, the Steam Lane,) akin to that experienced in a populous city, where the guardians of the public weal ably and willingly perform their duties. Many lives, we admit, have been saved and much valuable property picked up casually by ships crossing the Atlantic; but how much more efficiently would the plan proposed be found to operate—how many more pining, perishing castaways would run the certainty of rescue, under the closer and continuous persistency of this higher development of the life-boat system! Besides, what a number of valuable derelicts might we not expect to be secured and towed into ports—a great gain, verily—instead of floating in the pathway of ships, presenting a lurking and uncharted danger, of whose neighborhood the mariner has no warning! On the first blush the inauguration of this nautical novelty might seem Quixotic; but when we observe that an expedition much less practical (although decidedly scientific in its aims) and costing thousands of pounds, has been launched into the unknown and dreary Arctic seas, we do not despair of the one under discussion meeting favor in some quarters; for what, after all, have the two ships—H. M. S. Swallow and the Commodore—of this port, been attempting of late but what would have been done more efficiently by the agency of the Flying Squadron? It would be no more than we might fairly expect from the wealth, intellect and energy of England and America, at least, that they would create one such safety system for the greater security of those who are found upon the sea, as the Atlantic is pre-eminently the inheritance of these nations and doubtless will be that of their children. On the line of lurking rocks and hidden shoals that fringe the seaboard, we find the lightship moored, with her various colored lights and signal guns, which prevent many a fatal collision in the dark and stormy hour. But out upon the pathless deep, anomalous though it seem, the same forethought is not brought into action; there the treacherous berg and the more extended ice field, equally treacherous, are to be met, unsignalled, unlighted, and unbuoyed, and the only intimation the mariner has of their advance is, in many instances, the sad experience that befel the unfortunates of the ill-fated Vicksburg. A great deal has been accomplished in the cause of humanity, but much more remains, and a scheme similar to what we now advocate is a necessity and the chief maritime desideratum of our times.—A. M., St. Johns, Newfoundland.

—Florida is preparing for visitors next Winter, the number of which multiplies yearly. One hotel to accommodate 200 guests is to be erected in Jacksonville; another will be built at Green Cove Springs with a front of 400 feet and two wings of 200 feet each; W. Ansley, of St. Augustine will put up a new hotel there, and the old St. Augustine Hotel is to have an immense addition.

ROWING EVENTS TO COME.—The two great rowing events next in order are the regattas of the Saratoga Rowing Association, to be held on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of this month, and that of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is fixed for the 13th inst. and 1st of September over the Troy course. The latter organization will hold its fourth convention in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at Troy, N. Y. on the 31st inst. at 10 A. M., when the advisability of holding two regattas next year, and also the position of the Association with regard to the Centennial regatta will be discussed. At Saratoga the list of entries is not expected to be as large as that of last year, and it will be suggested to the committee to make the races straightaway instead of with a turn as heretofore.

A number of crack fours are in training for both events, including the Beaverwycks of Albany, the Argonauts of Bergen Point, the Neptune Club of Staten Island, and the Atalantas of this city. The two last mentioned crews will be particularly strong this year, as the Neptunes include two of the winning Cornell University crew, Ostrom, stroke, and C. C. King, who rowed No. 5, while the Atalanta crew will be comprised entirely of college men, W. H. Downs, H. W. Rogers and J. A. Eustis, of Wesleyan, and John Gunster, of Williams. Among the other crews expected to compete will be one from the Pilot Rowing Club of Chicago, and others from Buffalo, the Potomac Boat Club of Georgetown, the Duquesne crew from Pittsburgh, and the Mutual Club of Albany.

At the Troy regatta the races will be the same as those of last year, viz: single sculls, double sculls, pair-oared shells and four-oared shells, and in addition to the challenge and individual prizes, a handsomely embroidered silk banner will be given to each club whose representatives shall be winners.

A GOOD MOVE.—In view of the constant destruction of fish in Bristol county, Massachusetts, by means of nets, trawls, and other devices, contrary to the laws of the State, and the necessity for increased effort and more summary means on the part of those who are pledged to sustain the law, the protective society known as the "New Bedford Sportsmen's Association," has sent out invitations to all interested in seeing the game laws enforced, to join the society. In Fall River they obtained the names of seventy-seven of the most prominent citizens in a brief time. A correspondent assures us that the enthusiasm is so great that all who meet him on the street present their names for membership, and he believes that they could have 1,000 in the club. He adds, "If too many hand in their names, instead of joining the New Bedford club we shall be obliged to have a separate organization, of course co-operating entirely with them." This society evidently means business, and no doubt the influence it will exert will extend far beyond its immediate sphere of action. It has already been instrumental in prosecuting and fining offenders against the law. If the example thus set could be generally followed, an end would be soon put to mischief.

—The Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club have recently purchased an eligible plot of ground of thirteen acres, about ten miles below that city, whereon they are about to erect a handsome club house, where their future social meetings will be held, and where their famous planked shad dinners and marsh rabbit suppers will be gotten up. Uncle Dan Wells, the proprietor of a kind of sportsman's headquarters in the vicinity of the club house, is one of the originators of those marsh rabbit suppers, so called. Before we had the pleasure of knowing and shooting with uncle Dan, marsh rabbits were called muskrats. But now, those animals, when gotten up under the auspices of our friend Dan under the name and style of marsh rabbits, make a delicious repast.

—One of our correspondents complains of the roughness of the Magnetewan country. It is rough, we admit, but we have taken a delicate woman over roads far rougher. A thoroughbred sportsman accepts without a murmur the vicissitudes of his chosen life as they occur; those who can't endure heat, cold, and storm, and an empty larder, should content themselves with shooting hand-fed pigeons from a trap. We retract nothing that has been printed in these columns respecting the value of the Magnetewan as a deer and trout country.

—An "association," as the name goes, have bought the island lying between Old Inlet and New Inlet, in Little Egg Harbor, known as Short Beach, where a town has already been laid out in squares, and christened Ocean City.

TO EXCHANGES.—Our list of exchange newspapers has become so unwieldy, burdensome, and expensive, that we are obliged to prune closely. We retain but a few of especial service to us.

—The following books can be had from this office:—

Manning's "Yachting Annual," Commodore's "Signal Book," Vanderdecker's "Yacht Sailor," Hunt's "Universal Yacht List."

—Only dogs not properly cared for have fleas. Constant washing with common soap will keep them free.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

The second contest for the new challenge-badge presented by the *Turf, Field and Farm* Association occurred on Saturday last. There were sixty-eight entries for the match, including an unusual large number of national guardsmen. One of these, Corporal T. W. Linton, of Co. B, Seventh Regiment, was the winner by a score of 44 out of a possible 50. The weather was fair, a gentle wind blowing down the range. The conditions of the match were, any rifle; two sighting and ten scoring shots at 200 yards; position, standing. Mr. W. B. Farwell was the last winner. The total scores were as follows:—

Names.	Total.	Names.	Total.
T. W. Linton.....	44	L. Cass.....	35
W. J. Oliver.....	41	Samuel Hersey.....	35
J. P. Burrell.....	41	G. H. Pettit.....	35
W. A. French.....	40	J. T. B. Collins.....	35
W. C. Reddy.....	40	F. Hyde.....	34
E. H. Madison.....	39	John Beattie.....	34
J. K. Purley.....	39	F. H. Holton.....	34
J. L. Price.....	39	J. L. Farley.....	34
R. Rathbone.....	39	Samuel Schwartz.....	34
J. A. Gee.....	39	W. Lindsay.....	31
F. E. Scrymser.....	39	Thomas Lloyd.....	31
B. Burton.....	38	J. E. McEwan.....	31
A. A. Van Housen.....	38	J. C. Abrams.....	31
B. E. Valentine.....	38	T. V. Smith.....	31
W. B. Farwell.....	38	Isaac L. Allen.....	31
L. H. Greve.....	37	J. G. Story.....	31
W. C. Clark.....	37	C. E. Prescott.....	31
G. D. Scott.....	37	E. Browne.....	31
J. Le Boutillier.....	37	C. E. Bryant.....	31
D. C. Pinney.....	37	W. Herdt.....	30
C. E. Huntington.....	37	J. Shand.....	30
C. K. Valentine.....	37	J. E. Irwin.....	29
F. E. Millen.....	37	C. A. Coffin.....	29
C. F. Robbins.....	37	T. C. Noone.....	28
J. P. M. Richards.....	37	W. J. Douglas.....	28
F. Steele.....	36	A. P. Clarke.....	27
H. Tolley.....	36	G. D. Volk.....	27
R. C. Ward.....	36	W. W. Beavan.....	25
Joseph K. Barlow.....	36	W. H. Murfey.....	25
D. Deacon.....	36	J. I. C. Clarke.....	22
T. D. Camerden.....	36	C. E. Truslow.....	14
J. W. Gardner.....	36	J. F. Luther.....	13
Joseph Ross.....	35	J. P. Kenworthy.....	12
J. J. O'Kelly.....	35	H. Fisher.....	6

The ranges during the week have been devoted extensively to National Guard practice, principally by detachments from the Eleventh and Fifth Brigades of Brooklyn. On Thursday, portions of the Twenty-third, Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments, all under command of Maj. Fetrie, of the Thirty-second Regiment, practiced at the 100 and 150 yards targets, a fair percentage of the men qualifying. On Friday squads from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-eighth shot at the 300 and 400 yards targets.

So much carelessness has been displayed and so many markers injured at the butts that orders have been given to the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Division to prefer charges against the men to whom the carelessness is traceable, and measures have been taken to devise some system by which accidents may in future be prevented. Numerous improvements are now under way at Creedmoor, including a magazine intended for the storing of National Guard ammunition, capable of containing 144,000 rounds. A row of flag staffs is also to be placed along the east side of the field, which, during matches, will fly triangular flags of red bunting, twenty feet long by six feet in width at the staff, the object of which is to assist long range marksmen in determining the direction and force of the wind.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.—The American riflemen sailed from Liverpool on the steamship City of Berlin, at four o'clock, on Thursday, the 12th inst., and they may, therefore, be expected to arrive in this city on Sunday or Monday next. The arrangements for their reception are very complete, and will be extremely warm, both to the "team" and the various individuals comprising it. Captain Kline will fire a salute at the Battery on the arrival of the team, and the steamer N. K. Hopkins has received a permit to take a reception party down the bay to meet them. The procession will probably be composed of the Ninth Regiment, Third Brigade, and the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, First Brigade; the officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment; the Off-hand Rifle club, and the New York Schutzen Corps. Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, will be invited to take command of the procession. Colonel Ward having offered the services of the Twelfth Regiment as an escort, has received a telegram from Colonel Gildersleeve accepting the offer, with thanks.

Mayor Wickham will receive the team at the Governor's Room, City Hall, on Monday afternoon. Gilmore's Band will give a concert at the Hippodrome on Monday evening to which the team will be invited, and a dinner will be given at the Hoffman House, at which it is expected that 225 guests will be present. The price of tickets has been fixed at \$15. A proper testimonial is also being prepared to present the guests. The trophies of the team at Dollymount are on exhibition at the St. Denis Hotel.

General Dakin's Brooklyn friends will tender him a banquet, to be presided over by Mayor Hunter.

Major General Husted has issued a circular calling the attention of the field and staff to the fact that Messrs. Bodine and Coleman, members of the American rifle team, are officers of the division, and in order to give them a proper and suitable welcome upon their return, unity of action is eminently desirable.

THE JAMAICA, L. I., ROD AND RIFLE CLUB.—This association shot on Wednesday last for a \$50 gold badge at their 250 yards range. Mr. W. S. Elmendorf was the winner by a score of 50 out of a possible 75, L. R. Jaggard making 47, and Mr. W. S. Cosgrove 46 points. There were eleven contestants in all.

EMPIRE STATE RIFLE CLUB.—The tournament of the "Empire State Rifle Club," which was organized at Watertown last Fall, will take place at East Syracuse next September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st. The following events are on the programme:

Tuesday—First day, match between J. W. Fowler, of Croton Falls, and H. V. Perry, of Jamestown, Penn., for \$50 a side, 40 rods distance, 40 shots each, no restrictions as to rests, guns, etc.

Wednesday—Shoot for the Association gold medal, worth \$500, open to all members of the club, the holder to retain it till won by some other member at any subsequent semi-annual meeting, the first of which will take place in the Spring.

Thursday—Shoot for the Challenge Cup, solid silver, worth \$100.

Friday, forenoon—President's prize will be shot for, and in the afternoon of all three days other prize shots to be arranged hereafter.

Louis J. Peck, of Lockport, is president, and John A. Nichols, of Syracuse, secretary and treasurer. Any person can become a member of the club, we understand, by the payment of the small sum of \$5, which entitles him to all its privileges.

—An interesting and exciting rifle match between a team of ten from the Plattsburgh Rifle Club, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and the same number from the Ausable Valley Rifle Club, of Keeseville, N. Y., came off at Keeseville, Wednesday, August 4th, in which the Plattsburgh Club was victorious by a score of 396 to 377 for their opponents. We think these scores are pretty fair, considering that in both teams some of the best shots met with accidents which placed them at the foot of the list. The conditions were 200 yards, off-hand, and 400 yards any position without artificial rest; Wimbledon target; two sighting and five scoring shots at each range. The following table exhibits the score of each member at both ranges:—

PLATTSBURGH RIFLE CLUB TEAM.				
	200 Yards.	Total.	400 Yards.	Total.
Broadwell.....	5 0 4 3 5	17	0 2 5 5 5	17
Gunn.....	4 5 4 4 3	20	4 5 4 5 5	23
Wilkinson.....	3 4 4 4 4	19	5 4 5 4 5	23
McCauley.....	5 4 0 3 4	16	5 4 4 5 4	22
Smith.....	2 4 5 5 4	20	5 3 5 3 5	21
Turner.....	5 3 2 5 3	18	4 4 5 4 4	21
Norton.....	4 4 3 2 4	17	4 4 5 5 4	22
Pure.....	3 3 3 3 2	14	4 4 5 5 5	22
Ransom.....	5 5 5 3 4	22	4 5 5 4 4	21
Goodale.....	3 5 4 3 4	19	5 4 4 5 3	21
Total.....	182		214	396

AUSABLE VALLEY RIFLE CLUB TEAM.				
	200 Yards.	Total.	400 Yards.	Total.
Wilkinson.....	4 4 3 4 2	17	4 5 4 5 5	23
J. L. Purple.....	4 4 4 0 4	16	5 3 3 4 3	18
Madden.....	5 5 3 2 4	19	5 5 5 2 2	19
D'Aygnon.....	2 0 3 3 3	11	4 5 5 5 4	23
Mould.....	0 3 3 3 0	9	4 4 4 5 5	22
E. Purple.....	3 5 5 5 4	22	4 2 3 4 0	13
Stephens.....	3 3 4 5 3	18	4 5 3 2 3	19
Baldwin.....	4 5 4 3 4	21	5 3 4 2 5	19
Hatch.....	4 5 4 4 3	20	5 5 4 3 5	22
Kennell.....	5 5 5 4 5	24	5 3 5 4 5	22
Total.....	177		200	377

—The Saratoga Rifle Club, at a special meeting held August 10th, accepted a challenge from the Parthian, Jr., Rifle Club, of Hudson, to a friendly contest of rifles, to take place at Saratoga, September 8th, 1875, between a representative team of six from each club; distance, 500 yards; Wimbledon targets.

—Through the instrumentality of Mr. F. R. Shattuck, of Boston, a 250 yard rifle range has been measured off across Sagg Pond to the beach bluff opposite, at Southampton, L. I., and targets have been put up for practice.

—A rifle club has been organized at Berlin, Ct., with S. Paddock for president, Fred. Hubbard, secretary, and M. Dudley, treasurer. Committees have been appointed to purchase rifles and select a practice ground.

WORCESTER SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The third and last of the competitive trials by the members of the Sportsmen's club, for the selection of a rifle team and substitutes, took place on the club grounds, east of Lake Quinsigamond, Saturday. The score was as follows:—

	400 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
I. C. Bates Smith.....	4 5 5 3 4 5 3.....29	0 2 3 5 4 2 3.....19	48
A. L. Rice.....	2 4 4 3 5 4.....26	5 2 4 5 0 0 4.....20	46
G. J. Rugg.....	4 4 5 4 5 5.....32	4 0 3 5 4 5 3.....24	56
A. P. Cutting.....	3 3 4 4 3 5 4.....26	4 0 2 5 4 5.....25	51
Stedman Clark.....	3 3 4 3 5 5.....28	2 2 5 0 2 0 5.....16	44
A. G. Mann.....	5 4 4 3 4 5 3.....28	3 3 0 3 4 2 4.....19	47
A. E. Grimes.....	5 3 2 4 5 4.....27	3 2 4 4 3 5 5.....26	53
W. J. McFarland.....	5 4 5 5 5 5.....34	5 4 5 2 3 5 4.....28	62
Nathan Washburn.....	3 3 5 2 4 4.....25	5 3 4 5 5 3 5.....30	55
Frank Wesson.....	5 4 4 4 4 3.....28	4 5 5 3 4 5 5.....31	59
C. B. Holden.....	0 3 5 3 5 5.....26	2 0 2 3 5 4 5.....21	47

Messrs. Smith, Rice, Clark, Grimes, McFarland, Wesson and Holden used the Frank Wesson rifle, Messrs. Cutting, Mann and Washburn the Alex. Henry rifle, and Mr. Rugg the Holden rifle. Messrs. McFarland, Cutting, Wesson, Mann, Ruggs and Rice constitute the club team, and Messrs. Grimes, Clark and Smith the substitutes. Mr. W. J. McFarland wins the rifle offered by Mr. Frank Wesson for the best aggregate score in the three competitions.

RIFLE MATCH—HAMILTON VS. MONTREAL.—A simultaneous rifle match between members of the Montreal Rifle club and those of the Victoria Rifle club of Hamilton, took place yesterday afternoon, the former firing at the Point St. Charles ranges and the latter at their own ranges in Hamilton. The understanding was, that twelve members should be selected to shoot from each club, but Hamilton shot with only ten men, who made 589 points at the three ranges. The individual scores have not been received. The Hamilton men selected were Messrs. George Murison, James Adam, F. Schwarz, J. J. Mason, William Mitchell, Albert John Mitchell, C. Murray, David and Thomas Mitchell. The following are the scores of the Montrealers:—

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Ross.....	23	26	26	75
Turnbull.....	23	26	23	72
Thomas.....	27	25	19	71
Wall.....	22	26	21	69
West.....	26	18	20	64
Fraser.....	23	19	21	63
Iverson.....	21	21	20	62
Ferguson.....	22	21	19	62
Trihey.....	22	18	21	61
Esdaile.....	23	18	20	61
Stenhouse.....	20	24	15	59
Imrie.....	21	17	15	53
Total.....	272	259	240	771

From the above it will be seen that the Montrealers won the contest. Taking the average of ten men on each side, Montreal led by 54 points.—*Montreal Witness*, 6th.

POINT BLANK AND POINT BLANK RANGE.

"OLD SCOUT" IN REPLY TO "POINT BLANK."

NEW ROCHELLE, July 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I observe the criticism offered by "Point Blank" in your columns of July 22d, to my articles on "Point Blank and Point Blank Range Explained," and found in your interesting paper of July 1st and 8th inst., the latter being in correction. It is courteous, and hence I aim in this hasty reply to be as mild as possible, but to vindicate my position towards "New Beginner," to whom I ventured, at his request, to offer some information on this most interesting subject.

"Point Blank," as will be seen in his letter, very politely charges me with committing the "error" of stating to the new beginner in rifle practice, that the path pursued by a rifle ball in shooting is a *curved line throughout*; and, assuming that I have committed an error in so stating, he begs "to correct" the same, fearing I had not "sufficiently considered the subject." This full assurance of his in my "error" calls on me for some remarks.

To correct this alleged error, he offers as a substitution, that the path of the ball is not a curve throughout, but that it is part a straight line and the rest a curved line. I here quote from his letter—first, in all fairness, and second, because his theory is based on the two following sentences:—

1. "Briefly, then, a rifle ball, *correctly* speaking, traverses a line at first straight, but soon becoming more and more curved and called the trajectory."

2. "And the extent of the coincidence of this trajectory with the straight line of the axis of the gun determines the true point blank."

Thus (2d) his true point blank lies in the straight line of the *axis of the gun*, and at the end of the straight line of the path of the ball. To the contrary, I stated that the true point blank lies in the straight line of sight, (not axis of the gun) and at the point where the path of the ball cuts the line of sight the second time. (See case 3, No. of July 1, and 8th for definition.)

The issue of fact, then, clearly stated, lies—first, between all curved, part curved, and straight lines; second, whether the true point blank lies in the axis of the gun, or in the line of sight. These are vital points, and should be understood by all sportsmen; hence they should not be left in doubt. That the path is all curved, I offer in proof all the standard works on this subject in the whole civilized world, both in the theory and practice; and should this not satisfy anyone, then he can make the experiments so often and so easily made in practice, when he cannot fail to be converted to the truth as I laid it down for the new beginner. Hence I reject the proffered "correction" on this point, with all the modest assurance with which it was offered. That the rifle "shoots straight" is the first thing we hear of it, and hence no wonder at this popular fallacy. But that the earth is not flat, and that the paths of all bodies, when projected through the air and left free to move, are continuous curves, have both alike been established, and this for centuries since. Immortal fame awaits him who shall prove to the contrary. The "theory" advanced is no *new* theory of mine, as "Point Blank" may have supposed. It dates back to periods unknown by me. I saw the earnest inquiry of a new beginner after the truth, and was sensible of his desire to obtain it. I saw the intricacy of the subject—at least to the young mind—and was fully conscious of the responsibility I assumed in treating it, as well as the criticism I would justly incur if aught were written in error. Thus, in my contribution I sought only to collect in my own way the facts I had long since gleaned from the standard works I had studied on this subject, and to combine these with the lessons of a long experience in rifle practice, and in the use of firearms generally, and to present the same as clearly as possible without the aid of a diagram, through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM. In my mode of explaining this subject, however, wherein I combine theory with practice, the one in mutual explanation of the other, I must confess to originality, as I believe no other popular article of the kind has ever appeared before in print. For this originality I trust I may be excused, if in so doing I thereby rendered the subject more clear, or if more interesting by unveiling the cold forms of theory and clothing them with the lively mantle of practice. On every hand I am thanked for my effort. A new beginner in Wisconsin writes to say: "I am glad to hear from you in your article in FOREST AND STREAM on point blank and point blank range. Very good. I understand the subject *now* perfectly." A sportsman from Texas, writes: "Your article on point blank, etc., will enlighten many a gunsmith," etc. Just so. These are encouraging words, and yet the truth rolls on. I have opened the door. Step in and improve; there is plenty of room. FOREST AND STREAM is up to her work; always ready to interest, and spread the truth. But let us circulate no false theories; these would mislead and be productive of harm.

To return a little. I would not say that "Point Blank" means to assert that his point blank is the true one sought after by "Enquirer," and mine the wrong one; but I may infer this, since he writes in correction generally, and lays down his "as the true point blank." I here bring forward my definition for it, also for the range, in order that they may appear clearly before the reader:—

1st. By point blank is meant the *second* point where the trajectory or curve of the ball in its falling flight *intersects* or *cuts* the line of sight. (Case 3.)

Note.—This mathematical point in theory and science corresponds to the *exact centre* of the target in practice.

2d. By point blank range is meant the straight line or shortest distance from the piece to the point blank (or cut, as above). (See Case 3.)

I will now examine the second point at issue, and see if "the true point blank lies in the straight line of the *axis of the gun*," as "Point Blank" claims, or if to the contrary it lies in the *line of sight*, as stated to "Enquirer." One shot, as at Creedmoor, where all will admit that the practice is conducted upon the true theory of gunnery, will serve to illustrate the two definitions, and to show which is the true one and which the false one. Let us now, with a Sharp's or Remington's best rifle, loaded with a full charge, take a shot at 1,000 yards, with a good aim at the centre of the bullseye. Are you ready? Aim. Fire! The ball strikes the bullseye. Such is true practice; and here, at the centre of the bullseye, is what?—the true point blank. Why? Because true point blank means the centre of the target; the terms are synonymous. Now, mark: This ball (or its path in its falling flight or curve) is here found, and seen to be on the *line of sight*; here is the second cut of the line of sight just according to my definition. Now, admit—but only to carry out the illustration—that the rifle carried straight for this distance, where would we find the point blank in this case? Answer—about 145 feet in the air, over the target. Why? Because the axis of the gun pointed here when it was fired; and mark, on this axis is the true point blank set up by "Point Blank" to correct mine (as I infer). If we come down in distance to 100 yards or less, the same fallacy obtains in proportion. No; the point blank is not along the axis of the gun, which points up or down just as we raise or depress the sight, and is in fact never pointed at the centre of the target when the line of sight points there (and the centre is struck), all this being according to the strictest rules of the true theory. In aiming a rifle the gun, or axis, is *not* pointed at the target, but away from it, more and more (as in the case above) as the rear sight is elevated. But the line of sight always points the same at the target, and is the regulator to the gun. All such facts are only deductions from Cases 1, 2, and 3. No rifle can ever be made to shoot straight till gravity, a law of nature, is destroyed, and this will be a long time, I hope. All the powder in the world will not destroy gravity in the ball when flying through the air. Say the force of the powder is to the gravity of the ball as 10,000,000 to 1. Here are the two forces left free to operate. Now construct the "parallelogram of forces" "Point Blank" refers to, and at the muzzle of the piece, for both forces are there and left free to act; and here, at the very start of the ball, commences

the curve, infinitely small, to be sure, but it is there, but do not start the curve anywhere else. Perpetual motion and straight line shooting will both come into existence when gravity is eliminated from nature, and not before. Every ball, in passing through the air, describes its own form of curve; yet all are hyperbolic, as "Point Blank" says, and they vary in form from different causes, unnecessary to mention, as he states; but he omits to say that whilst these curves are hyperbolic, that they have each their asymptotes, and that these lines are such mathematically, in relation to the curves, as to forever preclude the authority to separate the functions of either in part, as in calling the trajectory part straight and part curved. All this, however, is foreign matter. Indeed I could have considered Point Blank's letter all foreign, for his theory has no place in science or practice. Hence I reject it. OLD SCOUT.

GEN. CUSTER AS A RIFLEMAN.—The Messrs. Remington have kindly favored us with the following private letter from Gen. Custer, dated at Fort Lincoln, Dakota, July 29th, 1875:—

Messrs. Remington & Sons:—

DEAR SIRS: I have been unable to indulge in target practice with the long range rifle obtained from your firm until the present month. As I keep an accurate account of each shot I fire in a score book given me for that purpose by my friend Major Leech, of the Irish Rifle Team, I have thought you might be interested in glancing at some of the results. While I claim to have had no little experience in firing at game of all kinds at ordinary distances, yet I have never practiced firing at targets at long range until the present month. I give below my scores at five hundred yards, made on the fourth and fifth days respectively of my practice. The scores were made upon a target constructed upon the Creedmoor plan—the same in dimensions as those used at Creedmoor in the 500 yard matches. On the fourth day I fired nineteen shots, making the following score:—4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—73 out of a possible 76. On the following day I fired thirteen shots, making the following score:—4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4—50 out of a possible 52. Instead of being the fourth and fifth days' practice at the distance named—five hundred yards—they should be noted as the third and fourth, as the first day's practice was at four hundred yards, on which occasion I fired fifteen shots, the last consecutive five being bullseyes. Previous to that day I had never fired what is termed a long range target rifle. I have caused a target to be prepared of the dimensions used at from 800 to 1,000 yards, and in a few days will commence firing at these and intermediate ranges. Very truly yours, G. A. CUSTER, Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

THE FOREST AND STREAM BADGE.—The sixth competition for this trophy and the supplemental badges offered by Mr. Conlin was shot at the gallery 930 Broadway on Thursday evening last. The usual conditions were in force; twenty shots each, strictly off hand, at seventy-five feet, measurement in inches from centre of bullseye to centre of shot. The following are the scores:—

FIRST BADGE.			
Name.	Inches.	Name.	Inches.
M. P. Lennon.....	13 1/4	A. March.....	14
Thomas Lloyd.....	13 13-16		
SECOND BADGE.			
W. B. Farwell.....	15	Wilson MacDonald.....	15 15-16
A. C. Hellwig.....	15	J. T. Rathen.....	14 1/4
T. C. Noone.....	15 7-16	Robert McFeele.....	19 3-16
THIRD BADGE.			
R. F. Hill.....	20 1/2	William Waters.....	27
D. L. Beckwith.....	20 3/4	Charles W. White.....	27 13-16
Fredk. Kessler.....	21 3-16	G. W. Irwin.....	28
F. Hyde.....	21 15-16	H. G. Taube.....	28 1/4
William Moser, Jr.....	21 1/2	W. J. Sherwood.....	32 13-16
Samuel Robinson.....	24 15-16	J. H. Potter Layington.....	32 15-16
Charles L. Blauvelt.....	24 1/2		

Mr. M. P. Lennon takes the FOREST AND STREAM badge. Messrs. Farwell and Hellwig having tied, shot off and Mr. Farwell won the second badge. Mr. R. F. Hill having the score nearest to and over twenty inches, took the third badge.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Woodcock.	Snipe.
Curlew.	Bay birds.
Squirrels.	Pinnated grouse, <i>Tetra cupido</i> .

Pinnated grouse, or "prairie chicken," are in season in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, August 15th; Wisconsin and Iowa, August 20th; Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, September 1st; Connecticut and Kentucky, October 1st. In Massachusetts the season is close until 1876, and in New Jersey until 1880.

GAME PROSPECTS.—We print the following reports received this month by letter:—

MAINE.—*Bucksport*.—Young grouse are now quite strong on the wing, but the broods are rather small. Deer are more plenty than usual, and bears have been caught in Washington county.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Salem, Aug. 16*.—Sporting news from this locality is rather meagre. We get a few woodcock and some bay birds. One gentleman at Ipswich lately got about two dozen good birds, including curlew, snipe, and yellow legs. Quail are reported abundant near Topsfield. A few black ducks have been seen. Rail (*rallus virginianus*) are reported.

New Bedford, Aug. 16.—The birds are beginning to show themselves along our shores and marshes from the city to the Horseneck beach, 20 miles to the westward of here.

RODE ISLAND.—*Newport, August 12th*.—Bay snipe shooting has been a complete failure here, and grass plover have just put in an appearance.

LONG ISLAND.—*Shelter Island, Aug. 16th*.—I do not hear that the bay snipe shooting in Shinnecock Bay is good this year. More gunners than game. A few woodcock and teal have made their appearance in the ponds of this (Shelter) Island, but black duck will not be here until the middle of September, and coot, old wives &c., until early in October.

NEW JERSEY.—*Marlboro, August 14th*.—The exceedingly wet season we are having has driven the woodcock into the cornfields, and there they are safe. The tall and weighty stalks afford fine cover for the birds, and the soft, moist ground equal facilities for their breeding operations. I have seen several in these places and tried to shoot a few, but in vain, and I am glad, as I think they will stay with us until October. We are having some exceedingly fine

dove and pigeon shooting. Wild pigeons and doves feed upon neglected and scattered grain of the wheat, rye, and buckwheat fields after harvest, and sometimes large numbers congregate in these places. If the sportsman will make a "bush house," or properly secrete himself, rare sport is offered, as they fly over and around him to their feeding grounds. I think in eating quality they are almost equal to more popular game birds, as the nature of their feed imparts a fine flavor to their meat, and they are very fine and fat, and not easily brought down, as their flight is very rapid and wild. One pleasant feature about this kind of shooting in hot weather is, there is not much labor about it, and often the most exciting you can imagine. I shot the other day a pair of the finest golden or upland plover I have ever seen, which I sent to the taxidermists to have mounted. I have seen only a few of these or yellow leg snipe as yet.

KINSEY'S ASHLEY HOUSE, Aug. 16.—Bay snipe have been flying lively during the latter part of the week and several good bags have been made at the high bar. We also noted heavy shooting on the Great Sedge across the inlet; had your correspondent the time to spare from business he could have bagged from 75 to 100 birds on Friday and Saturday.

CARMAN HOUSE, FORKED RIVER, Aug. 16th.—The birds are daily arriving, and every day the shooting improves. During the last five days we have had a continuous Southerly wind, and this in a great measure has held the birds back, but a change, which must come soon, will start them and we expect good gunning next week. During the past week bags have averaged only from 15 to 30 birds. Yesterday the flight was better and several good bags were made. Willits, dowitch, martin, robin, curlew and bay birds of all kinds are now in season, and we expect to be able to report you excellent luck by your next issue. F.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Trout River*.—There are plenty of birds here which have long bills and make a whistling noise when they fly up from the bushes. Some persons from the cities call them *woodcock*. If they are the kind you meant, there are plenty of them very near here.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—I find the vandals are still among the rail, and a few (rail I mean, not the vandals, unfortunately) are being killed almost daily.

What is the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club doing? One of the gentry came to grief over in Camden on Saturday, and as his hearing was to have been to-day, he is no doubt reflecting on Jersey justice by this time. SOULS.

INDIANA.—*Marmont, Marshall Co., Aug. 13*.—Pinnated grouse will afford good shooting this season. J. B. R.

SOUTH BEND, Aug. 15.—The whole State of Indiana turns out to-day (opening day on chickens) to try their hand at the game, anticipating much pleasure at the promise of an abundance. The laws are not stringent enough, as complaints are deep and bitter against the rural shots, who take the field before the opening of the season. B.

MISSOURI.—*Sedalia*.—We are going to have this season millions of chickens and quail.

MINNESOTA.—*Minneapolis, August 9th*.—Our chicken shooting season is upon us, and great are the preparations for slaughter. The game is abundant in many sections, but the agricultural interests in a large number can ill afford to have these enemies of the pestilent grasshopper destroyed, while, re-inforced by the young broods, they are doing such noble service. But man must and will have his fun, hoppers or no hoppers. H.

—Letters from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois announce abundance of game for next season. Grouse and quail having escaped the Spring rains, are much more numerous than the hard Winter allowed us to hope.

KANSAS.—*Council Grove, Aug. 7*.—Prairie chickens at this date are "ripe," the open season beginning Aug. 1. From all quarters we hear encouraging reports and almost incredible stories of the vast numbers of birds which inhabit the prairie lands. An ordinary shot, with the assistance of a good dog, will find it an easy matter to bag from twenty-five to fifty chickens in one day's shooting. From two to twelve miles west of this point lies the rich, fertile, and extensive prairie lands belonging to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, well watered by the various streams, Neosho, Elk, Rock, Diamond, Big John, Four Mile, Bitter, Munkers, and Muddy. Although better adapted for farming purposes, the greater portion of it is still uncultivated, and at present abounds with prairie chicken, grouse, quail, snipe, duck and crane, in fact, nearly every description of the feathered game can be found within the limits of one day's drive. However, chickens are the only bird sought for and that is decidedly the most interesting of all sports. Teams can be procured at the reasonable price of \$5.00 per day, and after a day of exciting, as well as fatiguing sport, the weary hunter can find rest, peace and plenty at the "Old Commercial," which, being newly furnished throughout, and operated by the gentlemanly landlord, Jas. Phinney, affords accommodations unexcelled for the reasonable compensation of \$2.00 per day, or \$5.00 per week. Parties wishing to visit these lands we guarantee will not regret a week spent with the hunting fraternity of Council Grove.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Corinth*.—The prospect for a plentiful supply of Bob Whites is good, and we will have duck this Fall, as the "Mash" is abundant.

TEXAS.—*Fort Concho, August 1st*.—Quail are very abundant in Texas this year; first brood three-fourths grown and second brood just out of the shell.

ROUND MOUNTAIN.—Large coveys of young quail are seen all over the country. Young deer are quite plenty this year. I see them every day out on the range.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME LAWS.—The following we believe is a correct synopsis of the game laws of this State, showing the limits in which game can be shot:—Deer from September 1 to January 1; rabbits, October, November, December, and January 1; squirrels from July 1 to January 1; wild turkeys from October 1 to January 1; grass plover from August 1 to January 1; gray or Wilson snipe from September 1 to April 1; woodcock from August 1 to January 1; rail or reed birds from September 1 to December 1. There are severe penalties attached to killing game out of season. Trapping or snaring is equally punishable.

As to the killing of insectivorous birds at any time, the penalty is \$5 for each bird trapped, exposed for sale, or had in possession. The penalty for shooting on Sunday is from \$10 to \$20.

Fishing for speckled trout and salmon ceased on the 15th inst.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

LAW OF NEW JERSEY.—The law prohibits the killing, exposing for sale or having unlawfully in possession the following kinds of game at the time mentioned:—Grey, black or fox squirrels, during the year from January 1 to July 1; hare or rabbits, from January 1 to November 1; woodcock from January 1 to July 4; quail, January 1 to November 1; ruffed grouse, December 15 to October 1; and pinnated grouse until January 1, 1880. The penalties are respectively: five, five, ten, fifteen and fifty dollars for every offense. The law further prohibits the killing, trapping, exposing for sale or having in possession any insectivorous birds under a penalty of five dollars for each bird. The robbing or destroying of the nests or eggs of any birds is also forbidden under \$10 penalty.

LAW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The late session of the Legislature made some changes in the game laws which sportsmen should make a note of.

Moose are now protected from the first of day of February until the first day of October, the penalty for killing them being \$100.

A bounty of ten dollars for each bear killed is payable by the selectmen of the town in which it is killed.

The penalty for killing song or insectivorous birds, or taking from their nests their eggs or young, was fixed at five dollars for each offense.

Partridges are protected until the first of September, instead of the first of August, as has been heretofore stated.

NARRAGANSETT GUN CLUB.—This organization comprises some fifty members, principally New York, Boston, and Philadelphia gentlemen, who are in the habit of spending the Summers at Newport, R. I. Its officers for the current year are: President, James G. Bennett; Treasurer, Frank B. Porter; Secretary, Russell Forsyth; Governing Committee, James G. Bennett, Frank B. Porter, Russell Forsyth, August Belmont, John G. Heckscher, Frank W. Anderson and Carroll Livingston. Its annual meetings are held at the club house, on Bellevue avenue, Newport, but it has private club grounds in the adjacent town of Middleton, where it has frequent exciting matches during the season. One of these occurred on the 9th instant, and our correspondent has kindly sent us the score:—

NEWPORT, R. I., August 11th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Inclosed find score of handicap of Narragansett Gun Club for silver cup, \$10 entrance, August 9th, Mr. Robbins, referee, ten birds each, which resulted in a tie between H. Bloodgood and E. W. Davis. The tie was then shot off. Mr. Bloodgood missing his second bird, which fell one foot out of bounds. This was Mr. Davis' first match, and he surprised himself as well as his friends by his skill at the trap. Mr. Ira Paine, the professional pigeon shooter, was on the ground, and remarked the score as being excellent. The birds were very good and strong on the wing with a few exceptions:—

Name.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
M. Van Buren.....	29	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 dr.	6
T. Van Buren.....	30	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	8
J. G. Hecksher.....	28	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	7
C. Livingston.....	30	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 * 0 dr.	5
S. S. Howland.....	25	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	8
H. Bloodgood.....	27	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
F. P. Sands.....	25	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 dr.	6
E. W. Davis.....	25	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	9
C. A. Heckscher.....	26	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 dr.	3
E. Stephenson.....	27	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 dr.	5
R. Redmond.....	26	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 dr.	4
W. S. Thornton.....	27	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 dr.	3
L. Curtis.....	27	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 dr.	8
C. Allan.....	28	0 0 0 0 withdrawn.	0

TIES.

Yards.	Score.	Total.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
H. Bloodgood.....	27	1 *	E. W. Davis.....	25	1 1

*Deal out of bounds.

There will be another match next Monday between Pemberton Grund and J. G. Hecksher for \$2,500 a side, twenty-five birds, which I will report for you.

In the match referred to, which came off according to announcement, Mr. Grund was the victor; distance, thirty yards, fifty birds each, five traps. After shooting at forty birds J. P. Grund was declared the winner, he having killed thirty out of that number, and Hecksher nineteen. Referee, S. Hamilton Robbins, and Scorer, Russel Forsyth. The scores were:—

Grund—11110, 11110, 11110, 11011, 11100, 11011, 06111.
Hecksher—10110, 01111, 10010, 01001, 00101, 00001, 10001, 10101.

Below I give you the score of the first trap shooting ever done in this part of Georgia. The match was at five single and two double birds each, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary:—

E. Speer.....1 1 1 1 1 0 00—6 J. H. Rucker.....1 1 1 1 1 00 10—6
W. B. Thomas.....1 0 1 1 1 10 00—5 J. H. Dearing.....1 1 1 1 1 10 11—8
W. W. Thomas.....1 1 1 1 1 01 11—8

We consider this very fair shooting, when it is known that not a man present had ever shot from a trap before, and some had never seen one. Can you show a first trial to beat it?—
Trap.

Athens, Aug. 13.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you inclosed a slip from the Minneapolis *Tribune* of 8th inst. giving an account of the contest for the badge in the Trap and Field Club, recently organized in this city. This organization embraces a membership of about fifty of the most respectable of our business men, some of whom, allow me to state, are better men than shots, as there is room to infer by the score I send you. This was our first shoot:—

L. B. Babcock.....	7	O. M. Humphrey.....	7
F. L. Morse.....	7	R. S. Pease.....	5
George A. Camp.....	9	R. B. Langdon.....	withdrew
B. Brown.....	5	H. M. Carpenter.....	3
G. W. Tusley.....	6	E. T. Smith.....	5
E. Grimshaw.....	7	George Purmort.....	6
Chas. Cyphers.....	10	Geo. Felt.....	4
G. S. Tuckerman.....	7	A. W. Riekman.....	7
L. Shepley.....	6	Geo. A. Brackett.....	3
Chas. Morrison.....	9	W. McNair.....	6
John Harvey.....	8	Robt. McMullen.....	8
Chas. Hipp.....	6	R. J. Baldwin.....	7

The badge was presented to Mr. Cyphers by Major George A. Camp, the President of the club.

—The Thompson gun recently completed at the South Boston Iron Company's works, is one of the largest ever built in the world. Its weight is 82,280 pounds, while the famous Krupp gun exhibited at Vienna only weighed 80,000 pounds.

—Notice is given of the formation of the Northwest Trading Company, (Canadian) for the purpose of trading in furs, skins, etc.

WHERE TO GO FOR GROUSE.

REDFIELD, Dallas County, Iowa, August 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As many of your readers are intending to go West for pinnated grouse this season, a few hints from a "native" will not be out of place. In the first place decide what point to go to. If you go without any fixed point in view you may spend a week of time before you find a good place. In Iowa this game is abundant over most of the western half of the State. From Des Moines northwest stop at Grand Junction or Gowrie, north of there, or at almost any station west of Grand Junction. Going west from Des Moines, stop at Stuart and take stage line to Fontanelle, twelve miles out. Excellent shooting conveniences, and extends for twelve miles further. Twelve miles west from Stuart is Casey. Take stage from there to Fontanelle, twenty-four miles. Every foot almost abounds with chickens, and at almost any station west of Casey good sport can be had. In most cases it will be necessary to go from four to ten miles from the railroad, as the birds are kept "cleaned out" near the towns, but in most places a mail route, which carries passengers, extends to some country post office. On the route northwest from Des Moines good sport is to be had after ducks about the numerous ponds, wading in the shallow water and "jumping them up." About August 20th they begin to resort to the stubble fields morning and evening, and make good shooting there. Sand hill and white cranes are also there, but very shy. The other route abounds in high, rolling ground, affording splendid views, and is absolutely free from malaria, and in almost every hollow clear pure water is found. No game there but "hens" and rattlesnakes. There are hundreds of other places just as good as those mentioned above, but I have only mentioned those of which I had personal knowledge. The best shooting is from August 15th to September 15th. As to dogs, it is uncertain about getting them here. If you have a good one, bring him. A dog that has only hunted quail and cock will frequently flush chickens, as they do not lie very well. A good ruffed grouse dog is just the thing if he will only range far enough. Breech loaders should bring full supplies of everything except powder and shot, say 1,000 rounds for a three weeks' shoot.

Now, supposing you are snugly quartered at some farm house. After an early breakfast you take thirty or forty cartridges and start for a wheat stubble that is bordered by the open prairie. Walk about thirty yards from the edge and keep your gun ready for instant action. If the dog is not used to "chickens" "steady" him as soon as he scents the game. The probability is that a number of the birds have been running in all directions through the stubble, and if the dog is a novice he gets confused, and will put them up. A good chicken dog always stops at the first scent and waits for the gunner to come up. If the birds are somewhat scattered they will frequently get up gradually, and by the rapid use of a breech loader most of the pack, from six to twenty, may be bagged. If they get up all at once, try to mark them down on the open prairie, and when you see them down be sure you mark the spot by some bunch of weeds or other object; for if you do not the grass is all so near alike that you can never find the spot after once taking your eyes off it. If there be a slough with grass in it running through the stubble you may be almost sure of a find along its sides, particularly in the evening. The birds always seem to prefer the low ground in a field. By ten o'clock the birds have mostly filled their crops and gone to the grass and cornfields, where they remain till three P. M. During the middle of the day they are hard to find, as they do not move about much. At this time of day hunt in the grass along the edge of the stubble, not more than eighty rods from the edge, and along the hill sides, and on windy days always on the leeward slope. Many may be shot in the cornfields by keeping the dog well in and taking a snap shot as the bird tops the tall corn. When a large number go down in the grass they run off in every direction, and make fine trailing for the dog. They always try to alight on some spot out of sight from where they rise. They generally fly over one rise of the prairie, and stop two-thirds of the way up the next, or fly round one point and stop on the next. After a little experience one can generally tell from the lay of the land about where they stopped.

In conclusion, I will say that those who come for sport, and are willing to work for it, will not be disappointed. Very few farmers object to shooting on their grounds, and if they did our laws make no special protection for them, but, of course, no gentleman will invade the farmer's or any one's rights merely because he can do so with impunity, and in return for this generous privilege given by the farmer the sportsman should not forget to divide his game with them sometimes, and thus cement the friendly feeling that now exists. Any one wishing further information may address the writer.

O. H. HAMPTON.

Rational Pastimes.

—Captain Webb, the English swimmer, has now made twenty miles at sea, from Dover to Ramsgate, in eight hours and forty-five minutes.

THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The contestants in the professional arena will have to make hay while the sun shines if they desire to gather in a full harvest of victories prior to the closing of the season on November 1. Up to August 16, they had played less than a hundred and ninety games, during a period of three months, and in the two months and two weeks yet to come they have 262 games to play, as will be seen by the appended table:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Yet to Play.	Quotas Yet to Play.
Boston.....	42	38	4	48	4
Athletic.....	41	30	11	49	4
Hartford.....	47	30	17	43	3
St. Louis.....	38	23	15	52	4
Mutual.....	44	20	24	46	4
Chicago.....	38	19	19	52	3
Philadelphia.....	43	19	24	47	3
New Haven.....	33	4	29	57	2
Atlantic.....	32	2	30	58	2
Red Stocking.....	14	1	13	76	0

Up to August 17, the full record of games won and lost in the arena, stand as follows:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Mutual.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	Red Stocking.	Games Won.
Boston.....	1	5	5	6	4	4	4	1	38		38
Athletic.....	1	2	4	4	1	6	7	6	0		31
Hartford.....	0	2	1	5	3	3	7	8	3		31
St. Louis.....	1	1	2	1	6	4	2	2	23		23
Mutual.....	0	1	3	0	3	4	4	3	20		20
Chicago.....	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	4		19
Philadelphia.....	0	1	2	2	1	4	3	5	1		19
New Haven.....	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0		4
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0		2
Red Stocking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		1
Games Lost.....	4	11	17	16	24	19	24	30	30	13	188

—The games played since our last, are as follows:—

Aug. 9—Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia.....	16 to 0
Aug. 9—Mutual vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	4 to 2
Aug. 10—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Hartford.....	7 to 0
Aug. 12—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	8 to 1
Aug. 12—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Hartford (8 innings).....	1 to 0
Aug. 13—Mutual vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	4 to 0
Aug. 14—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	6 to 2
Aug. 14—Hartford vs. New Haven, at Hartford.....	17 to 3
Aug. 16—Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	5 to 2
Aug. 16—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	3 to 1

The Chicago club averages up to the close of their Eastern tour, are as follows:—

NAMES.	Games.	First base hits.	AV. base hits to a game.	Put out.	Assisted.	Errors.	Per cent. of fielding.
Devlin.....	41	50	1.44	375	19	32	.92
Hines.....	40	51	1.27	88	30	18	.87
Higham.....	40	46	1.15	125	49	50	.77
Bielaski.....	23	25	1.13	19	7	10	.72
Hastings.....	38	39	1.06	97	28	57	.70
Peters.....	41	43	1.05	36	125	26	.86
Glenn.....	41	38	.92	96	3	13	.88
Warren.....	41	38	.92	61	77	35	.80
Golden.....	10	7	.70	7	17	15	.50
Miller.....	16	9	.56	26	33	18	.76
Zetlein*.....	32	28	.87	44	40	16	.81
Keerl*.....	5	2	.40	7	12	5	.78
Total.....	4	385	9.39	983	412	295	.78

*Resigned.

The games with the Westerns are included in the above, but one game with the St. Louis Reds is left out, owing to the loss of the score. In the fielding part there are some six games missing, but they do not affect the standing of, and would cause very little difference in the above figures.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

Among the best contests played in the amateur arena thus far, may be numbered the following: We give them in the order of the smallest scores:—

Aug. 5—Amateur vs. Blue Stockings, at Cincinnati (11 in.).....	2 to 1
Aug. 4—Resolute vs. Grafton, at Portland, Me.....	2 to 1
Aug. 10—Sunnyside vs. Argyle, at Sing Sing.....	3 to 0
Aug. 11—Taunton vs. Fall River, at Fall River.....	3 to 2
Aug. 2—Star vs. Buckeye, at Covington.....	3 to 2
Aug. 5—Boston vs. Rhode Island, at Providence.....	4 to 0
Aug. 12—Cincinnati vs. Olympic, at Louisville.....	4 to 1
Aug. 7—Star vs. Ludlow, at Cincinnati.....	4 to 2
Aug. 14—Frontier vs. Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	4 to 2
Aug. 7—Fall River vs. Resolute, at Fall River.....	4 to 2
Aug. 5—Keystone vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	4 to 3
Aug. 6—Confidence vs. Athletic, at New Rochelle.....	4 to 3
Aug. 6—Milford vs. Buckeye, at Milford, Ohio.....	5 to 3
Aug. 7—Nameless vs. Fly Away, at Hoboken.....	5 to 5
Aug. 10—Enterprise vs. Suffolk, at Huntington.....	6 to 0
Aug. 4—Henry Corr vs. P. J. Hughes, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 2
Aug. 7—Starr vs. Trenton, at Irvington.....	6 to 2
Aug. 13—Fall River vs. Rhode Island, at Providence.....	6 to 3
Aug. 8—Nameless vs. Greenport, at Greenport.....	6 to 4
Aug. 11—Athletic vs. Neshamock, at Mansfield, Ohio.....	6 to 4
Aug. 13—Hughes vs. Corr, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 5
Aug. 6—Lowell vs. Grafton, at Lowell (10 innings).....	6 to 6
Aug. 3—Buckeye vs. Amateur, at Columbus.....	7 to 3
Aug. 4—Chess vs. Checkers, at Hartford.....	7 to 4
Aug. 12—Union vs. Neshamock, at Urbana, Ohio.....	7 to 4
Aug. 4—Union vs. Athletic, at Urbana, Ohio.....	7 to 6
Aug. 11—Starr vs. Lone Starr, at Hickman, N. Y., (10 ins.).....	7 to 6
Aug. 11—Burington vs. Trenton, at Trenton.....	7 to 6
Aug. 14—Boston vs. Star, at Cincinnati.....	8 to 1
Aug. 13—Chelsea vs. Olympic, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 1
Aug. 11—Boston vs. Keystone, at Erie, Pa.....	8 to 2
Aug. 5—Resolute vs. Trenton, at Waverly, N. J.....	8 to 6
Aug. 3—Red Stockings vs. Ludlow, at St. Louis.....	8 to 6
Aug. 2—Ludlow vs. Empire, at St. Louis.....	9 to 0
Aug. 3—Rochester vs. Livingston, at Rochester.....	9 to 7
Aug. 7—Live Oak vs. Una, at Lynn.....	9 to 6
Aug. 3—Pavonia vs. Hoboken, at Hoboken.....	9 to 7
Aug. 11—Norfolk vs. Eckford, at Boston, Mass.....	9 to 7
Aug. 7—Rose Hill vs. Olympic of N. Y., at Watertown.....	9 to 8
Aug. 5—Ionian vs. Western Rock, at Oberlin; O., (11 ins.).....	9 to 8

—A new club has been organized at Greenpoint, L. I., and the new men have already played noteworthy games. At the last meeting of the Greenpoint club the following officers were elected by ballot: President, John T. Gallup; Vice-President, J. Madison Wells; Secretary, Edwin S. Havens; Treasurer, H. A. Reeves. It was voted that the Board of Directors consist of five members, and the following were thereupon elected by ballot: Geo. H. Cleaves, Theo. P. Clark, Caleb Dawson, Dr. B. D. Skinner, H. A. Reeves. Their best game thus far was that played Aug. 14, with the crack Nameless club, of Brooklyn, the latter finding it difficult to win by 6 to 4.

—The best amateur game of this month was the following, played Aug. 11, at Fort Hamilton, L. I.:—

Frontier.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2-2
Star.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—News is slightly scarce. The cricketers are as active as they can be, with a goodly proportion, if not a large majority, out of town. They have selected nine members of the team, and they will play a practice game to select the rest. They play a practice game at Germantown on Saturday next.

SCULLS.

—A foot-race took place on Saturday on the New York Athletic club grounds between Richard McBride and Stephen Drummond. They ran one mile for \$200 a side. The race was well contested and was won by Drummond. Time, 5 minutes 5½ seconds.

SWIMMING MATCHES.—On Saturday last John Fitzgerald and Richard Manning swam a race at Glen Cove for a stake of \$200, the distance being one mile, straightaway. Manning was the favorite 5 to 4. Fitzgerald, however, proved the better man and won the race by fifty yards; time, 19 minutes 25½ seconds.

—In the match between S. H. Brown and Chas. A. Miller on the Harlem river last week, for a stake of \$200 a side and a gold medal, Miller was the winner, his time was 18 minutes 25 seconds; distance, one mile.

EXTRAORDINARY JUMPING.—A jumping match between James W. Freeman, of Chicago, and Robert H. Ryan, of this city, for \$200 a side, was decided at Hoboken on the 11th inst. The conditions of the match were, one single jump, six trials each, spring shoes barred. On the first trial Ryan, using fifteen-pound dumb bells, jumped 12 feet 2½. Freeman followed with 12 feet 2¼ inches. Ryan then made 12 feet 4¼ inches, which was beaten by Freeman's 12 feet 6¼. Ryan then exerted himself and scored 12 feet 8¼ inches, but Freeman saw him and went him one inch better. Ryan's next jump was 12 feet 11½ inches and Freeman's 13 feet 1¼ inch. On the fifth trial Ryan jumped 13 feet ¾ inch; Freeman slipped and his jump was not scored. Freeman now had to jump first and cleared 13 feet 2¼ inches, when Ryan jumped 13 feet 8¼ inches and won the match. The best jump on the record, at least in this country, is that of Searles, of Utica, 13 feet 5¼ inches.

—Why don't the Salisbury Club, of Connecticut, put a stop to netting trout from the Macedonia stream?

CHAMPION GUNNERS: Shooting Stars. This is the time of the year to look for them.

UNPROFITABLE PEDESTRIANISM:—Professional Tramps.

SARATOGA ROWING ASSOCIATION.

THIRD SEASON.

Grand International Regatta ON LAKE SARATOGA,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
August 24th, 25th and 26th, 1875.
OPEN TO THE MEMBERS OF ALL REGULARLY
ORGANIZED AMATEUR ROWING CLUBS
IN THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.

RACES.

FIRST DAY, August 24th.—Single scull Shells,
(New York State Championship.) Single-Scull Shells,
(Junior.)

SECOND DAY, August 25th.—Single Scull, (Se-
nior.) Pair-oared Shells.

THIRD DAY, August 26th.—Double Shells, (Se-
nior.) Four-oared Shells.

All the races will be free, but an entrance fee of \$20
for each boat will be required at the time of entering,
to be paid to the Treasurer as an evidence of good
faith, to be returned if the boat entered rows in the
race.

Entries must positively be made on or before the
20th day of August, addressed

SARATOGA ROWING ASSOCIATION,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The distance in the Scull Races will be two miles,
one mile to a stakeboat and return. In the pair and
four-oared races the distance will be three miles, one
and a half miles to a stakeboat and return.

PRIZES.

State Championship Single Sculls—"Empire" Dia-
mond Scull, (challenge) and Presentation Cup.
Double Scull—Two Gold Medals.

Pair Oars—"Interlaken Cup," (challenge,) gift of
Frank Leslie, Esq., and two Presentation Cups.
Single Sculls, (Senior)—"President's Cup," (chal-
lenge,) and Presentation Medal.

Junior Sculls—Gold Medal.
Four Oars—"Saratoga Cup," (challenge,) and four
Presentation Cups.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES, \$5,000.

The New York State Championship Race is open
only to members of Amateur Rowing Clubs located
in the State of New York.

The Association will provide transportation for
boats and crews, from Saratoga Railroad Station to
the Lake and return, free.

Good board at the Lake, for contestants, will be ar-
ranged for in advance of their arrival, at the price of
\$10 to \$15 per week, according to bill of fare and ac-
commodations.

REQUIREMENTS.

Individuals or crews entering must forward a cer-
tificate, properly authenticated, containing their name
or names, name and location of club to which they
belong, class of boat and dimensions, club rowing
colors, and copy of their club by-laws, if printed.

No member of a club will be allowed to compete
unless his membership dates in such club previous to
July 15th, 1875.

Amateurs only will be allowed to row.

The Association defines an amateur oarsman to be
a person who is a member of a regularly organized
amateur rowing club, and one who has not rowed for
money; been willing to be matched to row for money;
entered or rowed in a regatta open to all comers since
May 1st, 1874; been engaged to instruct or train any
person in physical exercises or rowing for any com-
pensation whatsoever; been engaged professionally in
connection with boats or in the use of the oar upon
the water.

The Junior Scull Race is open to those only who
never won a Senior Scull Race.

The rules of the regatta shall be those laid down in
Englehardt's American Rowing Almanac, governing
American regattas.

Protests and charges against any entry must be
verified by sworn affidavit and presented to the Qual-
ification Committee before the 23d of August.

The winner or winners in every race are expected
to present to the Association their photographs, of a
suitable size for framing.

OFFICERS.

Geo. L. Ames, President; J. C. Shepherd, Vice
President; P. McDonald, Secretary; C. H. Tefft, Jr.,
Treasurer; L. H. Cramer, Ensign; W. A. Hamilton,
Captain; Wm. H. Bockes, Corresponding Secretary.

COMMITTEES.

Finance—B. E. Judson, J. G. Cooke, R. P. Gardner.
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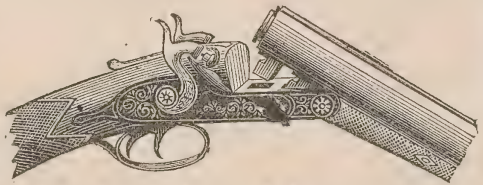
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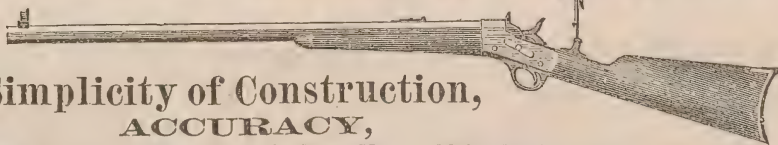
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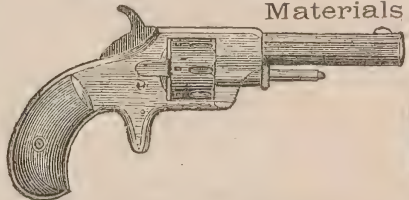


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The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1
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Very quick. For woodcock and quail Nos. 1 to 4.
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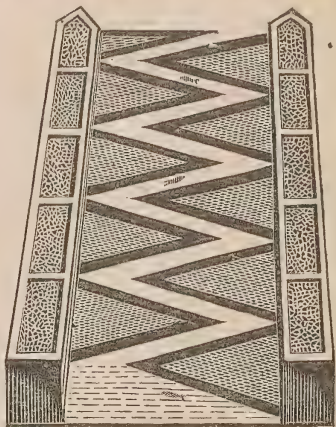
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The Fish-way is constructed in the bottom of a
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This Fish-way can be seen in a dam in the Mohawk
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Cartridges of all sizes ready loaded on hand, and
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and this may or may not be SCROFULA; but in
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BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE
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SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.
Hundreds of certificates attest its value. Price \$1 a
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Cannot see his Child Suffer.

There is no other malady incident to childhood that
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The wonderful celerity with which this
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It is with pride that the proprietors call
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SCOTT & SON caution sportsmen against imitations
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"From a comparison of the two tables it will be
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April-6m

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will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be ex-
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Manufacturer of
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Shooting qualities first-class.
MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH
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Same action as new guns. Send for circular and
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Muzzle-Loading Guns to Breech-Loading
A SPECIALTY.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
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WM. ENGLISH, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA.
THESE CANOES POSSESS ALL THE
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AMMUNITION.**
Materials for Gun-Makers, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail. Guns made to order, or re-
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MRS. HARVEY'S COUGH SYRUP.
DENTIFRICE, in Bottles.
DENTIFRICE, in Tin Canisters, suitable for
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ARABIAN RACAHOUT, in convenient bottle

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None Genuine without my name as Agent on the Label.

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**ENGLISH & FRENCH
MEDICINES & PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS,**
Which will be mailed on application.

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Remington Rifles and Shot Guns, Holabird Shoot-
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Sportsmen's Goods and Ammunition of All Kinds.
We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech
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Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready
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and all kinds of BREECH LOADING work effected.
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Against the attacks of Mosquitoes, Black Flies, Fleas
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under the auspices of the New Hampshire Fish and Game League, at Manchester, N. H., September 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1875. For premium list and further particulars, address

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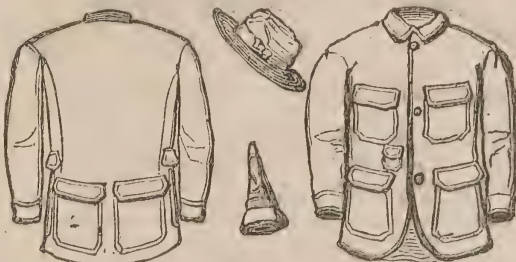
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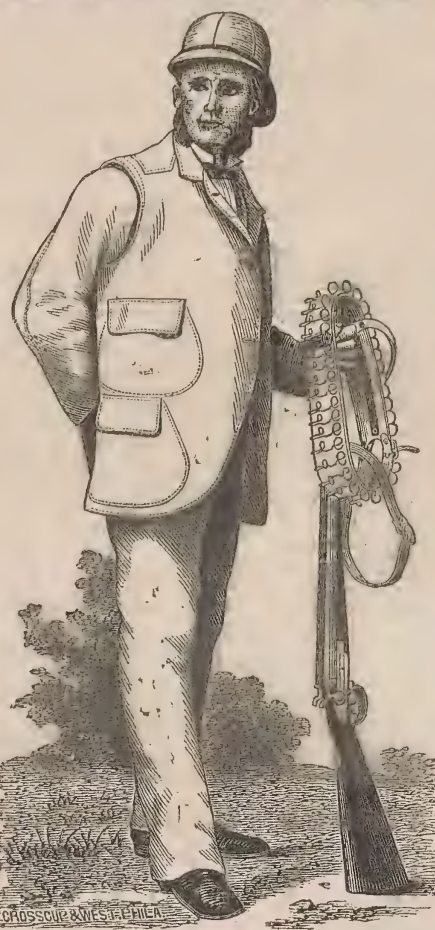
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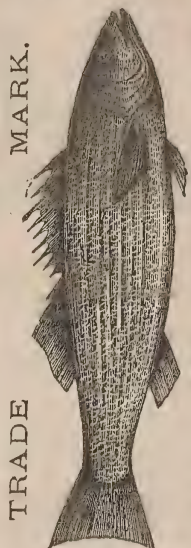
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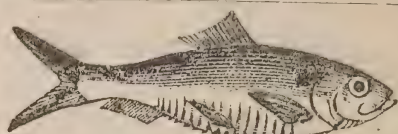
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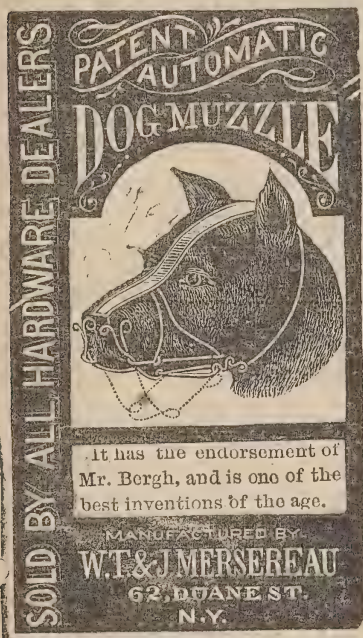
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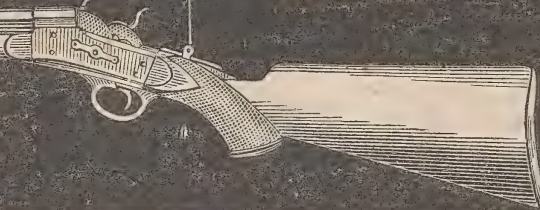
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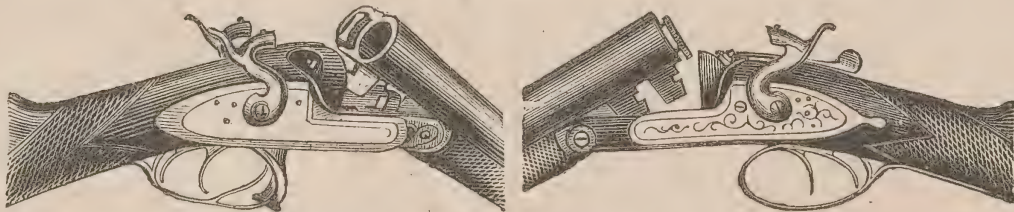
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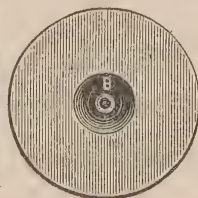
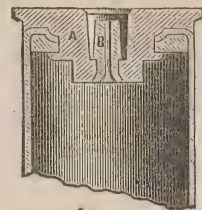


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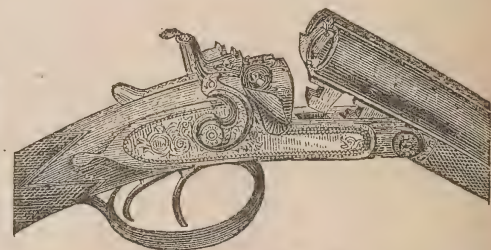
From Captain Bogardus, Champion Wing Shot of America.

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Gentlemen—The fifty shells I received from you to-day suit me better than any I have ever used. They are stronger and better in every respect, and I shall use them in all my shooting hereafter. Yours truly,
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This Vest affords the best arrangement yet invented for carrying cartridges. The weight is so evenly distributed that it is scarcely felt. Cartridges can be carried with the heads down in this vest, which is of great importance when brass shells are used, as when carrying them with the head up the weight of the shot often forces the wad forward, when bad shooting is the result. In ordering send measurement around the chest.
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Pope's Rifle
AIR PISTOL,
Shoots Darts or Slugs

Perfectly Accurate at Thirty Feet,
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NO NOISE, AS THE FORCE IS AIR ALONE.

Splendid Parlor Amusement.

Recommended by General Sherman.

One may become a dead-shot by practicing with it. To a Sportsman it is invaluable. Price, including Darts, Slugs, Targets and Gunstock, \$5. Handsomely nickel plated, \$6. Self adjusting Bell Target, \$2. For sale by gun dealers generally, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Postage 35 cts. POPE BROS.,
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MORE VICTORIES!!

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SHARPS vs. REMINGTONS.

JUNE 26, 1875.

Inter-State Match between Co. E, First California Infantry, Using SHARPS Rifles, and Co. D Twelfth New York Regiment, Using Remington Rifles. Victory for SHARPS, 511 against 488 points.

JULY 7, 1875.

Contest at Belfast, Ireland, for the Mayor's and Citizen's Cup, Won by Col. H. A. Gildersleeve with a SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE over 24 competitors, including the best shots of both Irish and American Teams.

JULY 24, 1875.

Contest at Creedmoor Range for the REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE. Won by Mr. H. S. Jewell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE, Scoring 96 out of a possible 103.

HIGHEST AVERAGE AT DOLLYMOUNT, IRELAND.

SHARPS average, 162 points.

Remingtons average, 161 points.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 3.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.
Swinging Round the Circle;
OR,
FRESH FROM THE WOODS.

I HAVE been a fishing and exploring, having accomplished a complete circuit of the Northern wilderness, via Utica and Black River and Ogdensburgh Railroads, Lakes Champlain and George, and Central Railroad, home. In former correspondence I have drawn chiefly on my recollections of past years; and although the "Saranac Route" is, I apprehend, to be continued, I cheerfully interrupt the narrative, to give such of your readers as may favor me with their attention, direct tidings from the woods.

On the 5th of July I declared myself free and independent, as sometimes becomes necessary, you know, in the course of human events, and struck for my favorite North Woods, to which apply the familiar lines of Dyer in his Grougar Hill,

"Ever charming, ever new,
When will the landscape tire the view?"

The uproar and confusion of the day, filled with the letter and spirit of the Fourth of July, crowded cars and noisy celebrations, prepared me all the better to appreciate the quiet and seclusion which followed. The evening of the 5th found me at Moira station, Franklin Co., en route for Spring Cove Cottage, which is introduced to the sporting fraternity in the Syracuse book, p. 297. On reading the account there given, which addressed itself very agreeably to my fancy, I determined to visit it, and having done so, I have not been disappointed. It is the home of deep, perfect isolation from the world. Never have I lived so completely in the embrace of the forest, yet surrounded with every reasonable comfort. It is about 20 miles south of Moira, approached by good roads, but for miles densely through the woods. D. S. Smith and wife, of valetudinarian history, are not there now, having retired to Dickinson Centre; and the house is kept in their place by Mr. and Mrs. Prentice. I will add in this connection, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that there is no Aldrick's Hotel at Moira, as when the book was issued, but the only one in loco is kept by a Mr. Murray, conveniently near the depot, standing alone, and half a mile from the village.

The name of Spring Cove Cottage imports a triple charm. Spring? I never drank of a purer, clearer, colder one, nor ever desire to. It does not require the addition of a "little something" to make it better than it is. The Spring house is the ice house of the establishment, where table luxuries are well preserved. Cove? I never knew a snuggler harbor or recess from the waves. And as for Cottage, let Tom Moore interpret me:

"I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curl'd
Above the green elms that a cottage was near;
And I said 'If there's peace to be found in the world,
A heart that is humble might hope for it here.'"

Oh, how welcome, on returning at night from my river expeditions, was the far shining light of its hospitable windows, indicative of the cordial reception, bountiful supper, and secure rest which always awaited me. The house is a double one; or rather there are two distinct houses, separate yet conjoined. The front building is for reception. It contains sitting or office rooms, parlor and bedrooms. The rear tenement contains dining-hall, kitchen and other rooms. These houses are built of logs, but have regular windows, and plenty of them. The front roof projects, though unsupported beneath, sufficiently to secure protection from rain for those who may be seated on a platform under it. Close around is the interminable forest; but from the water of the cove the cottage appears, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, or more. It is claimed that there is as much game in that vicinity, of all varieties, as in any portion of the State. I saw nothing of it, but neither did I go in its pursuit. A party who came there for a night, from a settlement nine miles away, after deer, got one; but another party were not so fortunate. The one came, saw, and conquered; the other came, didn't see, and returned with very light loads, however heavy their hearts were by disappointment. The extensive things re-

lated in the book, p. 299, about captive bears, rabbits, partridges, deer, and a catamount all at once, I suspect pertained to that time only. However, I cannot see why there should not be plenty of wild game there, if anywhere in the State. The middle branch of the St. Regis river flows at the distance of about half a mile from the House. It is very narrow, circuitous in its course, and bordered on both sides with alder bushes. It has good gravel or sandy bottom, and is easily affected by the rains, in the rise and fall of its waters. The boats are small, as better adapted to the windings of the river, and its narrow current. In July, the trout are caught only, or chiefly, where inlets and rivulets enter. I caught while there, as appeared in summing up, an hundred, minus two, all with the fly, and on one occasion, three at a time. I had been casting in vain for a while, when, by a lucky throw there was a triple rush, each fly had its trout, and each trout a fly, and I brought them all in together. The only flies I have used on this excursion were, red ibis for stretcher, and orange and blue professor for the drops. They were all good, and I found no occasion for changing them. Returning to Moira, I took the cars to Chateaugay, where I lost no time, but proceeding as directly as possible to the lakes, I arrived, after a pleasant drive of an hour or two with spanned horses and over excellent roads, at evening, at the Lower Chateaugay. There I took the little steamer, Nelly Tupper, and under the auspices of a bright sunset, followed by the light of a full round moon before me all the way, navigated to my quarters on the upper lake, a distance of eleven miles. These two lakes, of which the upper is by far the larger, and more favored every way, are connected by four miles of water called the "Narrows." There are many houses here open to visitors. My lot was cast at the Adirondack House, kept by Capt. W. R. Tupper, the largest certainly, and I suspect the most comfortable, on the grounds. At any rate, if I were to return it would be to the same place. The rooms are roomy, windows well netted to keep out the flies, the table neat and plentifully provided, the situation delightful, the charges moderate. The day after my arrival proved a stormy one. There was a rapid succession of heavy showers, attended with frequent discharges of lightning and thunder. These rains "lifted the lake right up," though, as we shall see presently, it stood in no need of such rising, so far as the interests of fishing were involved. But as my introduction to it was by the fair light of the full orb'd moon, today, in contrast I beheld the magnificent spectacle of its thunder showers which were of the order sublime. The flashes were vivid and incessant; the reverberations sharp and rattling. As they echoed among the mountains they recalled those telling sentences of Irving in his sketch book, where, describing a storm on the Hudson, he wrote: "The thunder burst in tremendous explosions; the peals echoed from mountain to mountain. They crashed upon Dunderberg, and rolled along the deep defile of the highlands, each headland making a new echo, until old Bull Hill seemed to bellow back the storm." I have said that this lake does not need to be raised. It is already well up, and high, and kept so by unnatural means. Iron ore is abundant in its neighborhood, the transportation of which requires higher water than is naturally supplied. I understand that the company interested, feeling that they had grounds sufficient for the application, have applied to, and obtained consent of the Legislature to raise the waters for three years, by artificial means, for the purpose named. Alas for the trials and tribulations of the angler! Tanneries destroy his peace; saw mills, gill nets and set lines; and now even iron ore is arrayed against him, the iron entering into his soul. But, after all, this suspended fishing may be for the best. For several years the trout here will have opportunity to grow, increase and multiply, till the Chateaugay fishing becomes splendid. Might it not be well in the end, if something similar could happen to many other of our lakes? An amusing incident will illustrate the fact of high water here. I had followed up with my guide a main inlet to the place where a new bridge crossed it, built in the interest of the iron works, and was purposing to go up higher. The guide said it could not be done,

as the water would crowd the boat against the bridge. We disembarked, however, and while on the bridge, from which I had just caught a trout, I observed three men in a boat coming down. They surely intended to pass under, and so it was. As they neared the bridge, the man at the prow began to pack himself away as best he could, lying down at full length. The middle man followed his wise example, so that four legs were parallel; then the stern man bundled himself under the protecting sides and ribs of the boat, till at last, from only a foot or two above, on the sideless bridge, I saw the good natured individual's face disappearing in the sharp angle of the boat, grinning ludicrously skyward, and I suspect he saw another just over him laughing in a similar manner.

The Upper Chateaugay is admirably framed with mountains. It contains one small island, and there is another far down near the Narrows. Rocky island is just large enough to hold the one small house that is built on it. I visited it one morning and preambulated, taking a survey of its limited dimensions, and enjoying the fine view which it commands. A deer was caught in the water, and killed, of course, on the evening before my departure, six boats joining in the pursuit. It was during the shades of evening, and miles away, so that little could be seen or heard; but at the hotel we were aware of the strife, and in the morning heard all about it. I retain in vivid recollection, the sight of gorgeous rainbows here, described over against fresh watered mountains, radiant with all primary colors, complete in their arcs of promise, and even doubled in the rich luxuriance of their grandeur and beauty.

Off for Chazy—about to realize what I have imagined for 21 years, and longed to see, ever since I read Hammond's "Hills, Lakes and Forest Streams." I approached this lake by a new route, one which, I was surprised to learn, had not been traveled by a sportsman before—the plank road, to whose bridge I have just alluded, traversed only by ore and coal teams. Crossing a section of the Chateaugay, to a point where man, horse and wagon awaited me, I was soon on the bridge again, and over it. The way was an exceedingly wild one, and "Homo" pointed out the place in a deep wooded ravine, where his dog had started a deer a few days before, adding that deer were plenty there. By the way, this dog, en route, was seized in unmannerly style by a far larger one, and bitten; and in the melee both wheels passed over his neck; yet I was pleased to see that as soon as released he trotted out again as if nothing had happened. We passed coal kilns, and the little settlement where iron ore is separated by a complicated process from dross and clay, being baked, hammered, broken and cleaned by water. One man's load drawn by four horses, weighed, he said, over three tons, but far heavier loads than this are borne away. We passed the trail leading to Bradley's pond, difficult of access, but where trout abound, and after a pleasant drive of several hours, brought up at the Meader House, beautifully situated on Chazy Lake. This is another charmer, four miles long, by one and a half wide, presided over by Lion Mountain, being the seventy-fourth link in the pearly chain of New York lakes which I have visited. Here too I caught more trout, but they were neither numerous or large. July is not a good month for the purpose, particularly here; and I have seldom if ever occupied it in this way. It is as available, and not as favorite that I have so used it now. Besides, encountered violent winds, and furious showers. The scenes of Chateaugay were reproduced, and I sat patiently in my boat at times to be rained on. Behold me, reader, in the skiff, my rod laid down, my head bowed submissively to the pitiless storm, silent, thoughtful, dripping; yet anon making for the shore to relieve the boat of water, and then going a-fishing again, fresher than before, under the smiles of genial rainbows. O, it is fun! I have lifted from the waters this year, first and last, nearly 200 trout, and have every reason to be satisfied. There is a tent spread on this lake made of canvas which was used in the last presidential campaign. On it is an equestrian painting of Gen. Grant, and I read the words, which seemed strange in the solitude.

UNION NOMINATIONS: GRANT AND WILSON

After five days I took my departure from Chazy for Plattsburgh *via* Dannemora. The roads in this direction are excellent, having been made by the State. Those who aim to visit Chazy only, should by all means take this route, coming from the East. There remained to me of my contemplated tour, the best and most valued portion, viz.: a new excursion over lakes Champlain and George. At Plattsburgh I viewed with chief interest the bay which is forever memorable as the scene of Macdonough's splendid victory, where he humbled the pride of England, and forever settled the supremacy of the lake. The thunders of that hurricane of fire have been hushed for sixty years; but their echoes will go sounding through the ages of time. I never so appreciated as I now do, the magnificence of this Lake Champlain. The Great Lakes, as they are called, are altogether too great to be comprehended or enjoyed; but this, of 130 miles extent, of variable, yet appreciable width; great enough one would suppose for all practical purposes, seems yet a happy compromise. Great enough to be grand, and the boundary of States, it is yet small enough to be wholly practicable to the view; and its double range of Green and Adirondack Mountains, set it off to the best possible advantage. Where in Europe, Asia or Africa, is there a lake of even such a scale of expansiveness? If there is one, America is not to be surpassed in lakes, for she has a Superior. And then the raptures of Lake George! I cannot conceive, taking all things into consideration, how any can surpass it. There may be higher mountains on lesser lakes. There are doubtless more cultivated islands of equal dimensions. But where shall we find on earth clustered together through 34 miles, such transparent water, such hundreds of islands in their native dress, such uninterrupted cradling of majestic hills, resting on such rocky foundations? It would seem that this lake at least, was intended for man to let alone. He cannot meddle with without marring it; and, God be praised, he cannot well meddle with it at all. Let it ever remain a holy Horicon. I never can forget the white, waving handkerchiefs which everywhere cheered the Minnehaha as she passed along, indicative of happy cheerfulness, and good sociality, nor the ready, whole-souled responses which were made. My excursion for '75, which commenced in the quiet and restricted limits of Spring Cove Cottage, and its environs, expanded in the lakes and mountains of Chateaugay and Chazy, culminated in Champlain and George, and terminated in enjoyment of the splendors which Fort William Henry Hotel, and its divine surroundings abundantly supplied. AMATEUR.

Utica, August 4, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

"DRUMMERS."

THE snipe is a musical bird. If the weather be favorable the capers he indulges in are manifold, but not generally at all satisfactory to the sportsman. It had turned warm once more. The frogs were holding grand concerts, and every other bird and animal that could sing at all was bound to do his level best. The ideal Spring was at last with us.

I kidnapped James again, and with the pointer Sam we once more occupied the covered buggy; we put the top down. The morning was bright and warm; during the day somewhat hazy, threatening a storm in a day or two; the roads were sticky and ungetoverable. Our first objective point a spring brook running through a marshy meadow. We drove up to the fence, stopped and listened. There was a "drummer" sure enough. We looked long up in the air, every few moments hearing the clatter of his wings as he made his rush. He was so high that it was several minutes before we could make him out. A "drummer" will generally follow around the same circle, however large it may be, thirty rods or half a mile in diameter. The centre of this circle is generally the point whence he started, and where he will alight if he ever makes up his mind to do so, and there also will most likely be found others. We tried it with this fellow, spent half an hour watching him, and looking for his friends in vain; gave it up; turned down to the right twenty rods or more; up went one bird wild, "Kek! kek! kek!" two more started nearer to us, which we dropped; two others kept on, rose into the air, and commenced his circumvolutions. When he made his rush it sounded very much like a flock of ducks. We kept on, hearing another "Kek! kek! kek!" at our left upon some high ground. We found there a marshy pond ten rods across. As we neared it up went three birds upon the farther side, and up into the air, they went to circling, the three together; occasionally they would come down as low as the tops of the forest trees. Told James we might as well wait for them; so we sat down. We could hear the first bird in the distance, the second also, nearer, and the three came around every few minutes. So it went on for half an hour; the three had turned toward us, and were lowering rapidly. "Kek! kek! kek!" They came over us not twenty feet high, their wings at intervals touching the tips above their backs. I picked my bird; James fired before me, dropping his almost upon my head. The other two stopped their capers, and went off like a couple of streaks of lightning with forty feet zigzags. I fired, but when the gun went off the bird was not covered within twenty feet. They went down within thirty rods, lay to the dog, and we got them both. No. 2 was lowering his flight, and shortly after pitched down into a clump of bushes, where I flushed and killed him very quickly, and with great satisfaction. No. 1 was still in mid-heavens, and there we left him. Drove on a mile further to the cheese factory marsh. There was a drummer having a good time all by himself, and we could hear another afar off. We started six near the road, and got them all; hunted through the marsh toward the railroad, flushing one bird, who flew across the railroad and straight into some open woods; following after we flushed him and three more among the trees. James got one, one scattered, and where he went no one could tell. James followed the two on our side; they were very wild; he got one shot, but did not bring back the bird. As we crossed the marsh on our return the drummer No. 1 finished his maneuverings and pitched down. I went for him; he flushed like a Christian, and I bagged him easily. Explored the cheese factory; had a good drink of cold water, which was very refreshing, and ate a large quantity of the fresh curd, which was very nice, but did not strike me as a very digestible article of diet. We now had a hard drive of about four miles, which brought us upon the other road, three miles from home. Here was some good ground, the first lying high with marshy spots, and half a mile further on a muddy brook, with several acres of marsh. Upon the high

ground we did not find a bird. Just as we were finishing looking it over a snipe came across from somewhere and alighted some distance ahead of us. He started again wild, and flying low, we could not mark him at all. James got into the buggy and drove down to the creek, while I crossed the road to examine a wet place among some trees. Sam drew uncertainly, and three snipe rose at fifteen rods, going off in different directions, but none near me. As I came out into the open meadow could hear three drummers down toward the marsh. Whether these were the birds I had started I could not say. Kept down into the marsh, where I found James with an acquaintance of ours from the village—a young fellow crazy over the bird-stuffing question, a great hand for large numbers of a kind. The fall before he shot thirteen quail out of one bevy, and he stuffed every one of them. Rail were now his specialty; believe he would stuff an old setting hen if he hadn't anything else on hand. Some of his birds were put up beautifully, but most of them in "artistic attitudes," which would frighten Mother Nature out of her wits if she ever chanced to see them. He was after rail, of which he had one, and snipe, of which he had just killed one, but neither he nor his dog could find it. We knew he would hunt until he found it if it took all Summer, so we assisted. Sam soon came to a point, and there was the dead bird forty feet beyond where H. had marked him. Two flushed as we went forward; I dropped one, the other went to drumming. We hunted over the marsh, and before long the musicians scattered; three came down, one taking a direct line for James, who, as he set his wings to pitch, helped him along, and down he came dead; the other two went down twenty rods apart. I went for one, James for the other. I killed one as I floundered through the mud, the report starting my bird; he went up, and the one James was after with him, and they went straightway to cutting up all sorts of elaborate capers. James, like a sensible man, sat down upon an old log to await their pleasure. I crossed the creek, where the other was circling about very high. Occasionally he would make a dive down to within three hundred feet. James' birds came down right for him one after the other, as usual, and he killed them both handsomely. My bird kept at his capers until I was desperate. As he was at his lowest I fired at him with No. 6; he was far out of range, but he immediately took a turn and pitched down thirty rods off. I went after him; got him up and missed; he did not fly over ten rods, and there I killed him. We took our stuffing friend H. into the buggy and drove toward home. Coming to a brook, upon the right hand side of the road, Sam came to a point through the fence. H. and I got out; we got over the fence; up rose three; H. killed one, I killed one and missed the other. I went after this one, got him and another when returning. H. left us here for a short cut across the fields. A mile further on Sam came to another point through the fence; this time upon the left. As we drove up two snipe rose, and flying about ten rods, alighted upon a high bank near some raspberry bushes. I could see them running upon the turf. I walked up within a short distance, and as they started killed them both. We had in all twenty-six. Of these about ten were "drummers." James had killed the larger portion of the musicians. I was two or three birds ahead in number, but was very willing to acknowledge myself beaten.

ALIQUIS.

For Forest and Stream.

A TRIP TO VIRGINIA.

ON the 10th of November, A. D. 1874, you might have found a solitary pilgrim, a noted Professor of New York City, on his way to "Ole Virginy" to try his luck at the partridges. When I met him here at the depot I could see by his determined look that, though a new hand at the business, he was bound "to do or die." The following morning at seven o'clock found us on the cars of the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad, (a long name for one corporation, but let me here say that this road is one of a very few that look to the comfort of, and try to make everything pleasant for sportsmen; Mr. Barbour, the popular President of the road, issued an order, which is still in force, "that hunting dogs in the care of persons who travel over the road are to be passed free of charge;" this is surely an order that shows how people may expect to be treated who travel over the road, as well as the thoughtfulness of its managers,) on our way to Fauquier county, Virginia. At eleven o'clock we arrived at Warrenton, and after some little delay, caused by our arrival being expected the previous day, we found a son of the sunny South willing to take us over the roads and up and down the young mountains a distance of ten miles. We got our dogs, guns, traps, etc., in the springless wagon, using the Professor's trunk as a seat. It being a trunk with an exceedingly round top, you can better imagine our journey over a rough road than it can here be told. After proceeding about six miles the dogs acted as if something was wrong, and sure enough something was wrong; for there was a covey of birds, and here were our guns all strapped and apart in their cases. Well, our loss was possibly their gain. About two o'clock we crossed the Rappahannock and entered Waterloo. Waterloo is not a very large place, and there is much room for buildings and improvements. All the place consisted of was a store and a dwelling house. Here we met Mort L—r, as polite a Postmaster as ever locked a mail bag, and his partner, Mr. R—y. After directing us to our habitation we started for Mrs. W—s, and our driver, after taking many wrong roads and cross cuts, finally brought us to our destination. Here we had a genuine Virginia dinner, which I assure you was enjoyed. We had about two hours of hunting, and as the country was a new one, both to ourselves and the dogs, we did not fare very well. The next day set in good, and our prospects looking better; it was a fine day's sport.

While here we met Uncle John S., who was born and "riz" about there. Uncle John can tell you more stories, I will venture to say, than any other one person, about Gen. Polk and his headquarters. He also related his remarkable exploits during the different visits of the Southern and Northern armies. One in particular I remember was his truly remarkable presence of mind and calmness when in great danger. It occurred in this way: Uncle John was on his way to Warrenton with a load of sheep-skins. While passing down the road in a narrow ravine he heard, as he expresses it, a noise as of thunder, and a moment later, on looking up the road, he espied some of the Union cavalry coming down the road at break neck speed. On they came, but something must be wrong, for behind him he heard another noise as of many hoofs, and on looking back he saw

Stuart's cavalry making for the Union forces. Before he could get by either party he found himself in an indiscriminate skirmish. The old darkey that was driving was scared nigh unto death, and exclaimed, in the greatest possible anguish, "fore God, massa John, what shall I do?" and Uncle John says he said, "Lay down thar as flat as you can," and he states, "I was beside a gate-post as calm as I am now a-lookin' in that fire."

After we had been there three or four days Uncle John wanted us to take a turkey hunt with him, and, of course, we accepted; but there was something the Professor and I could not understand, for Uncle John took us through fields that had no cover whatever, but the facts came out, as pretty soon we saw the store at Waterloo loom up before us, and at Uncle John's suggestion we took a rest while he proceeded to get a quart flask filled, not with powder, but the other kind of material that makes some persons half shot. Well, we then went after the turkeys, but got none. Another time we broke in on Uncle John before daybreak, and, after routing him up, we went to his blind to get them turkeys, but luck was against us again. On our return we found Uncle John reading the Bible to the hands on the place. After he had gotten through the Professor asked him if it was a usual thing for him to do, and he replied that he read some to them every morning, and that he told them that "now thar's the law and d—n if you don't go by it, its not my fault."

After spending a pleasant fortnight we bade our friends good-by, with a promise, which will in all probability be fulfilled, to come again next October. We started on our homeward journey refreshed in body and mind. And I cannot close this without referring to the hospitality of the Virgians. Go where you will, roam the world over, and if you can, find a welcome that is more from the heart, one that makes you think surely these are not strangers, they are some of my old friends that memory has forgotten the looks and faces of, but the hearts are still the same. And as to the eating, why its enough to make an epicure's mouth water.

JEFF.

For Forest and Stream.

FRIEND DAVIDSON AND HIS DOGS.—GOODSHOOTING.

MR. JOHN DAVIDSON resides about two miles from the city, and has been long and favorably known as an importer and breeder and trainer of dogs. He must also be classed among the best field sportsmen in all the Northwest. A few months since, on a cold morning, we paid him a visit. At this time he had under his tuition fifteen fine setters, ranging in ages from six months to two years, and of colors sufficiently varied to suit the most whimsical taste. When we were snugly seated in the warm parlor of my Scotch friend, my first inquiry was after the welfare of his interesting family; my second, for that of his famous dog Jack, which he sold a few years since to a gentleman on the North River. At once all the smiles left his face, and in tones of regret, he said, "Jack died last Autumn," at the same time pointing to a small, but beautiful engraving of the favorite. The engraving had been finely colored, exhibiting the dog in that grandest of dog attitudes, pointing a bird. After a moment's pause, he said, "I have a dog which gives promise in every particular of equaling his renowned predecessor; and as it is too cold to spend much time among the kennels, if you will excuse me for a moment, I will untether Tom and bring him to the parlor, and I can assure you he will conduct himself with propriety." Tom was soon on the carpet—noble, rollicking fellow he is—almost the counterpart of the "model dog," abating the color. A countenance indicating equal intelligence, with milder temper. There were occasions that I can well attest, rare to be sure, in which Jack could not easily be called from his particular line of beat, or if he was compelled to surrender, he did it with ill grace, and with a seemingly dogged purpose to return, as much as to say, if game is the order of the day, leave that business to me and I will find it. But in every such case, where issue was joined between master and dog, I never knew an instance in which the error was not on the human side.

To return to Tom. Mr. D., anxious that I should have some ocular demonstration of the dog's excellences, after muffling his head thoroughly as possible, ordered a quail to be brought into the room and concealed behind some books. The dog was no sooner released than he came to a point, showing himself in fine style. Soon afterwards the bird was shown to the dog and taken from the room, and the conversation between myself and friend was resumed. In the course of a very few minutes our attention was arrested by the dog on point near the centre of the parlor, apparently as breathless and immovable as marble, his nose raised toward the ceiling and his eyes fixed intently on the little engraving on the wall, backing the standing image. It was both an interesting and novel sight. To be sure that there could be no mistake, I stood between the dog and the picture, entirely concealing it from his view, but this was no sooner done than he gained another position, assuming the position of the dog backing his friend when on point. Had the picture been a large one, and hung in a more conspicuous light it would not have struck me so forcibly. As it was, it furnished a novel exhibition of canine intelligence.

At the outset I spoke of the merits of my friend J. D. in field shooting. Educated as an accountant, and expert with the pen, I was confident that he could give some interesting statistics if so disposed. After much solicitation, he gave me the amount of shooting done, commencing July 4th 1871, and terminating January 12th 1872. "I commenced shooting woodcock," he said, "in fields adjacent to my own home on the 4th of July, and went out frequently till the 15th of August, bagging from eight to thirty-six birds a day, or half day as it might be. About this time, agreeable to promise, I meet some friends near the State line, with the design of hunting pinnated grouse in Indiana. My companion was Jack, a black and white setter with tan cheeks. Being young, he had no experience in this kind of game. An early hour next morning after our arrival found us on shooting ground, where we had excellent sport till the extreme heat forced us to relinquish our labors till late in the afternoon. We remained in the locality several days with good shooting. Business matters at home required the return of several of the party; I returned also, only to meet another party going to a different part of the State. On this trip the weather had become cool, and we enjoyed grouse shooting in its perfection. The birds were now full grown and strong. From sixty to seventy birds a day for our two guns was quite

usual, and eighty not uncommon. The quail now being in season, furnished some excellent sport in fields skirting the timber. The ponds on the prairies were plentifully supplied with ducks and brant, and some geese. The thorough knowledge of the country by our teamster united to the excellent working of our dogs, with plenty of game and fine weather, rendered this trip all that could be anticipated in the way of sport. My next trip of the season was not as fortunate, having been sent for to meet a party at a given point on the Alleghany Mountains, Va., in quest of ruffed grouse. Jack was not altogether a novice in this kind of hunting, and the bird requiring a much closer ranging dog than its congener of the prairie, gave me a fine opportunity of experimenting on the merits of the dog. Having hunted in the old world as well as in the new, I am satisfied that the setter of America must be a very different dog from the setter of England. Here he must not only be a fine ranger, drop at shot, never flush a bird, but perform the office of retriever on land and water, and like the Yankee, be ready for any new emergency; while in England he is used in an open country only. Jack was alive to any situation. Whenever he came to a point on a bird, concealed in the top of a fallen tree, knowing the habits of the game, I first chose my position, then sent Jack around that he might come in on the opposite side. The intelligence he displayed in driving it out on my side, was often remarkable, and any one who has hunted ruffed grouse must have observed how often they take advantage of going out the opposite side of the thicket, or tree top, from the gunner. Our success here was not the best; seldom bagging over eight brace a day to two guns; we therefore resolved to try Ohio for quail and ruffed grouse. Among the Buckeyes we found fair sport, bagging as high as twenty brace a day to each gun. Returned home, and after hunting several days on grounds long familiar, was summoned to join a party going to Indiana and Illinois for a quail shooting. Now I had to meet one of the renowned Eastern shooters, with a setter of extraordinary reputation, and I deemed it best to take as an auxiliary to Jack, his game little sister, Flora. I reached the place appointed for our meeting two days in advance of my friends—met an old acquaintance, who had repeatedly seen my anticipated comrade and his dog in the field. I had perfect confidence in my dogs, and resolved to do as well as I could, though game was not very abundant. On the first day I bagged forty-three quail and four ruffed grouse; missing two quail only. I asked my old acquaintance how such shooting would compare with the Eastern party, and how our dogs would compare. "O'Man," he says, speaking in broad Scotch, "he has nae chance at a', nor his dog either, nor the quails for that matter." Went out the next day and bagged thirty-six over little Flora and got back to meet my Eastern friend in the afternoon. Early the next morning we started for points farther West, and had the best shooting of the season on this trip, bagging to my gun, a muzzle loader at that, five hundred and seventy-five birds in twelve day's shooting; my largest day being seventy-two birds, the mercury on that morning being 15° below zero. The law having now expired in Illinois, I returned to Indiana, and in twelve and a half days shooting, from January 1st, bagged five hundred and eighty-five quail and ruffed grouse, to my gun alone. This was my last adieu hunt with my favorite companion, Jack, as an Eastern sportsman soon after became his owner.

When reading the accounts of wonderful dogs and their exploits, I will merely say that I have often counted the number of quail in a covey when flushed, and when dropping in the long grass in low prairie, seen him find and point every one, and in one instance when the birds had alighted near each other, saw him point six different times in one covey while holding a dead bird in his mouth, each time, and all in a space of time not exceeding fifteen minutes. Another instance, after losing him among briar thickets on a prairie, and no response to my repeated call, heard one loud bark, soon found him pointing a fine covey of quail, rigid as a statue.

That season alone I killed over two thousand head of game, besides many ducks, etc.

During the fourteen years I have shot over twenty thousand."

Monroe, Michigan, August, 2, 1875.

TROUTING IN COLORADO.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Five weeks ago when I left New York I did not expect to see you again so soon, nor to be able to say that I have waded and soaked in the finest trout stream in America, and gained, in fact, my first real experience in catching the speckled beauties. As a tyro, my opinion may be open to criticism. I will therefore fall back upon figures. Two of my friends have caught here since the season commenced nearly two thousand pounds of trout, all with most ridiculously small fly hooks and fine tackle—in short, they are first-class amateurs, with all a sportsman's horror of ground worms and grasshoppers. For my part, as a heavy weight or a heavy fisherman after bass and bluefish, pickerel and masacalonge, sheephead and weakfish, to which denizens of the deep I feel gratefully indebted for many a well spent day and week, I must confess that I am, perhaps through ignorance, unable to appreciate the beauty of having such very light tackle as experts choose, which must inevitably, in their hands even, fail to secure but a very small proportion of the really large trout who rise to their lures. One of the objects of sport is success, and where fish run so very large the pleasure and excitement of securing one monster, thereby displaying one's skill (or luck) cannot compensate for the chagrin of losing a dozen who happen to be smart enough to flop their tails against the troutist's fragile gut. Doubtless many a smile of derision will greet this opinion, but having formed and expressed it, I shall stick to it until the light of other (future) days may perhaps make me an altered man.

After having attended to certain mining matters which took me to Colorado, and in the course of which I passed several days climbing the mountains on horseback and on foot, investigating various lodes in which I had more or less interest, I started on a three days' trip to Wagon Wheel Gaps in the San Juan Mountains. Here let me, from pure feelings of gratitude, as I have no personal interest in the matter, as you know, mention my foot dressings. I took with me from New York a pair of Frank Goode's oil-tanned moccasins, gaiter make, with soles and heels, and had hobnails put in them for mountain travel. I found them exceedingly serviceable, and while my horse and self were more than once exhausted, I never became foot sore or weary, though traveling through mud and rocks and marshes, often almost knee deep; and afterwards, though wading for several hours of two days in the waters and on the rocky bottom of the golden Rio Grande, they preserved their softness and pliability. Alas! as friends I regret them. They are departed! into the hands of greedy miners, who allowed me only the choice as to whom I should bequeath them on my departure. I will not write up our fishing trip, as it was short and without special interest to the general reader. To myself it is of course something not easy to be forgotten—at least not just yet—the catching of my first trout. He was

only a half-pounder, but there was joy in the soul of one member of our family and an unwonted fluttering of the heart and long drawn breath, as he slipped head foremost into my breeches pocket. He was followed there by several others in the course of an hour before the sun went down; but I must confess that my second fish—mine by courtesy—got away from me. He was a beauty and made a bold rise, but I didn't want him. In the vernacular of the country, "I had no use for him," so I gaped at him and didn't strike. He thought my gaping rude and left for other flies less artificial. After gaping once, I got up, got over my attack of feverish excitement, and caught enough fish to go back to camp with a proud air and a happy smile. That night, after a delicious supper, we slept in an old deserted root cellar, with a ton of old hay, the wagon covers, and some buffalo robes for our bed.

To get to this paradise of the trout fisherman, and I may say of the hunter of bear, deer, grouse, wild ducks, *ed id genus omne*, the valley and river of the Rio Grande, in Southwestern Colorado, it is only necessary to take a ticket to Denver, thence by rail to Canyon City, thence 143 miles over one of the finest of mountain roads in Concord coaches to Del Norte, which place should form the base of operations. Here saddle horses, or mule wagons, can be obtained at reasonable prices for future movements. It was with extreme regret that I have hastened back, but my partner has "struck it rich" on a gold and silver lode, and he was anxious that I should in person report progress to some Eastern friends and capitalists. I propose to astonish you in a day or two by some specimens of quartz bearing free gold. I have seen a mountain of such mineral, with gold enough almost in sight to build a first-class rapid transit road for our suffering fellow citizens, or to furnish capital to some of our millionaires for a dozen gigantic charitable schemes.

At Wagon Wheel Gaps, near where we were fishing, are also hot sulphur springs of undoubted value and efficacy in many diseases. These springs are respectively 107°, 123° and 135° in temperature. The water contains also soda and iron. Some twenty or thirty families were in camp in tents and covered wagons, having traveled from fifty to two hundred miles for the benefit of the waters. I was informed of many cases of cure of rheumatism of long standing, and from the character of the waters there is little doubt but that their action would be curative in many chronic cases of dyspepsia and female diseases. When the railroad shall have penetrated these mountain fastnesses, and it is now only a matter of time, many an invalid will delve with advantage in this mine, and give new proof of the inexhaustible greatness of Colorado's wealth.

WARREN.

Fish Culture.

THE UNITED STATES FISHERY COMMISSION AT WOOD'S HOLE.—Mr. B. F. Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, recently paid the Fishery Commission a visit at Wood's Hole, and tells us all about it in a letter to his journal. From him we learn that one of the most important conclusions reached through the examinations of the commission is, that the great decrease in codfishery on our coast is due to the obstructions placed in our streams and rivers, such as milldams, pollution of water, etc., thus preventing ascent of alewives and other small fish to spawn, these small fish being the natural food of the cod.

Of Capt. L. A. Beardslee, who has charge of the Government steamer, the Bluebird, that is used for dredging, &c., the letter says:—

"This officer now represents the navy on the commission for the examination and test of iron and steel, but he takes such a lively interest in the work of the Bluebird, that he prefers to be detailed to superintend its movements, although it is a duty far beneath his rank. In short, he spends his summer vacation, as some of the professors of science above mentioned do, in promoting the investigation of the fish commission, because it is for him a congenial and interesting occupation. Capt. Beardslee also keeps a large part of the outside world informed of the discoveries of the Bluebird in his letters, partly gossip and partly science, and altogether agreeable, to the FOREST AND STREAM, over the signature of "Piseco."

Piseco has already told us of the plaster casts of the fish that are being taken for the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Bowles says:—

"If any novel specimen of fish is brought in, it is immediately photographed, and, as soon as possible, its colors carefully taken on paper, two skillful water color artists, Mr. J. H. Richard and Mr. Wakeman, Holberton, being employed for this purpose. This work has to be done quickly, as there is nothing in nature which fades as soon as the bright hues of a fish out of his native element. After this is done, a plaster cast is made of the fish. To-day, a big horse-mackerel, four or five feet long, was undergoing this operation. Later and more leisurely the plaster cast is mounted at the Smithsonian Institute, and colored to life according to the portrait made on paper here. This cast and painting is done with such faithful exactness that every scale and ray is shown precisely as in the living fish. A large number of these casts, embracing nearly all the varieties of fish known to exist in the United States, are already constructed at the institute, and it is the intention of Prof. Baird to have the collection complete, if possible, for exhibition at the centennial, next year."

The personnel of the commission, as at present represented here, comprising both officers and volunteers, is as follows:—

"Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; Prof. A. E. Verrill and S. I. Smith, and Tutor J. K. Thacher of Yale College, S. R. Clark, Assistant in Zoology at Yale; Prof. Theodore Gill of the Smithsonian Institute; Prof. Alpheus Hyatt of the Institute of Technology at Boston; Sanderson Smith, geologist, of New York; G. Brown Good and Tarleton H. Bean and J. H. Richards, artist, of the United States National Museum at Washington; James H. Blake, artist, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge; C. Hart Merriam of the Sheffield Scientific School, Mr. Simons, assistant in the Boston Society of Natural History; L. A. Beardslee, commander, United States steamer Bluebird; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kidder; Acting Master S. G. Cook; H. E. Rockwell, Secretary of Commission and Disbursing Officer; C. L. Dana, J. Paul Wilson and Herbert Gill, stenographers; J. W. Smillie, photographer; William Palmer, modeler. Among the visitors who have been here this season, are: D. C. Eaton, professor of botany at Yale, Senator Edmonds and family, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Rev. James Freeman Clarke. Prof. Milner, Assistant Commissioner, whose operations at South Hadley this Summer, in the hatching and distribution of shad, your readers are familiar with, is staying here for a few days, completing the details of his

work. Capt. H. C. Chester, one of the heroes of the Polar, is also here, having general charge of the government yard.

TRANSPORTATION OF FROZEN FISH EGGS.—Here is a suggestion for the transportation of fish eggs, which appears in *Land and Water*. It is worth noting. Mr. Fred Mather, now in the employ of the United States Fishery Commission, wrote an article on this subject for FOREST AND STREAM some time since. We quote:—

"It has been proved by experiment that no amount of cold will destroy the vitality of the eggs of insects, provided the principle of life has not been previously awakened; and I have a conviction that the same rule holds with the eggs of fish. I have known salmon redds exposed in Winter, by the falling away of the water, to the weather, and frozen throughout, eggs and gravel forming one mass of ice; the young fish would, nevertheless, hatch out at the appointed time. I believe that whether the suspension of animation caused by the frost endured for one day, or one month, or almost any period, the effect would be the same, if thawed in a natural and uniform manner. The frozen ova, however, must not be "broken up by a crowbar." I would propose that a portion of eggs, duly impregnated, or, which is better, taken from the redd with the gravel in which it lay (the contents of a pint pot would stock every river in New Zealand), should be placed in a cavity between two blocks of ice, which would instantly freeze into a solid mass. The simple problem would then be to convey that lump unthawed to its place of destination—not a very difficult matter, I should suppose. That done, let what remains of the block be as once submerged in an appropriate position in a bed of gravel, over which a few inches of water run; and I will wager the expense that in due time the samlets would appear and stock the waters abundantly.

FISH CULTURE IN TENNESSEE.—This State is becoming much interested in fish culture. Prominent among those who are aiding in this work, is Hon. Joseph S. Fowler, of Nashville, who has written a letter to the *Columbia Herald*, from which we make an extract. He says:—

"Since the first settlement of the country, great changes have taken place in our streams. The removal of timber and the cultivation of the land, have affected the waters and also the fish. Some of our finest food fishes, as the black bass, spawn about the time our Spring freshets bring down from the ploughed lands large quantities of earthy matter which settles on the young spawn in quantities greater than the parent fish can clear off, burying the spawn entirely. Animals of kinds which flourish in a state of nature, meet with many casualties in a state of civilization. Our intelligence and care must provide against such injurious consequences as follow changes introduced by us.

The people will also sustain a prudent, efficient and judicious system for the propagation and protection of fish.

There are but few States in the Union that enjoy greater advantages so far as fresh water is considered. The Tennessee is fed from a vast extent of surface by numerous streams furnishing a body of water that would cover many hundreds of square miles of land abounding in nourishment for our own fish. To care for this domain and have it devoted to useful purposes is at once the duty of the State. I trust then that the next Legislature will make such provisions as the experience of the times and the practice of other States warrant. The results of intelligent care for fish have proved so satisfactory in many of our States that there can be no doubt of its advantage."

TROUTDALE FISH FARM.—We lately had the pleasure of visiting this fishery, one of the oldest and best conducted in the country. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Musconetcong, near Bloomsbury, N. J., in the midst of a fine farming country whose high rolling lands and pure cold springs are a guarantee of the perfect healthfulness of the location. The site was originally selected by Mr. Thaddeus Norris, the well known author of "The American Angler," but was afterwards sold to the late Dr. J. H. Slack, who extended the grounds devoted to the ponds, and beautified them.

The hatching house is long enough to do the work of the fish commissioners of New Jersey, as well as that of the farm, and the past season has turned out many thousand California salmon, from eggs presented by the United States Commission, as well as the salmon trout for the State, without at all interfering with the hatching of 225,000 brook trout. Since the death of its talented owner, nearly a year ago, it has been successfully managed by Mrs. Slack. The ponds are well stocked, and the fish appear healthy and well cared for. Attached to the hatching house is a boiler where food is cooked, principally the heads and lights of beef; they are then put into a chopper run by water power and brought to the requisite fineness. The cooking renders much food available that would otherwise be wasted, but as to the comparative amount of nutriment as contained in cooked and uncooked food, we are not prepared to give an opinion, never having seen it thoroughly tested side by side. It seems to be conceded that cooked food is best for cattle, but that is vegetable matter, and reasoning from analogy is not always sound.

There are nine ponds in fine condition and beautifully arranged, and it was with a feeling of regret that we learned that the failing health of Mrs. Slack would compel her to give up their care, if not to sell her elegant residence and abandon the work of fish culture altogether.—*Live Stock Journal*.

[Why doesn't New Jersey purchase it for a State Hatching House?—Ed.]

TROUT AS VEGETARIANS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Mr. Hale, of this town, to whom I sold, before going abroad, my trout farm, has succeeded in solving a problem in trout culture which, it seems to me, is of the greatest importance. His trout are fed, and have been for some months, upon bread made of Indian corn. He adds to the meal a little sugar or molasses of the cheapest sort, and the trout eat the bread thus prepared with as much avidity as they do chopped liver or

RUTLAND, Vt., August 19th, 1875.

other animal food. More than this, they are in good condition; they thrive well—though they do not grow quite so rapidly as upon a flesh diet—and their flesh is firm and finely flavored. This discovery makes trout culture not only possible in localities where it would not otherwise be practicable, but in all cases more economical. Whether the vegetable diet can be rigidly or uninterruptedly practiced is a matter for further trial. Even if the result shows that a certain quantity of animal food is necessary to the most perfect health and robust development, it is still a fact of the utmost value that trout can be raised on a vegetable diet, and that upon it alone they live and grow and fatten.

Very truly yours,
M. GOLDSMITH,
One of the Fish Commissioners for Vermont.

Natural History.

EDIBLE FISH OF THE PACIFIC.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

SAN FRANCISCO, August, 1875.

As a field for the angler this coast, including California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Columbia, and Alaska, is considered by many good judges as about the best in the world, and the Pacific Ocean probably equals the Atlantic in its variety of edible fish, and excels it in numbers, though I do not think this market comes up to that of New York, Boston, and Baltimore in the quality of the number of good fishes found in the latter cities. We have such an immense abundance of salmon of different species, (the *Salmo gairdneri* being the best,) in all our seas and many of our rivers, that most of our fine ocean fish are almost entirely overlooked, particularly in a great commercial point of view, although the halibut and cod might probably be made nearly equally good for commerce if the same attention were paid to them as to salmon. The ranges of the halibut and true cod are, however, more limited than those of the salmon. The former ranges from Oregon to the Aleutian Islands and to the Behring Sea, the specimens caught weighing from one to 400 pounds. The latter—the cod—the best for commerce, exclusive of the salmon, is found in countless numbers from the coast of Washington Territory to the highest ice floes. Of course we have these fish in plenty in our markets in this city. The majority of the fish here are edible, but some species, such as the sturgeon, etc., are of a coarse, dry, and indigestible character, although none of them can be said to be deleterious in their effects, or poisonous, unless they have become so, which is very rarely the case, from feeding on poisonous substances. Both the sea and fresh water fish are about equal as to their edibility, but the salt water fish are, I believe, considered more nourishing and palatable. Neither should be eaten when out of season, as they are considered the best a short time after spawning, and unfit to be eaten immediately after.

Most of the salt and fresh water fish are brought to our market by Italian and Spanish fishermen, and a few Chinese, who net them mostly, or take them with long lines furnished with a multitude of hooks, in our bay, or at sea outside of what are called "The Heads." They use small smacks, furnished with one large sail, which extends from stern to head, performing the office of both main and foresail. Those which go far out to sea or to the Farallone Islands, about thirty miles, are provided with "fish wells," placed in the centre of the vessels, by which the sea water can flow in and out through a latticed bottom, thus, of course, preserving the fish alive and fresh.

The number of fish are now being fast increased here, as elsewhere, by our State Fish Commissioners and our Acclimatizing Society and other persons, planting and growing many kinds of fish, especially the salmon and trout, in our estuaries, lakes, ponds, creeks, etc., for sporting as well as market purposes, as is now being done in so many parts of the world; indeed, we have now several breeding places, as on the McCloud and Merced Rivers, etc. The supply of fish varies a good deal here according to weather, tides, and ages of the moon, perhaps.

Among the numerous fish that are found on our stalls are the salmon, true codfish, and another variety, rockfish, (a species of sea bass,) smelts, tom cods, sturgeon, halibut, white perch, soles, skates, sheepshead, turbot, green fish, pompano, sardines, kingfish, jewfish, anchovies, sunfish, brook trout, salmon trout, or lake trout, mackerel, herrings, "pike," (a species of carp,) and many others of lesser note. We have at least five species of shellfish valuable for the table—one oyster, (the Eastern do not yet seem to breed here,) two mussels, one cockle, and a soft-shell clam. The oysters are small, not finely flavored, and are not very abundant. We have no lobster, (it is yet doubtful whether the Eastern kind has succeeded here,) but a crayfish or crawfish, or what some call a large prawn (*Palinurus*), very similar to the lobster in size, color, flavor, (though very inferior,) habits and general appearance except that it lacks the large claws. We have plenty of shrimps. Crabs are abundant. The abalone or aulone (*Haliotis*) is found as far north as Point Reyes, and abounds south of Point Conception. It is a large mollusk with one shell, from five to seven inches across; the shells are beautifully iridescent with rainbow colors, and it is now much used in the arts for buttons, sleeve buttons, broaches, knife handles, inlaying, and numerous other ornaments. Many vessels are engaged fishing for them. The finest salmon is from 6 to 10 cents per pound when in plenty, white sea bass are 20 cents, halibut 18 cents, soles 30 cents, kingfish 18 cents, smelts 12½ cents, and pompano, the choicest of all fish here, \$2.50 per pound.

Within these two last years we have had more tom cod, identical with the Eastern frostfish, than smelts in the bay. I often catch forty to fifty tom cod in a morning in four or five hours' time. It is a tender, sweet, and delicate fish for the table, but has no high flavor like the trout, salmon, and halibut. The smelts have come into the bay late this year, but are now being caught at Oakland Long Wharf in plenty, and of large size, averaging about ten inches in length. I sometimes take a great many. They are rather game, but they and tom cod will not content one for sport after trout and salmon fishing.

E. J. HOOPER.

DOMESTICATED WOOD DUCKS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In several answers to inquiries you say the "wood or Summer duck cannot be domesticated." The following persons have had them:—Fred. Mather, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; J. N. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.; Gen. Cus. A. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass. ***

[One of our correspondents made a misstatement of this sort, but it has been more than once corrected in these columns, and the names given of parties possessing tame wood ducks. The latter associate freely with barn-yard fowls.—Ed.]

BALD EAGLE AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DAVENPORT, Mass., August 23d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Friday, August 20th, a bald or gray eagle, (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), alighted on a chimney at the pork packing establishment of J. P. Squires & Co., in Cambridge. A ladder was placed against the chimney and an attempt made by a workman to capture it by throwing a noose over its head. This it adroitly eluded, and, after swooping down upon its assailant, soared away to alight upon the Putnam school house, where it was shot by a citizen. It was evidently a young specimen, and measured five feet from tip to tip of wings.

A. F. GRAY.

TURKEY BUZZARDS.

GRAND MANAN, N. B., August 10th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In looking over your issue of the 14th of January, 1875, I saw a statement that a turkey buzzard had been taken at Calais, Maine, and marked

accidental. For those whom it may interest I beg leave to inform you that three were seen on this island last April, one of which was shot, but unfortunately before I could procure it the party who shot it had cut off its wings, which precluded the possibility of my stuffing and mounting it.

J. T. C. MOSES.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
New York, August 22, 1875. }

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending August 21st, 1875:—

Two Ring Doves, *Turtur risorius*. Presented by Miss Hattie Rosenthal.

Two Night Herons, *Nyctiardea gardeni*. Presented by Mr. H. F. Barrell.

One King Snake, *Ophibolus sayi*. Hab. Gulf States. Presented by Mr. Bernhard Speckels.

One Equine Antelope, *Hippotragus equinus*. Hab. North Africa. The first of the species ever exhibited in this country.

Two Leopards, *Felis leopardus*. Bred in the Menagerie.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

PEACHES.—The city has been flooded with peaches until within the last day or two, when Delaware growers have declined to pick their fruit, the proceeds not paying expenses. During the early part of the week the fruit were selling for 25 cents per basket, and the commission merchants were not receiving back the amounts advanced for freight. Now that the supply has been somewhat reduced and the same quantities are not coming forward, prices have advanced to 75 cents per basket. The grocers and small dealers are the only ones who have made a profit out of the present glut, as consumers, unless they purchase at the markets, are charged the usual prices. Prices, however, must continue low for some time to come. Now is the time to preserve.

TREE PLANTING AGAIN.—The importance of tree planting, and the profit, direct and indirect, realized from it, are topics which cannot be pressed home too strongly or too frequently upon our agricultural communities. We have considered various phases of this subject at different times, but the most practical, and therefore the most useful articles pertaining to the matter we have lately seen are those by Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin, and we present below the substance of his statements:

"Gen. Brisbin gives the history of a ten-acre field of black ash planted for hoop-poles. Where thinned at five years from planting, the poles gathered at the first cutting were worth \$1,620. Two years later the rest of the young trees may be cut and sold for \$4,860. The total yield of the ten acres thus planted would be \$6,480, at the rate of \$725.70 a year for ten acres, or \$92.50 per acre. Land planting in walnut timber will in ten years yield more than if the land had been planted each year in grain; and moreover, a crop of corn or potatoes may be planted between the rows the first and second years with no injury to the young trees, as the walnut strikes a deep root and draws sustenance from the subsoil. Three years from planting, the trees will bear a peck of nuts each, and there are certainly few more delicious nuts than the fruit of the black walnut tree.

"An acre of sugar maples, at twenty-five years of age, will average one foot in diameter and produce 2,000 pounds of sugar annually. When the trees measure twenty inches they will give 60,000 feet of lumber, worth \$2,500, beside a great deal of fuel, and 220 trees will grow on an acre. A lot of chestnut trees planted in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, eleven years ago, is making a better return than the same number of acres in orchard. The hickory is valuable on account of its nut-bearing qualities and its wood. The shelbark is the best for planting, either for wood or fruit. The oak is the most valuable of all trees, and can be readily raised from the seed, which should be gathered in the Fall after the acorns drop. The best month to gather the seed is October, and it should be planted at once, or kept in a cool, moist condition until Spring.

"The cottonwood commends itself to all Western beginners on account of its rapid growth and easy culture. It grows anywhere, and seems to be undying. If one is cut down another springs up from the stump. Gen. Brisbin expresses the opinion that it would grow in almost any of the Eastern States, and as a shade tree for cattle is unsurpassed. The young cuttings are readily obtained from Western nurserymen and cost but a trifle. The cottonwood furnishes better shelter and fuel in a shorter time than any other tree in America. Several acres of these have been known to grow seven feet in one year from the cuttings. A thousand trees can be grown on an acre. The soft maple is improved by cultivation, and at seven years from planting will yield three ten-foot rails, while an acre of soft maple at the end of the same period will yield 3,000 rails. In some sections good land is thrown out of cultivation because there is no timber adjacent whence to get supplies of fuel and fencing."

AMERICAN FRUITS.—Professor Asa Grey said, in a recent address, of the undeveloped fruits of America:

"A few wild fruits may be mentioned which manifestly have great capabilities, that may or may not be developed in the future. The leading instances in my mind, are the persimmon and the pawpaw; not the true pawpaw, of course, which we have in Florida, but the Asia Minor, or Western pawpaw, so called. Both persimmons and pawpaws are freely offering from spontaneous seedlings, incipient choicer varieties to be selected from both fruit when only a few years old, thereby accelerating the fixation of selected varieties into races; and both give fruits of types wholly distinct from any others we possess of temperate climates. He that has not tasted a kaki has no conception of the capabilities of the diospyrus genus. The custard apples of the West Indies give some idea of what might be made of our pawpaw when ameliorated by cultivation and close selection for several generations. I have understood that one of the veteran pomologists of the country, Dr. Kirkland, of Ohio, a good while ago initiated a course

of experiments upon the pawpaw in this regard; it would be well to know with what success, and whether the breeding and selection have been continued through successive generations.

"Our American plums have for many years been in some sort of cultivation and have improved upon the wild forms; but I suppose they have not been systematically attended to. Their exterior liability to black knot and other attacks renders them, for the present, unsuccessful.

"Finally, if promology includes nuts, there is a promising field uncultivated. Our wild chestnuts are sweeter than those of the Old World; it would be well to try whether races might not be developed with the nuts as large as marrons or Spanish chestnuts, and without diminution of flavor. If we were not too easily satisfied with a mere choice between spontaneous hickory nuts, we might have much better and thinner-shelled ones. Varying, as they do, excessively in the thickness of the shell and the size and flavor of the kernel, they are inviting your attention, and promising to reward your care. The pecan is waiting to have the bitter matter between the kernel bred out; the butternuts and black walnuts to have their excess of oil turned into farinaceous and sugary matter, and their shells thinned and smoothed by continued good breeding, when they will much surpass the European walnut."

THE LAND OF HORSES.—The "blue-grass region" appears to be a paradise for horsemen according to the following statement made by the correspondent of an exchange:

"The moment you enter the 'blue-grass region' you hear nothing but horse-talk. The whole section lives upon pedigrees. The stable boys banter pedigrees in a nomenclature of their own. The men utter pedigrees with a volubility like the flowing of a never-ending stream. Even the ladies of polite society will chatter pedigrees, and talk as fluently of sire and dam as if they had received their accomplishments in the precincts of the breeding portions of the stock farm. Everywhere it is horse, mare, filly, foal, gelding. The stables are swarming with them, the streets are alive with them, the fields are dotted with them like the cattle on a thousand hills, and the visitor, even though he came merely to see, has a secretiveness and obstinacy more profound than the mysteries of a Sphinx if he does not buy before he comes away some little equine specimen for which he has no earthly use. There is a certain Free Masonry or brotherly love among the horse dealers of Kentucky. If one dealer has nothing in the horse line to answer your demands he will furnish you with a saddle horse and accompany you for miles around the neighborhood to inspect stock which he is sure will just suit your fancy. Their houses are thrown open to your entertainment. The rarest wine of corn and the freshest of mint, and the richest of Alderney cream and the tenderest of Spring chickens are offered with a princely generosity to feed the flame of your horse fever, which must not be allayed till you have left your money behind you on some of the stock farms. This is the logic of all the attentions and pedigrees and horse enthusiasm, and it is wonderful how the interest is kept up year after year, and how the surplus funds of our wealthy horse-fanciers are poured with an increasing volume, into the coffers of the 'blue-grass region.'"

—Robert Bonner, of New York, has just purchased the seven-year-old trotter, Grafton, from Richard Penniston, of Lexington, Ky. He is by Waxy, dam by Kavanagh's Gray Eagle, and is stated to have made a trial mile at Cleveland in 2:15½. The price is not known, but is said to be \$35,000.

The Kennel.

THE NEWARK BENCH SHOW.—We alluded in our paper last week to the action that has been taken in regard to the holding of a great Bench Show of Dogs in the city of Newark next Fall. Such success has attended each dog show held in this country thus far, (an institution of quite recent date here, although long in vogue in England,) and so rapidly has the interest increased in the matter of breeding and training hunting dogs, that it seemed as though a special effort, if made, might bring out a larger display of dogs and a larger attendance of spectators that has heretofore been known. New Jersey was recommended as a desirable locality for such a show, not only because it is central, but because it has a larger proportion of first-class dogs than any other State of its size. Accordingly an informal meeting was held on the 15th instant at Newark, which was even a greater success than was anticipated.

The meeting was enthusiastic throughout, and the promise for the Fall is even more radiant than Autumn colors. Mr. Jacob Pentz tendered the use of his house, and acted as Chairman of the committee acting on appointments. Many well-known representatives of sporting interests were present, and we give herewith the names of those chosen as the Advisory or Executive Committee:—N. A. Doremus, E. A. Hawes, W. Grummond, Herman Schalk, Theo. Morford, Foreman Taylor, Charles H. Raymond, S. J. Bestor, Burdett Loomis, A. P. Baldwin, William Hughes, F. S. Underhill, Eugene H. Shorb, and Jacob Pentz.

Horace Smith, of the *FOREST AND STREAM*; Fred. G. Skinner, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*; T. C. Banks, of the *Rod and Gun*, and Charles A. Foster, of the *Sportsman*, were appointed a committee to be consulted upon matters regarding premiums, programmes, and advertisements. Upon motion made by one of the committee, N. A. Demorest was unanimously selected to act as Chairman of the meeting, and presided over the parties present with great tact and discretion. Several animated discussions and arguments arose during the evening, but through the urbane but firm management of the Chairman everything progressed in the most harmonious and satisfactory manner. Col. Skinner, of the *Turf*, acted as Secretary. Five hundred dollars were subscribed to be given in special pre-

miums, and as much more subscribed toward the premiums to be given in the regular classes:—

Class First—Comprises list of special premiums to be donated.
Class Second—Setters.
Class Third—Pointers.
Class Fourth—Hounds.
Class Fifth—Spaniels.
Class Sixth—Terriers.
Class Seventh—Miscellaneous.

Upon motion of the Chairman, each one present was invited to give his opinion regarding a name under which the exhibition should be held. After discussion it was decided to hold the same as "The Grand National and International Bench Show."

Upon motion each gentleman was asked to name a friend whom he thought would act toward the advancement of the interests of the exhibition, both pecuniarily and as exhibitors. The following were proposed and elected with enthusiasm and by acclamation:—Messrs. Marcus L. Ward, Jr., W. A. Perry, Jr., William Grummond, Clarence Gould, Herman Schalk, H. Brentno, E. Whitehead, Dr. J. Robinson, E. A. Hawes, A. P. Baldwin, Fred. S. Underhill, James Peck, S. Street, Vine Hedden, E. E. Becks, A. B. Kay, A. Van Volkenburgh, William Knecht, John Poenier, E. A. Green, James Hedden, Thomas Kingston, the brothers Denman, H. Richards, Jr., and A. Parker, all of Newark; C. H. Raymond, of Morris Plains; Theo. Morford, of Newton; J. Foreman Taylor, of Monmouth; George H. Wild, of Red Bank; Thos. M. De Russey and Elmor Stout, of New Brunswick; Al. S. Phillips, of Trenton; Isaac Van Winkle, of Greenville; George M. Hard and John Walley, of Rahway; William Hughes and William Taylor, of Jersey City, all of New Jersey; Burdett Loomis and S. J. Bestor, of Hartford, and Messrs. Hills and Todd, of New Haven, in Connecticut; Messrs. R. Robinson, A. Gubner, E. Orgill, N. Saltus, W. Shipman, and F. S. Massey, all of Brooklyn, L. I.; Eugene H. Shorb, F. Palmer, S. Putnam, F. Colburn, and Joseph Elliott, all of New York City; James Tilley, of Locust Valley, L. I.; George Hayden, Jacksonville, Ill.; John E. Long, Detroit, Mich.; G. D. Saxon, Canton, Ohio; Wm. Clarkson and J. J. Spicer, of Bridgeville, Del.; J. B. Sage, Buffalo, N. Y.; Green Smith, of New York; G. E. Benson, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. Jenkins and John Swain, of Hunting Ridge, Md.; Shirley Harrison, of Brandon, Va., and Shaler Smith, of Missouri.

Upon motion made and carried the President and officers of each sportsman's club in the different States were extended a cordial invitation, and urged to co-operate in making this bench show a success, and also to consider themselves as select honorary members of the committee.

Upon motion made and carried, the meeting adjourned to meet the first day of October, at two P. M., in the Park House, Newark, where suitable rooms will be provided, and arrangements further made as to premiums to be awarded and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to ALL sportsmen from every section to be present at that time.

—Died at River View, near La Grange, Mo., on Friday, August 6th, Grouse and Nell, setters of E. W. Hope, Esq., aged respectively nine and twelve years. Grouse was born upon the estate of T. H. Graham, Esq., of Edmond Castle, Nell upon the estate of Jos. Hope, Esq., of Whooff House, both of the county of Cumberland, England, and both were brought to this country by their late owner. Their death will be mourned by many sportsmen in America, and also by many in the north of England, where their excellent qualities gave them a wide local reputation. Their progeny have been much sought after, and are in the hands of a few gentlemen in that neighborhood, to whom Mr. Hope had given them. Both dogs had failed rapidly for some time previous to their death, which at the last was quite sudden. These dogs accompanied the Irish Team on their Western hunt last year into the Indian Territory, and received much credit for their performances.

The death of these two valuable dogs may have given rise to a statement which we find in the latest *Chicago Field*, to the effect that Mr. Hope had lost his entire kennel by poison maliciously administered. We hope for the credit of our human kind that this is not true, for a man who would kill these dogs wouldn't hesitate at his mother-in-law. We have not been advised of any mortality in Mr. Hope's kennel other than that we have indicated above.

—We are indebted to Mr. W. Milton Farrow, of Newport, R. I., for a fine picture of his setter bitch "Spec." The picture was taken while she was on a staunch point, and shows all the characteristics of a handsome thoroughbred setter.

—We recently had an opportunity of viewing two brace of stylish young, thoroughbred setters, belonging to Mr. J. Von Lengerke, of Hoboken, and of seeing a brace of them in the field. Although Mr. Von L. is quite a young man, it is a rare thing to see an old experienced sportsman handle a brace of dogs more skillfully than he.

IMPORTATION OF VALUABLE SETTERS.—Mr. J. W. Knox, of Pittsburg, has been advised of the shipment to his address of Belton, black-white-and-tan field trial setter dog, by Laverack's Dash, out of sister to celebrated Dan, of Llewellyn's. Belton was bred by Thos. Statter, Esq., Lord Derby's agent. Mr. K. has also purchased from Mr. Llewellyn's kennel, Rifle, by Dan, out of the celebrated Ruby. She comes in help to Llewellyn's Prince, a blue Belton. These importations must make the Knox kennel equal or superior to any west of the mountains. We regret to observe that these and other valuable dogs are generally shipped to this country during the heats of Summer, thus doubling the dangers of acclimation.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

THE VALUE OF DOGS IN ENGLAND

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Philadelphia Press*, writing from London gives an entertaining account of the grand national exhibition of sporting and other dogs held at the Crystal Palace in June, and the prices asked for some of the animals seem marvelously extravagant:—

"Among the bloodhounds the price of the dog called Rival, three years and nine months old, was £500 (\$2,500,) and that of Rolla, one year and eleven months old, 500 guineas. Among the mastiffs, the price of the Champion Turk, owned by the Rev. J. W. Mellor, seven years and three months old, the dog that has won more than thirty first prizes and cups and is of immense size, is £5,000 (\$25,000,) while that of the mastiff named Granby, owned by Mr. A. S. D. Fivas, which won the first medals for 1874 at the Crystal Palace, for the same year at Northampton, and for the year 1873-74 at Portsmouth, an animal nearly as large as a lion, £10,000 or £50,000! The price of the mastiff known as Duchess is £1,000 sterling, while in a list of 171 of the same breed there are four at £1,000, six at £500, two at £300, six at £250, nine at £100, ten at £50, and the remainder varying in price from £20 to £5. Several St. Bernards were held at £2,000 each, and one at £1,000. Of the greyhounds, St. Patrick and Warwick were each held at £5,000, and Lauderdale and two others £1,000. Ten pointers brought £1,000 each, a number £500, and others £100 and £50. Among the setters the writer counted a large number valued at £1,000 each, and one, the property of P. B. Stone, M. D., was labeled £10,000 sterling. He counted six retrievers at £1,000 each, and very many from £500 to £150. Among the Irish water spaniels Mr. N. Morton's Shamrock was held at £1,000, the others at prices ranging from £100 to £50. Six of the spaniels were labeled £1,000 each, two or three £500, and a large variety from £500 to £200. There were two hounds at £500 each. The beagles, not exceeding fifteen inches high, ranged from £100 to £20. There were nearly 200 fox terriers, held at extraordinary rates, at least half a dozen at £1,000, and about twenty at £500. The sheep dogs were also very high, a dozen commanding £1,000 each, and others £500, very few running as low as £20. A Dalmatian, belonging to Mr. R. J. L. Price, known as Crib, nine years old, was held at £10,000 sterling. Another, owned by Miss Julia Barney, called Sancho, three years and five months old, price £600. The bull dogs ranged from £250 to £25. One bull terrier, Young Puss, was held at £1,000 sterling; another, belonging to the same owner, W. Grant Rawes, at the same price. One of the drop-eared blue Skye terriers, named Sam, belonging to Mr. J. W. Berry, was held at £10,000 sterling. There was a Dandy Dinmont terrier, called Toper, price £1,000, and another called Macbeth, price £500. A Yorkshire terrier called Mozart, belonging to Miss H. Alderson, price £1,000. The Bedlington terriers commanded from £100 to £5; of one species called Dachshund, black and tan, three commanded £1,000, and the rest ran from £100 down to £5. One white Pomeranian, only six months old, was valued at £1,000; one pug, owned by Mr. A. Doveton Clark, was held at £10,000, and others at £1,000 and £500."

The annual exhibition of dogs at the Crystal Palace is one of the most attractive of the attractions of that brilliant resort, and well it might be, if only for the novelty of seeing a ten thousand pound label attached to the collar of a pug dog.

THE LAVERACK SYSTEM.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of July 29th, Mr. John M. Taylor has a communication on the "Laverack System of Breeding," in which letter he says "in his humble opinion, it is impossible for anyone to breed pure Laverack setters but Mr. L. himself." From this conclusion I beg to differ, and think that Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Hemming, Mr. Wardlaw Reid, and the various other gentlemen owning Laverack stock, can and do breed just as good Laverack stock as Mr. L. himself. In Mr. L.'s book he says there are several secrets in his breeding that he withholds from the public. Now, as Mr. L. has sold, is selling, and will sell a good many dogs, is it not possible for gentlemen buying them to compare pedigrees and the results of his different inter-crosses so as to get at the system? Can there be any system, where there has been so many generations of dogs sold, that is past finding out? Are not the different traits of his individual dogs so well known that one could follow his judgment in mating? Besides, does Mr. L. produce dogs all alike? I think that there is as much difference in dogs of that breed as in any other. Some are healthier, stronger, and better constituted, and some of us dog men would like to ask Mr. Buckell, Mr. Llewellyn, and others, if "better constituted, better feeders, and harder animals do not exist?" Neither do Mr. Laverack's dogs come truer in color. In neither of the pedigrees published in his work do I find any of the Laveracks liver and white, the color of Pride of the Border. All seem to be black and white, lemon and white, one silver gray, one black gray. In Mr. L.'s work he says: "There is no better test of a pure breed of setters than a perfect uniformity of race—that is, in color, form and coat, and never throwing back to some color and form unknown to the breeder." As Mr. L., in describing the breed, says: "Color black or blue," and in the next paragraph he says, "There is another strain called lemon and white Belton, same breed and blood." It seems as if, with all his care and system, he cannot keep to the original type. There can have been no improvement in the breed for fifty years, or since Mr. L. had it, for in his work he mentions Rev. A. Harrison's Old Moll as one of the three most perfect setters he has ever seen, the other two mentioned being of different blood; so that in all his fifty years of mating and crossing he has not produced one as perfect as one of his original stock. Further than this I do not believe, nor can I find any evidence of Mr. L. being so egotistical as to say that his breed is the best, or that he has been the most successful breeder of setters. In fact he says, "There are doubtless many strains quite as good as my own."

But enough of Mr. Laverack's system. I do not believe it is "past finding out, or when found out, it will produce all setters alike." It will have its good and bad ones like all others. What we all should admire most in Mr. L. is his persistency, when he had a good breed, of sticking to it and keeping it pure for so long a time. I hope he may live long yet to see them work, and get adequate remuneration for the thought and trouble bestowed on them, even if he has not discovered the perpetual system of breeding dogs all alike, same color, equal nose, same disposition to hunt and point, and their various other good qualities.

In conclusion let me call Mr. Taylor's attention to the sale of Laverack setters in the London *Field* of July 17th, where several were sold, the highest priced one being Victress, now owned by "Dogwhip," for which forty guineas was paid. The others sold respectively—one for eleven and one-half guineas, two for ten guineas each, one for seven and a half, and one for six guineas. From the report of the sale of Mr. Hemming's dogs, with the exception of Rock, bought in at one hundred and fifty guineas, no pure Laverack brought over seventeen guineas, and that one was a bitch in pup by the one hundred and fifty guinea Rock. Then, there was to be sold, the 31st or July, the well known kennel of Wardlaw Reid, Esq., including several of the finest Laveracks. So, as

I said in my letter, one could buy plenty of Laveracks of known pedigree outside of Mr. L.'s kennel, and at a much less price than many would suppose. I think that the one who wished to purchase the American Laverack pup for \$300, gold, could do much better at home for much less money, as one can never tell how a pup will turn out.

Hoping that Mr. Taylor may find his Laverack in due season, and that he may turn out a top-sawyer, is the earnest wish of DRY LAND.

GREEN IODIDE OF MERCURY.

WEST TROY, August 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I would like to call the attention of your readers to the necessity of muzzling dogs when using green iodide of mercury for mange. I fear I am a sufferer to the extent of a most valuable pup by Pride of the Border out of Kirby. He had the mange very bad, and I tried for six months to break it up by the use of whale oil, sulphur and turpentine, together with Fowler's solution, without effect. I saw in your paper, also in *Turf, Field and Farm*, a prescription of green iodide of mercury 1 part to 16 of lard. I tried it, and at the same time gave Fowler's solution, and it cured the mange in a week; but the pup, in licking the mercury, became salivated, which caused muscular paralysis. He has not been able to stand for more than a week, and part of the time unable to lift his head from the floor. I have hand-fed him with beef tea and chopped meat, together with stimulants, and I think he is a little better, with but little hope of his recovery, however. He appears to be in no pain, but his ambition will not let him rest. He tries to get up, and after wearying himself out, will lie still and sleep. I pay a boy to watch and take care of him as if he were a human being. The boy's orders are, to sit by him with a duster and keep the flies away, and shift his position occasionally to rest him. I have been giving him in his water say two drops of sulphuric acid to one quart of water. I am well aware of the effects of mercury upon man or beast, but did not suppose, or rather thought, if there was danger in the proportions above, the person giving the prescription would so state, and advise the muzzling of the dog. Sportsmen and others giving these recipes should be more careful, and state the nature of stuff used. Hoping this may be the cause of saving the life of some poor canine, also the grief occasioned by the loss of a valuable dog to some sportsman, who alone can appreciate their valuable qualities, I am, most respectfully yours,

J. H. FITCHET.

[We have no recollection of having recommended green iodide of mercury for mange, as we consider it rather dangerous. Can our correspondent refer us to the date of its publication.—Ed.]

KENNEL PRODUCE—*Maysville, Ky., August 14th, Arnold Burges, Owner.*—Fifteen pups to the Irish bitch, Friend, by Rufus. Four of these were stillborn, but the remainder are lively and doing well; a fine lot—eight bitches and three dogs.

Boston, Aug. 19th, Luther Adams, Owner.—Ten pups to Dora by Pride of the Border, all of which have died, save three dogs and one bitch. They do not appear to be very vigorous.

Brookline, Mass., Aug. 16, F. W. Lawrence, Owner.—Ten pups, six dogs and four bitches, out of the fine blue Belton bitch "Kate," from the kennel of our Field Editor, by the prize setter Flip, winner of the silver pitcher presented by the FOREST AND STREAM to the Springfield Bench Show in April last.

—Fanny, an extra fine American thoroughbred setter bitch, owned by our Field Editor, has recently been served by Mr. C. H. Raymond's famous Laverack setter Pride of the Border. Fanny was sired by Mr. Jas. Morgan's, of Brooklyn, imported setter Brag, and is out of a fine imported bitch, and as she is full sized, stylish, and well-formed, has a superior nose and been well broken, we are anticipating from her and Pride of the Border something altogether extra in the way of fine stock.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.
Salmon, *Salmo salar*.
Maskenonge, *Esox nubilus*.
Weakfish.
Striped Bass.
Kingfish.

Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*.
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.
Black Bass, *Micropterus nigricans*.
Pike, *Esox lucius*.
Pickereel.
Bluefish.
Sheepshead.

[Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The fish market shows but little change since our last week's report, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Frozen Canada salmon are worth 50 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel from the Long Island shore bring 40 cents; fresh mackerel, from Boston, 25 cents each; halibut, 18 to 20 cents per pound; bluefish, from Matha's Vineyard, averaging 8 pounds in weight are worth 8 to 12 cents per pound; striped bass, from Baltimore, 25 cents per pound; blackfish, 15 cents; sea bass, 20 cents; sheepshead, from New Jersey, 30 cents; large weakfish, 12 cents; codfish, 8 cents; soft crabs, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen; green turtle, 15 cents per pound. A few pompano are caught in Gravesend Bay and sell for \$1 per pound.

THE FISHERIES.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending August 19th was 56—33 from Georges, 9 from the Banks, and 14 from mackereling. Amount of Georges cod brought in, 300,000 pounds; halibut, 40,000 pounds. Bank cod, 550,000 pounds; halibut, 140,000 pounds. Mackerel still continue very scarce, the receipts the past week being only about 800 barrels. Several of the shore fleet, having become tired of their poor luck, have sailed for the bay, where the prospect is said to be more encouraging. It looks now as if the season's catch would be the smallest for many years.

During the season ending August 1st, 1875, 113,990 barrels or 31,000,000 menhaden fish, were taken on the Connecticut shore, from which 3,100 tons of guano and 93,000 of oil were made. The guano brings from \$10 to \$12 per ton, and the oil from 34 to 38 cents a gallon. The Connecticut shore furnishes about one-fifth of the supply from the New England and Long Island district.

A lobster was recently shipped from Eastport which weighed nineteen pounds, and measured three feet five inches in length, the claws being eighteen inches long and eight inches across.

Capt. Samuel P. Cook, of Tiverton, an old fisherman, estimates that one thousand tons of tautog perished last Winter between Gay Head and Block Island, and ascribes the present scarcity of this fish to the intense cold at that time.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Aug. 21st.*

DELAWARE.—*Dover, Aug. 24*.—One of the best sporting places to be found along the western shore of Delaware Bay is Kitts Hammock, kept by John K. Norris, who dispenses daily fish; oysters, crabs, terrapins, &c., at a weekly charge of \$8. To reach the place take the Delaware Railway from Philadelphia to Dover, not forgetting to call upon our friend William C. Fountain, of the Capitol Hotel, who is a fine caterer and obliging landlord. Weakfish (called trout here), take crab bait eagerly now, and as many as fifty to one hundred are taken on a tide to a single line, to say nothing of an occasional bluefish, or dog fish. J. E. D.

HORNBEAM FOR RODS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Some weeks ago "Woodup" wrote in praise of hornbeam for rods, and I heartily agree with him, having used it for many years. I think, however, that he errs when he describes the desirable species as the tupelo. This tree, the American hornbeam, and the hop hornbeam, are often spoken of, general as the hornbeam, and all have local names, as iron wood, betel wood, etc. (See Emerson on the Trees of Massachusetts.) I have tried all these woods, and have found the hop hornbeam all that is described by your correspondent; but the American hornbeam, as well as the tupelo, seemed to me wanting in the requisite qualities for rods. Though they don't "set" permanently, they want tenacity to prevent their getting out of shape every time they are called upon. I am more inclined to think that "Woodup" meant to refer to the hop hornbeam and not to the tupelo, from his stating that the late Chester Harding used the latter wood. I have fished many days, in times gone by, with Mr. H., and together with him have made rods in the intervals of rainy days, and know that the wood he used and so much admired was the hop hornbeam. I still have a fly rod which he and I made twenty years ago, and it is now as straight as on the day it was made. With rods of this wood I have removed from their native element almost everything, from salmon to bull heads and snapping turtles, and don't remember ever breaking a joint. I send you by express two pieces, the last of a lot which I got from Chateaugay Lake in 1857, through the late Luther Ellis, who was an excellent fisherman, as well as an enthusiastic admirer of this wood. They will make tips which bear abuse without flinching, and I beg you to note its fibre and elasticity. Some eight or ten years ago I gave Mr. Seth Green, who was not familiar with the wood, a fly rod made of it after his own pattern. He wrote a letter to the *Spirit of the Times* praising highly the wood and rod, and either in that letter or in a private letter to me, I forget which, pronounced it the best wooden rod he had ever used. He was addicted then, and perhaps is now, to split bamboo. RUFUS.

[We appreciate most highly the valued gift of our correspondent, and shall place the pieces in the hands of the best artificer we know of to manufacture into tips. Wood so well seasoned as eighteen years have made this, must give a good account of itself; but we fear the test will have to be deferred until next Spring. One of these tips we shall fit to an eight ounce split bamboo joint, that we may compare its efficacy with the bamboo tip; the other to an Orvis wooden rod, the gift also of the maker.—Ed.]

SALMON FISHING EAST AND WEST—HOW THEY TAKE THEM IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A constant reader of your valuable paper, I have been much interested in the reports published of salmon fishing in the British Provinces. From the accounts given, the sports there must be attended with unpleasant circumstances, if not actual hardships, such as great heat, attacks of insect life, remoteness from the conveniences and comforts of civilized life, etc. Doubtless many persons who like the sport are unable or dislike to encounter these difficulties. For the benefit of such, and of your readers generally, I herewith give some information of salmon fishing to be had in California at various seasons of the year.

The first run of salmon is found in the mouths of the numerous small rivers and creeks that flow into the Pacific Ocean from the coast range of mountains from Carmel River, near Monterey, north to the boundaries of Oregon. The grilse make their appearance about the middle of October, followed in November by the adult fish. These remain at tide water, waiting for the rise caused by the heavy rains of December, which enables them to reach their spawning beds at the heads of the streams. While in tide water the fish will bite freely at bait, spoon, and frequently flies. The coast salmon are said to be a distinct variety from those spawning in the Sacramento River and its tributaries, and return to the ocean in March and April. With these salmon comes a large species of trout, known here as salmon trout, which have similar habits, and return to the sea about the same time. This last fish is long, round, and comparatively slender, with a small head, and ranging as high as seventeen pounds in weight. One of these weighing only eight pounds, caught in good condition last Spring, measured 32½ inches in length. Any salmon of the same length would weigh from twenty to thirty pounds. I am thus particular, as some parties here claim the fish as a variety of salmon instead of a trout.

The first run of Sacramento salmon arrive in San Francisco about the first of January. They remain within the influences of tide water until April and May, when the waters of the river having cleared, from the ending of the rains, they proceed to the Upper Sacramento and its tributaries to spawn. A second run of salmon comes in from sea in May, and goes up the Sacramento without remaining in the bay. These fish ascending the river are found in July and August in the vicinity of Mount Shasta in pools, awaiting their time to spawn, and can then be caught with hook and line. During the months of January, February, March, and a portion of April last, salmon were caught in the bay and rivers in unusual numbers, the cause of which I will explain further on. In these months at least ten thousand were caught by hook and line from the railroad pier at Oakland, three miles from this city. An unknown number, but probably half as many more, were taken at other points around the bay. These fish ranged from one to fifteen pounds each. The sport being a new one, and prosecuted mostly by novices with insufficient tackle and from a pier fifteen feet above the water, the largest fish were almost always lost after being hooked. When you consider that the hooks were on single and generally inferior gut, on lines attached to stiff bamboo rods without reels, scores of fishes, almost elbowing each other, with open piling beneath them coated with mussels, you will readily understand that only the smaller fish were likely to be taken.

As before stated, the number of salmon in the bay was unusually large during the present year. This came from the close season in 1873 (the first we ever had) from August 1st to November 1st, and the putting into the McCloud River the same year of 400,000 young salmon, artificially hatched out by U. S. Fish Commissioner Livingston Stone, under an arrangement made with our Fish Commissioners, Messrs. Redding, Throckmorton and Farwell. The Spring run of adult salmon in the Sacramento also was the largest known for many years to professional fishermen, fish weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds, at times in the city market selling from a quarter to half a dollar each.

The coming season for salmon in our bay promises to be much more favorable than the last, owing to a second close season in 1874, and to one million fish having been hatched out and placed in the McCloud River by Commissioner Stone. Visitors from the Atlantic States will, therefore, find good fishing in San Francisco Bay during the coming Winter. The climate has no greater severity than white frosts at night,

with generally sunny days. There are no flies to annoy, and the fishing can be done at a distance of about three miles from Hotels in San Francisco, or Oakland, without any of the discomforts which are common in the British Provinces. In the coast ranges in Autumn, and on the Sacramento River in Summer, fishing can be had with all the comforts of the older agricultural States. HORACE D. DUNN.

ANGLING IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Black's Pond, four miles from Frankfort, covers a space of eleven acres, and rises almost to the dignity of a lake. Its principal product is a hybrid perch weighing less than a half pound, of dark gray color, rather squarely built and very strong, but not wary. Immense numbers of silver perch of small size are also taken at certain seasons. A few weighing as much as three pounds have been hooked, but these are rare, as are also large bass. Last year a bass weighing four and a half pounds was landed by a gentleman from this city. Small minnows are used for silver perch and bass, and the soft or "peeler" crayfish for the lake perch. I have seen as many as a thousand silver perch taken from this pond in one afternoon. It has been a favorite resort for many years, but I have never heard of any effort to stock it with fine fish, though it is fed by strong and tireless springs.

At Versailles, the county seat of Woodford, about twelve miles from Frankfort, a successful attempt has been made at propagating trout, though the stock has been killed several times by malicious persons, who have thrown unslaked lime in the pools. I have seen brook trout more than twelve inches long grown in these pools. A popular fallacy is that they cannot exist in limestone streams, but this experiment ought to remove such an idea. I do not know what effect the forty days of rain will have on our Fall fishing, but I believe it will work to great disadvantage. The advance and recession of the waters will destroy large numbers of the small fish by leaving them in the shallows, where they seek refuge from the currents, and by carrying them out to the uncharitable Ohio and Mississippi.

We have here a minnow which I have never seen in any other part of the world, and my experience is that it is more inviting to the small game fish, salmon, bass and silver perch than any other. We call it a "steel back," because of its resemblance to the popular minnow of that name, but it is not of that genus; on the contrary, it resembles the brook trout much more. It is generally found in the most secluded creeks, in shady pools, and under masses of flags, lilies and rhododendron. It has on its side a crimson stripe like the spots of the trout, a dark blue streak on its back, and a grayish white underneath. It has microscopic scales, like those of the brook trout, and is full of life and activity. To my mind a fish who would refuse him deserves to be netted or trapped, if that species of barbarous retribution is ever justifiable in any country.

Immense quantities of blue and yellow catfish—a common market article—are taken here by regular fishermen, some of them weighing as much as 100 pounds. They are cut into steaks and sold as other coarse fish in the East. I will give you my experience with the pike in Red River if you care for an article of that kind, and maybe I can furnish you some deer and bear statistics from last Winter's experience in the mountains, but I am more of a rod than a ramrod. TROUT.

[We should be pleased to hear frequently from our correspondent.—Ed.]

TROUTING IN MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS, August 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The morning of July 21st found your correspondent in company with three friends seated in the comfortable cars of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad en route for the trout streams of Northern Michigan. A ride through the pine forests and lively villages for a distance of one hundred and thirty miles found us shaking hands with our old friend mine host Dawdy, of the Dawdy House, at Mayfield, Traverse county, who knows just how to keep a hotel. Next morning after a good night's rest and breakfast on trout we started for our camping ground on the Boardman River, a distance of about ten miles, by team. We took this route, as we preferred camping out, still it is not necessary, as good fishing can be had one mile from Mayfield, on East Creek. Pitching our tent we struck water for trout, and on emptying our baskets in the evening, found that three of us could muster one hundred as handsome fish as are rarely seen together. Our total catch in five days was four hundred and eighty-eight, not to mention one grayling. Northern Michigan being now well supplied with hotel and railroad conveniences must for some time be the favorite resort for sportsmen, as good fishing for trout and bass can always be had, and for the gunner deer and partridges are quite abundant. The Boardman River was stocked by the State Fish Commissioners in the Spring of 1874 with 10,000 land-locked salmon, and this season several have been taken with a fly from six to seven inches in length. They will in a short time make fine sport for the experts with the rod and fly. VALLEY CITY.

THIS HOOK OR THAT.

NEW YORK, August 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A recent article in your paper touches upon "This Fly or That." I tie my own salmon flies, and have experienced the necessity of harmoniously selected colors as well as the predominating subdued or more gaudy tints that the nature of the water of the different rivers require; but of greater importance is "This Hook or That." It is one part of the play to "get fast" on a salmon, but quite another to successfully lead the fish to the gaff. With some years' experience I decide in favor of the "Limerick bend" as most effective, being a fair hooker, and generally brings its game home. Next stands the "O'Shaughnessy" with its one objection—the point stands inward toward the shank slightly too much, consequently not so certain a hooker, but when fast the *Salmo salar* may prepare to leave its pool. Lastly comes the "sprout or sprout" round bend. This hook would rank with me as first, and the acme of perfection for flies. We be to the salmon that rises in even a playful mood with no intent; if not in the mouth it is very liable to fasten on him "foul," but the objections overbalance its good qualities. They can be easily remedied if the manufacturer will listen to practical experience. They are made too stout of metal, and, although perfectly tempered, yet in cutting the barb the material is in many cases so weakened in the small size hooks that a twenty or twenty-five pound salmon bids you good by after a short struggle. I have lost many heavy fish with this hook, and it is rather tantalizing after thirty or fifty minutes' experienced exertion, the fish nearly exhausted, making its death throes in shallow water, almost within reach of the gaff, to draw home your fly minus the barb and your silvery prize that you had every reason to expect slowly, (and with every symptom of a victory over,) wending its way to its usual haunts. No more sproats for me until the fault be remedied, after which I use no other. NOVICE.

WARREN, Penn., August 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am directed to inform you that a number of gentlemen, residents of the borough of Warren, Penn., and vicinity, met last week to form a club, to be called the Warren Sportsmen's Club. Its leading purposes are the preservation of game and certain varieties of fish, the advocacy of proper game laws, the enforcement of such laws when passed, and the promotion of healthy public sentiment in relation thereto. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Myron Waters; Vice President, F. H. Rockwell; Secretary, E. Cowan; Treasurer, Robert Dennison; Counsel, H. E. Brown; Executive Committee, E. B. Eldred, C. A. Bradman, A. J. Rockwell.

By publishing this you will greatly oblige the readers of the *FOREST AND STREAM* in this section. Truly yours, E. C.

Rational Pastimes.

SCOTTISH GAMES AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Quaker City was all astir on the 16th over the seventeenth annual celebration of Scotch games by the Caledonian Club of that city. The members of the club and a considerable number of visitors met at the club room at an early hour in the morning. Many of them were in full Highland costume. After a short march through some of the principal streets the cars were taken at the depot on Ninth and Green streets, and the entire body of Caledonians, along with several thousand spectators, proceeded to Schuetzen Park, near East Falls. The parade appeared to create a considerable amount of interest, and in the early part of the afternoon not less than eight thousand people were present on the ground. The names of the successful competitors and the feats they accomplished are detailed in the following prize list:—

Putting the Light Stone—First, W. Robertson, 41 ft. 2 in.; second, John Anderson, 40 ft. 6½ in.; third, Hugh McKinnon, 40 ft.

Standing High Jump—First, Alex. McKay, 9 ft. 11 in.; second, John Greenan, 9 ft. 8½ in.; third, J. S. Crossley, 9 ft. 4½ in.

Throwing Heavy Hammer—First, Hugh McKinnon, 101 ft. 6½ in.; second, H. McKay, 100 ft. 11 in.; third, John Anderson, 94 ft.

Running Jump—First, J. S. Crossley, 19 ft. 11 in.; second, A. C. Reid, 19 ft. 6 in.; third, John Maloney, 19 feet.

Putting the Heavy Stone—First, John Anderson, 34 ft. 2 in.; second, Hugh McKinnon, 33 ft.; third, W. Robertson, 35 ft. 10 in.

Short Race (150 yards)—First, John Maloney; second, J. S. Crossley; third, Wm. Barnes.

Short Race (boys under 14 years)—First, John Spotty; second, John Bunn; third, Thomas Somerville.

Throwing the Light Hammer—First, H. McKinnon, 115 ft. 2 in.; second, A. McKay, 113 ft. 7 in.; third, John Anderson, 105 ft. 6 in.

Broadsword Dance—First, James Kennedy; second, John West; third, L. D. Robertson.

Running High Leap—First, John West, 5 ft. 10 in.; second, W. Robertson, 5 ft. 9 in.; third, Crossley and Elder, 5 ft. 8 in. (tie.)

Hi ch and Kick—First, A. C. Reid, 8 ft. 5 in.; second, Wm. Elder, 8 ft. 3 in.; third, John Maloney, 8 ft. 3 in. (tie.)

Running Hop, Step and Jump—First, John Maloney, 40 ft.; second, C. Rae, 39 ft. 5 in.; third, A. McKay, 37 ft. 3 in.

Tossing the Caber—First, H. McKinnon, 36 ft. 2 in.; second, A. McKay, 35 ft. 3 in.; third, W. Robertson, 34 ft. 3 in.

Highland Fling—First, James Kennedy; second, James McLaren; third, L. D. Robertson.

Long Race (one mile)—First, Ed. Wilson; second, James Freeman; third, Wm. Coates.

Vaulting with the Pole—First, J. S. Crossley and Wm. Robertson, 10 ft. 6½ in. (tie); third, Wm. Elder, 9 ft. 10 in.

Sack Race (over hurdles 18 in. high)—First, W. Robertson; second, J. S. Crossley; third, Colin Rae.

Standing High Leap—First, Wm. Elder, 4 ft. 10 in.; second, John Greenan, 4 ft. 9 in.; third, John Maloney, 4 ft. 8 in.

Hurdle Race (boys under 14)—First, Harvey Lynch; second, James Bunn; third, John Spotty.

Hurdle Race (300 yards)—First, John Maloney; second, J. S. Crossley; third, A. C. Reid.

Quoits—First, Fred. Emerick; second, John Elliott; third, Robt. Millar.

Best Dressed Highlander—William B. Smith.

GAMES IN BROOKLYN.—The ninth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Caledonian club took place at Myrtle Avenue Park on the 18th and 19th August, occupying the unusual time of two days. The weather was decidedly unfavorable, and detracted considerably from the success that might otherwise have attached to the exhibition, although we question the policy of again trying to keep up the interest in the sports for such length of time. In order to occupy fully the two days the intervals between the games were necessarily made very lengthy and wearisome. The first day's sport was sadly marred by the rain, but Thursday was delightful, and the spectators numbered about five thousand. The athletes present included most of the men who are considered adepts in this branch of athletics. Their names and the record of distances are detailed in the prize list, as follows:—

Most Appropriately Dressed Athlete—1st, John West; 2d, G. K. Gilluly.

Putting the Heavy Stone (21 pounds)—1st, John Anderson, 35 ft. 3½ in.; 2d, W. Robertson, 33 ft. 3½ in.; 3d, H. McKinnon, 32 ft. 5 in.

Standing Jump—1st, J. T. Crossley, 9 ft. 6½ in.; 2d, Andrew Rennie, 9 ft. 6 in.; 3d, W. Robertson, 9 ft. 6 in.

Short Race—1st, J. T. Crossley; 2d, A. C. Reid; 3d, W. Robertson.

Boys' Highland Fling—Only competitor, James S. Knox.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—1st, G. T. Addison, 38 ft. 4½ in.; 2d, John T. Crossley, 38 ft. 3 in.; 3d, Wm. Robertson, 36 ft. 7 in.

Boys' Short Race—1st, Robt. J. Forfar; 2d, Charles Pollock; 3d, E. P. Edgar.

Hitch and Kick—1st, A. C. Reid, 9 ft.; 2d, John West, 8 ft. 9 in.; 3d, G. T. Addison, 8 ft. 3 in.

Throwing Heavy Hammer—1st, Hugh McKinnon, 88 ft. 8½ in.; 2d, John Anderson, 84 ft.; 3d, W. Robertson, 75 ft. 9½ in.

Walking Match (one mile)—1st, John Henderson; 2d, W. J. Hume.

Old Men's Race (over 50 years of age)—1st, James Faulkner; 2d, S. N. McAdam; 3d, Colin Campbell.

Broadsword Dance—1st, J. W. Adams; 2d, James Kennedy; 3d, Wm. Summers.

Running High Leap—1st, Wm. Robertson, 5 ft. 2 in.; 2d, J. T. Crossley, 5 ft. 1 in.; 3d, John West, 5 ft.

Wheelbarrow Race—1st, Robert Forfar; 2d, A. McIntosh Talmie; 3d, Jas. Archibson.

Hurdle Race—1st, J. S. Crossley; 2d, A. C. Reid; 3d, Wm. Robertson.

SECOND DAY.

Putting Light Stone—1st, J. Anderson, 43 ft. 4 in.; 2d, W. Robertson, 39 ft. 7 in.; Hugh McKinnon, 39 ft. 5 in.

Running Jump—J. T. Crossley, 19 ft. 9 in.; Andrew Lennie, 18 ft. 8 in.; A. C. Reid, 18 ft. 6 in.

Long Race—1st, J. T. Crossley; 2d, Andrew Rennie.

Reel Dancing—1st, James McLaren; 2d, Wm. Robertson.

Three-Legged Race—1st, Wm. Robertson and Andrew Rennie; 2d, J. T. Crossley and James McLaren; 3d, A. C. Reid and Wm. Dunmore.

Tossing the Caber—1st, Hugh McKinnon, 38 ft. 7 in.; 2d, A. McKay, 36 ft. 6 in.; 3d, Wm. Robertson.

Egg Race—1st, J. T. Crossley; 2d, W. J. Hume; 3d, Andrew Rennie.

Throwing the 56 lb. weight—1st, H. McKinnon, 22 ft. 4 in.; 2d, A. McKay, 21 ft.; 3d, Wm. Laird, 19 ft. 8 in.

One Mile Race—1st, W. J. Hume; 2d, Maxwell E. More; 3d, H. Faulkner.

Hurdle Race (Boys)—1st, R. J. Forfar; 2d, C. Pollock; 3d, E. P. Edgar.

Vaulting with Pole—1st, J. T. Crossley 9 ft. 9 in.; 2d, W. Robertson, 9 ft. 6 in.; 3d, F. Duke, 9 ft.

Throwing the Light Hammer—1st, H. Kinnon, 106 ft. 2 in.; 2d, A. McKay, 103 ft. 4 in.; 3d, John Anderson, 100 ft. 1 in.

Highland Fling—1st, James McLaren; 2d, James Aitchison; 3d, John West.

Standing High Leap—1st, J. T. Crossley, 4 ft. 3 in.; 2d, J. McMillan, 4 ft. 2 in.; 3d, John West, 4 ft. 1 in.

Sack Race over hurdles—1st, W. Robertson; 2d, J. T. Crossley; 3d, P. Ried.

GAMES AT WASHINGTON.—The clubs of Waverly and Baltimore have been sufferers by the rain, and to these may be added that of the Washington, D. C., club. Nothing but a fine day was wanting to make the third annual gathering a grand success. Many other cities sent representatives, including Fall River, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. The clansmen turned out in large numbers, and the pipers were playing their best. The ground—Seventh street Park—had been prepared and decorated, and a very general interest was manifested in the gathering. When the first part of the games had been carried through and the athletes were enjoying an intermission the rain came on, and with the exception of those detailed below, the games on the programme were abandoned.

PRIZE LIST.

Putting the Heavy stone—1st, A. McKay, 32 ft 6 in.; 2nd, Robert Cameron, 28 ft 7 in.

Putting the Light Stone—1st, A. McKay, 37 ft 8 in.; 2nd, R. Cameron, 32 ft 9 in.

Running Long Jump—1st, John Maloney, 16 ft 10 in.; 2nd, Henry Elder, 16 ft 5 in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—1st, J. T. Maloney, 38 ft 3 in.; 2nd, A. McKay, 36 ft 6 in.

Standing Jump—1st, A. McKay, 9 ft 7 in.; 2nd, William Elder, 9 ft 1 in.

Short Race—(150 yards)—1st, J. T. Maloney; 2nd, H. Elder.

Tossing the Caber—1st, A. McKay, 41 ft 5 in.; 2d, R. Cameron, 39 ft 9 in.

Throwing Heavy Hammer—1st, A. McKay, 90 ft 3 in.; 2d, R. Cameron, 78 ft 2 in.

Throwing Light Hammer—1st, A. McKay, 117 ft; 2d, R. Cameron, 97 ft 7 in.

Three-legged Race—1st, Maloney and Elder; 2d, Cameron and McKay.

Highland Fling—1st, J. D. Robertson; 2d, John McGregor.

Sword Dance—1st, L. D. Robertson; 2d, John McGregor.

Quits—1st, George Anderson; 2d, James Kelley.

The dances were performed in the pavilion. A feature of the afternoon was a feat performance by Mr. John T. Maloney, of Fall River, Mass., who jumped into and out of 150 barrels consecutively. He was greatly applauded for the exhibition in a style so peculiar of his strength and skill. In spite of the rain, this and other feats which could be performed under cover, amused the spectators, who were very generally satisfied with the day's sport.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—The Fall meeting of this association will be held on the 4th of October, and competitors are expected from all parts of this country and Canada. The grounds at Mott Haven are being enlarged, the running track having been extended to one-fifth of a mile in length and twenty feet in width. A grand stand, capable of holding 1,000 persons, and a capacious two-story club house, are being erected. Information regarding entries, etc., can be obtained by addressing the secretary, P. O. Box 387.

CRICKET.

PATERSON VS. PROSPECT PARK.—The return game between these clubs was played at Paterson Aug. 17th before quite a crowd of spectators, including quite a number of ladies. The Brooklyn party found a picked eleven made up against them, all of course, members of the Paterson club, including Lemon, the professional of the St. George club of last season; Brewster, the professional of the Staten Island club, together with McDougal, Greig, and Gilbert, of the Manhattan. This was too strong a combination for the Park team and they succumbed as will be seen by the appended score.—Prospect Park, 1st innings, 44; second, 33; total, 77. Paterson, 1st innings, 38; second, 40; total, 78.

SYRACUSE, August 19th.—A cricket match was played here to-day between Central Canada and Central New York. Central New Yorks never having played together before were no match for the experienced Kanucks. But one inning was played by each on account of the weather, though the New Yorkers commenced their second inning. Score, Canada, one inning, 137; Central New York, first inning, 33; second, 42.

—The Boston Red Stocking eleven, base ball champions, played an eleven of the St. James Cricket Club on Aug. 20th, in St. Louis, the Boston team winning in one inning, with 34 runs to spare.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 17.—The Crickets, of Binghamton, and the Stars, of this city, played a match game on the grounds of the latter club to-day. Owing to the Stars' inability to get together their regular nine, they were badly defeated. The following is the score:—

Innings.

Crickets.....0 0 7 2 0 0 6 0 2—11
Stars.....0 3 0 7 0 0 0 0 0—10

Passed balls—Crickets, 4; Stars, 4. First base on errors—Crickets, 8; Stars, 7. Left on base—Crickets, 6; Stars, 7.

Umpire—Henry Wheeler, of Binghamton. Time of game—2 hours 25 minutes.

—In the Lynn tournament the Graftons won the first prize, defeating the Live Oaks by 4 to 2. The Live Oaks have beaten the T. B.'s and Beacons and have been beaten by

the Lowells and Graftons, and therefore stand tie with the Lowells, two won and two lost. The T. B.'s have been defeated by the Lowells, Graftons and Live Oaks, and gain one from the Beacons by the failure of the latter to appear Saturday.

The following are the scores of some of the best amateur games played since our last issue:—

August 16—Grafton vs. Lowell, at Lynn, Mass.....6 to 3	
August 16—Astor vs. Red Hook of Brooklyn, at Jersey City, 6 to 5	
August 17—Lowell vs. T. B. of Bridgeport, at Lynn, Mass. 3 to 1	
August 17—Resolute vs. Star, of Newark, at Waverly.....5 to 1	
August 17—Alaska vs. Arlington, at Melrose.....5 to 3	
August 17—Philadelphia vs. Burlington, at Burlington.....7 to 4	
August 18—Olympic of Paterson vs. Burlington, at Burlington.....7 to 5	
August 18—Staten Island vs. Athletic of New York.....9 to 4	
August 19—Live Oak vs. Beacon, at Lynn, Mass.....8 to 1	
August 19—Quickstep vs. Mystic, at Manhattanville, 11 in. 8 to 7	
August 19—Grafton vs. T. B. of Bridgeport, at Lynn.....9 to 3	
August 19—Frontier vs. Americus, at Prospect Park.....9 to 3	
August 21—Active vs. Hamond, at Bracklen, Mass.....7 to 4	
August 21—King Phillip vs. Rollston, at Fitchburg.....5 to 4	
August 21—Staten Island vs. Concord, at S. I., 11 in.....8 to 7	
August 21—Resolute vs. Tuttle & Bailey, at Waverly.....6 to 3	
August 21—Grafton vs. Live Oak, at Lynn.....4 to 2	
August 21—Expert vs. National of Washington, at Harrisburg, 10 innings.....8 to 7	
August 21—Astor vs. Battery, at Jersey City.....9 to 0	

—A pretty game was played in Rochester on the 18th between the crack nine of that city and Crickets, of Binghamton, the former winning by 6 to 2.

—The game is rapidly spreading in Canada. The New Havens go over the border next week, and other noted clubs will give the Dominions a call this September.

—One of the best amateur games played in Philadelphia this season was the match of Aug. 14th between the amateur Experts and the Philadelphia professionals, the score of which is appended:—

EXPERT.					PHILADELPHIA.				
R.	LB.	P.O.	A.		R.	LB.	P.O.	A.	
Jackson, s.....1	1	2	0	0	Murnan, 2d b.....0	0	4	1	2
Quinton, c.....0	0	6	0	0	McMullin, p.....0	2	1	0	2
Blackburn, 2d b.....1	2	4	5	0	Ady, r.....0	1	0	0	0
Myers, 1st b.....0	3	8	0	0	Meyette, 3d b.....2	1	2	0	0
Dixon, 3d b.....0	1	3	0	0	Fulmer, s.....1	1	1	3	0
F. Hunter, l f.....1	1	1	1	0	Malone 1st b.....0	2	7	0	0
Harbridge, c f.....1	0	1	0	0	Snyder, c.....1	4	9	2	0
Householder, r f.....1	2	2	1	0	Schaefer, c f.....0	1	3	0	0
Carigan, p.....0	1	1	3	0	Treacy, l f.....0	2	0	1	0
Totals.....5	11	27	13		Totals.....4	13	27	9	

Innings.

Expert.....0 1 0 0 4 0 0 3 0—5
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0—4

—On Aug. 20, the Hartford Amateurs and the Tuxis club, of Unionville, had a good game together, ending with the appended score:—

Amateur.....0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Tuxis.....0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—4

Umpire, Mr. Brown of Unionville; earned runs, none.

THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The games played in the arena since our last issue have not been as numerous as they should have been, but some few games have been played, as the record below shows:—

Aug. 16—Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....5 to 2	
Aug. 16—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....3 to 1	
Aug. 17—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....8 to 4	
Aug. 18—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....14 to 6	
Aug. 18—Philadelphia vs. New Haven, at Philadelphia.....3 to 2	
Aug. 19—Philadelphia vs. Hartford, at Philadelphia.....5 to 1	
Aug. 19—Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....2 to 1	
Aug. 20—Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....2 to 0	
Aug. 21—St. Louis vs. Boston, at St. Louis.....5 to 3	
Aug. 21—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....7 to 3	
Aug. 23—Chicago vs. Boston, at Chicago.....13 to 11	
Aug. 23—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....3 to 2	

It will be seen that while the Athletics have won every game they have played out West—four up to Aug. 23—the Reds have lost two out of three. In the defeats sustained by the Reds they were minus the services of Spaulding, their pitcher. While also being out of his position. The full record up to Aug. 23, is as follows:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	Red Stocking.	James W.
Boston.....	1	5	5	6	4	5	6	4	1	39
Athletic.....	1	1	2	5	6	3	4	2	6	34
Hartford.....	0	2	1	3	2	5	7	9	3	33
St. Louis.....	2	1	2	1	4	3	5	2	2	24
Philadelphia.....	0	1	3	2	1	4	5	1	1	21
Chicago.....	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	20
Mutual.....	0	1	3	0	4	3	1	3	2	20
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Red Stockings.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Games Lost.....	6	11	18	19	24	21	25	31	13	198

—Tournaments are all the rage at present in base-ball circles, the committee men of fairs finding that it pays well to add a base-ball tourney to their attractions. The tourney at Lynn has paid well, being marked by some very close contests. The latest announcement is of a tourney to be held early in September at Lowell, Mass., at which purses amounting to \$1,000 cash are to be contested for.

New Publications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IRISH RIFLEMEN IN AMERICA. By Major Arthur Blennerhassett Leech. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York. Price \$2.

Coincident with the arrival home of the American Rifle Team comes opportunely Major Leech's book descriptive of his visit to America last year, which we shall be pleased to review at length soon.

WILD SCENES AND WILD HUNTERS. By C. W. Webber. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.

Mr. Webber is already favorably known to the lover of wild Western sports and scenes as the author of "The Hunter Naturalist" and "Old Hicks the Guide." His present work contains sketches and portraits of Audubon, Wilson, and Boone, as well as stories of wild border life and stirring adventures by flood and field, and in hunting all the larger game of our continent. Nor are the hunting descriptions confined to America; going to the old world the writer describes the killing of elephants, lions, giraffes, and the game of South Africa generally. The book will be found entertaining in the long Winter evenings when rod and gun are consigned to rack and closet.

A SUMMER IN NORWAY. By John Dean Caton, LL. D., Chief Justice of the State of Illinois. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, and D. Appleton & Co., New York.

It is but recently that we published more than a column of extracts from the advance sheets of Judge Caton's book, so that little now remains for us to do but to announce its issue from the press, and to inform our readers that the bulk of the work amply verifies the samples we have already laid before them. The information concerning Nor-

way, its fauna, and the manners and customs of the people is all fresh, seen with the eyes of a keen observer, and described by a practiced pen in a plain and readable manner. We can heartily recommend the book as one of the most interesting works of travel with which we have met.

The *Aquatic Monthly* for August contains a record of the yachting and boating events of the season, and the extent and reliability of its reports render it a valuable repository of information relating to aquatic pastimes. August Bretano, 39 Union Square.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. A. H., Boston, Mass.—For information relative to Allagash route, address E. J. Thompson, 17 Market street, Lynn, Mass.

G. W. M., Augusta, Me.—What is the best work on taxidermy, where can it be obtained, and for what price? Ans. "Field Ornithology," published in Boston; price \$2.75. We can send it.

H. T. T., Tecumseh, Neb.—Please tell me whose make of a revolver you consider the best. I want to get one and want the best. I think about 32-100 is large enough? Ans. Smith & Wesson, .32.

R. T. M., New Haven.—Where can I get decoy ducks, and at what price per dozen? Ans. At H. C. Squires, 1 Courtlandt street, city; price \$10 to \$16.

COMING.—The best greenheart rods that we know of in this country are manufactured by J. B. Crook, 50 Fulton street, New York, and Dinee Scribner, St. John, New Brunswick.

F. DINGELDER, New York.—Please inform me if there is good duck shooting in season at South Oyster Bay, and at Canarsie Bay, L. I., and to whom must I apply? Ans. Duck shooting is only fair at these places. You will find a plenty of good baymen at each place.

A READER, Brattleboro, Vt.—Where can a pair of light shoes suitable for wading, and something that will not soften on the bottoms by standing in water several hours, be obtained? Ans. Frank Good, Manchester, N. H., has the wading shoes you need.

D. H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.—Are Colt's navy revolvers of the old style alterable so that fixed ammunition or cartridges can be used, and if so, by whom, and where? Ans. Yes; send to George Hayden, gunsmith, 143 Fulton street, New York.

E. L. V., New York.—Please inform me if there is good trout fishing in Pennsylvania; where, and how late fly-fishing is allowed by law? Ans? Our paper informed you last week that trout fishing in Pennsylvania ended 15th August.

G. B., Alton, Ill., F. B. F., Paris, Ont., L. W., Farmington, Ill., and many others.—We have discovered another lot of the combined sun dial and compass, which we can furnish you, or any of our friends who may desire them, upon receipt of price, \$1 each.

T. M. C., Lockhaven, Pa.—Please inform me whether the Ward-Burton gun will be ready for the market this season, and what has caused the delay? Mr. Burton informs us that he can fix no date at which his guns will be put upon the market, but probably in the Fall.

PAWPAW.—Our correspondent can get the book he wants ("The Settler's Guide") by writing to Hon. Dennis Egan, Tallahassee, Fla., enclosing twelve cents postage, and if he will send his name to Geo. J. Alden, New Smyrna, Fla., he will send him his pamphlet, which is now in press.

G. S. B., Washington, D. C.—Do you know anything about the guns made by Field, of London, Eng., are they good, and what do they sell for? Also any other particulars in regard to these guns. Ans. We can not learn of any gun maker in London by the name of Field. Dealers in guns frequently have their names engraved on guns which they sell.

H. A. F., Delevan, Ill.—Can you inform me as to the reputation of breech loading shot guns made by Chas. Green, of Rochester, N. Y.? Is't his reputation good in New York State? Can you tell me where I can procure all the rules for trap shooting, both English and American? Ans. We have never seen any of the guns you allude to, and know nothing of their reputation in the State. From E. S. Harris, No. 177 Broadway, you can get a pamphlet containing rules for trap and pigeon shooting.

JACOB.—Please inform me what a trawl is, technically speaking. I see it often used in FOREST AND STREAM? Ans. A trawl is a line 200 yards long or more, stretched across the mouth of a bay, between two buoys. At about every six feet there will be a wooden float, from which is suspended a short line, at the end of which is a hook kept down by a sinker and baited with a small live fish. In this manner hardly a fish can enter the bay to feed without being caught, and the slaughter becomes wholesale. Besides a great many are mutilated and killed that are not caught.

GUNNER, W. Farmington, Me.—Will you please inform a few of us who are beginners, but not yet able to sport a costly Remington or Sharp rifle, in regard to proper distance, size of target, etc., to be used in practice with a Stevens or Wesson skeleton stock rifle, 15 inch barrels, calibre, 22 and 32. Of course with these weapons we do not expect any long range work; but are they serviceable for practice, and what ought they to do? Ans. Send to J. S. Conlin, No. 930 Broadway, for some of his Creedmoor targets reduced to scale for 25 yards. Also his ready measurement targets; price \$1.50 per 100.

OSCAR, Hants Falls.—Where, in Maryland or Virginia, can our party of two or three find first-class duck shooting this Fall, with good private board and attendance? We prefer some place not visited by the general crowd of shooters. Please give me the address of some party who can accommodate us and who you can recommend. Ans. Address Capt. James Scott, Ocean House, Green Run Beach, Worcester county, Md., or Littleton Dennis, Snow Hill, Md. They can inform you. There is always good duck shooting on the Havre de Grace flats and Gunpowder River, Md., and at Chincoteague Island, Va. Take steamer from Newtown.

S. S. W., Washington.—I have a setter about eight months old. He has some kind of disease similar to the mange. He breaks out in boils. From the first appearance they seem to be hard and then turn to sores, especially on his knees, which seem to have some five or six on each. I have tried several remedies, and lastly coal oil, but they don't seem to do any good. Will you please inform me what is best to do for him? I often wash him with soap and water. Would it be advisable to break him in with a tame bird? When about three months old he would point it, but now he will trail it up and watch it, instead of pointing. Ans. Give your young setter a few doses of flour of sulphur and plenty of exercise. Feed with boiled rice, corn, or oatmeal. It very often proves injurious to a young setter or pointer to practice him much on a tame bird, as it accustoms him to use his eyes instead of his nose.

ANOMY, New York.—Will you please explain why in pigeon matches the best shots frequently get no prize? For instance: A and B each shoot ten birds, E and D each kill nine birds, and E gets eight pigeons. A and B shoot off their tie and A takes first prize. Then, instead of, as one would naturally suppose, B taking second prize, his two inferiors—C and D—proceed to shoot for second prize, while the third prize goes to E without further palaver. Under this system it might happen that a duffer, who shot no birds at all, would carry off a second or third prize from half a dozen good shots, who had killed all their birds. Why is this thing thus? Ans. We cannot imagine upon what principle of equity such rules as you allude to in trap shooting for prizes can be made. It is easy to see that very indifferent shooting may be rewarded, while crack shooting gets nothing. In our opinion such a rule is entirely wrong. In fact we can see how a shooter may win a second or third prize surely by making a bad shot. For instance: Suppose six shooters are shooting for two prizes, \$200 for best shot, \$100 for second best, at say ten birds each. The first five shooting kill ten birds each. Then, all the sixth man shooting has to do in order to win the \$100, is to make bad shooting. Should such things be?



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOCTRINATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, August 26th.—Racing at Monmouth Park, N. J. Trotting at Springfield and Lawrence, Mass., Portland, Me., Wilkesbarre, Penn. Simcoe, Canada. International Amateur Regatta, Saratoga. Base ball—Philadelphia vs. Doer, at Philadelphia; Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Keystone vs. Active, at Reading, Penn.

FRIDAY, August 27th.—Trotting at Springfield and Lawrence, Mass., Cynthiana, Ky., Big Rapids, Mich. Base ball—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.

SATURDAY, August 28th.—Racing at Monmouth Park, N. J. Trotting at Osage, Iowa, Cynthiana, Ky. Base ball—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago, J. B. Doer vs. Media, at Media, Penn., Riverton vs. North Philadelphia, at Philadelphia. Creedmoor—Contest for Remington Diamond Badge.

MONDAY, August 30th.—Base ball—Keystone vs. Archer, at Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, August 31st.—Trotting at Hartford, Conn., Dover, N. H., St. Albans, Vt., Jamestown, Penn., Aurora, Ill. National Amateur regatta, Troy, N. Y. Ontario Rifle Association meeting, Ontario, Canada. Base ball—Resolute vs. Burlington, at Waverly, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, September 1st.—Trotting at Hartford, Conn., Dover, N. H., St. Albans, Vt., Kenosha, Wis., Battle Creek, Mich., Florence, Ky. National Amateur regatta, Troy, N. Y.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.—Our entry upon the fifth volume of FOREST AND STREAM has evoked many valued complimentary notices from our newspaper contemporaries which it would please us to acknowledge separately if it were possible. Their opinion seems unanimous that it is "one of the very best of weekly papers," and for this expression we thank them all. From the editor of the St. Augustine Press, who is also editor of the New York Pathfinder, we have received a private letter, which our vanity prompts us to publish. It is all about ourself, and runs in this wise:—

LONG BRANCH, August, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In glancing over the index of your last volume some idea of the completeness and worth of your valuable paper is plainly discovered. Not only one individual or one State has been benefited by the publication of the FOREST AND STREAM, but thousands personally and the States universally. Its a requisite in every household, and a fit companion for either the user of the gun or rod. Its manifest interest in our national games and sports is a noteworthy feature of every issue. We have watched with interest the progress of this journal, and, considering the times when its managers chose to inaugurate it, and the dullness of business generally, we say they have worked a young miracle, and established in a short space of time the best sporting journal in this country. Its managers never lacked capital or exertions to place it favorably before the public; and to-day it is widely circulated and known throughout this country and Europe. We cannot correctly predict its ultimate attainings, but feel justified and assured when we foretell a wonderful and glorious success for the young institution.

FOREST AND STREAM AT THE CENTENNIAL.

"We would respectfully suggest to the management [of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia] that the sportsmen of the United States, a numerous and influential class, would be highly gratified if some provision were made for the exhibition in close juxtaposition—in order that comparisons may be more easily made—of the guns, weapons, fixed ammunition, and, indeed, all the paraphernalia used in the sports of the field, whether by land or water, of each of the peoples represented at the Centennial. We can see no good reason why one of the numerous halls in the main building should not be devoted exclusively to this purpose, and be converted into a museum for the display of weapons and implements used in the pursuit of 'fur, fin and feather;' and if it is done, we will venture the prediction that it will prove one of the most popular features of the exhibition."—*Turf, Field and Farm*, Aug. 20th.

"Sport, like every other human occupation, has its place in the Centennial, and we hope that some means will be devised for worthily presenting our National Sportsmen to the great gathering of the nations."—*Rod and Gun*, Aug. 14th.

Our contemporaries will doubtless be gratified to know that the proprietors of FOREST AND STREAM took this matter in hand at the very inception of the Centennial Exhibition, and as long ago as last February had engaged space in the building to cover 1,200 square feet. There anything that comes within our province will be welcome to a place, whether old relics or new inventions, things useful or ornamental, boats, guns, rods, dog collars, camp utensils, life preservers, bear traps, snow shoes, lariats, wigwams, buckskin suits, wampum belts, portable stoves, Indian scalps, pelts and horns, jack lamps, moccasins, tents, rubber goods, stable furniture, rare birds and animals, fruits and plants, trolling tackle, bats and balls, billiard tables, aquariums, and cartridge belts. Last month we arranged also for space outside of the building, adjoining our interior allotment, where we hope to have a genuine camp in the forest with a running stream—shelter tents, a veritable Indian birch wigwam, canoes, etc., etc. Every department will be complete, and genuine Indians and trappers have already been engaged to superintend each one. A great many friends to whom we privately communicated our plans have promised contributions, and when all are perfected we will lay them before our readers, whose co-operation, as well as our contemporaries, we shall cordially invite.

PORTABLE BOATS.

A DOZEN years ago the Indian birch canoe was practically the only portable boat known in this country or elsewhere. Its use was limited to the Indians and a few whites who lived as they lived, by fishing and hunting. The uncertainties of the chase made their life nomadic, and their canoes were so constructed as to meet their requirements fully. Weighing but thirty to fifty pounds they could be easily carried upon the back for long distances from water to water, while the materials for their repair were always at hand as nature provided—a few splits of white cedar, a few sheets of birch bark, cedar roots to sew them together, and the gum of the spruce to make them water-tight. What could be more perfect in construction or adaptation? Other canoes, called dug-outs, made of logs, were much in vogue at the South, and used elsewhere, but they were ponderous affairs, the lightest of them, and by no means portable in the true acceptance of the word. It was not until the influx of sportsmen into the Adirondacks, which succeeded the establishment of Pol Smith's and Martin's hostleries there, that strictly portable boats came into requisition. In that vast wilderness the thoroughfares are chiefly water-courses connecting together, or merely separated by narrow strips of land requiring portages. The sportsmen who went there in pursuit of game and fish often traveled long distances; hence the demand arose for a craft that could be carried easily, as well as carry. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the invention that grew out of the necessity of the circumstances was the very perfect and beautiful Adirondack boat which we have all admired and so much enjoyed. The lightest of them are intended for two persons only with their camp stuff; but heavier ones will carry three, and they are not so heavy (eighty pounds,) but that a stout guide will carry them three miles without frequent rests. Nevertheless, swift, light, staunch, and graceful as they are, they do not seem to have entirely filled the bill. What we require is a craft that will not encumber, one that will carry a heavy load, that will have speed, that will not leak with the first abrasion, or founder with the first thump on her bottom. She must be of light draught to traverse shallow streams, and stiff, to stand the flaws and seas of the deep open lakes. If we admit that the Adirondack boat combines all these, still, she is not compact enough. She cannot be folded into a small package and toted about like a valise. This seems to be the great desideratum sought for now in a strictly portable boat.

Some few years ago, two types of canoes were invented which combine all the essentials of a strictly "traveling boat," one known as the Rob Roy canoe, invented by Mr. McGregor, and the other as the Nautilus, by W. Baden Powell. These have been fully described in a series of papers published in Vol. II. of this journal. They do not, however, fully meet our requirements. One at least, (the Rob Roy,) will carry but a single person, while both are better adapted to a continuous line of water courses than to a broken country where they must be carried over many portages of miles in length. Something different is still required at least for general forest service in this country. With the rapidly increasing interest in fishing and the chase which has especially marked the past two years, and is still growing apace, the demand for a suitable boat becomes constantly more imperative; and to meet this

requisition a dozen builders are taxing their ingenuity. Whether any one will ever succeed in attaining the great desideratum may well be questioned, because the service required of these boats must vary in accordance with the fluvial geography of the localities where they are to be used. To make ourselves clearly understood, it will be well to indicate briefly the general features of the several styles of boats that we have personally examined, to show wherein they meet the various conditions of service to be required of them.

The Adirondack Boat.—This is a round bottom, lap streak cedar boat, fourteen to eighteen feet in length, (we speak of portable sizes,) accommodating two or three persons with their camp outfit. They are stiff and safe and possibly the best suited of any to that particular region. We can suggest no change. For ourselves, we should prefer a bass wood, or cedar canoe, as being of lighter draught and easier to navigate through grass or winding, overgrown streams; but in the Adirondacks a large proportion of the visitors are ladies, and very few of either sex are accustomed to canoes, which are easily upset. A sectional boat would, on the whole, be of no advantage here. Price \$60 and upwards.

Bond's Sectional Boat.—This is made with iron sides and wooden bottom, with an air chamber amidships. It is constructed in two sections of eight feet each, which can be unjointed, and one-half of the boat set in the other. It is evident that wherever a wagon can go, this boat can be hauled with facility. It is not easy to carry on the back, as it does not balance well. In a country much broken by lakes and streams, where only short portages have to be made, we see no advantage that the sectional boat has over an entire boat. Its advantages, however, are obvious where long transshipments are to be made by rail or otherwise. It is flat-bottomed and can run in shoal water, and being of iron is less vulnerable to snags and rocks than other boats. Built at Cleveland, Ohio, by Thos. E. Bond; price \$60.

Waters' Paper Canoe.—This is an improved Nautilus canoe, made by Waters & Son, of Troy; price \$100 to \$125. The body is made of tough linen paper about one-sixth of an inch thick; length fourteen to sixteen feet, depth amidships eight and one-half inches. It has a canvas deck which buttons at the sides. Weight fifty to sixty pounds. It has ample accommodations for camp stuff, but carries only one person. Objection has been made that the material (paper) would soon become soft and destructible, but the long voyages of months and miles made in this craft wholly controvert this. They will stand any kind of a sea.

The Rushton Boat is made at Canton, N. Y. This is a round bottom lap streak cedar or oak boat, with much more sheer and bearings than the Adirondack boat, and much lighter, as they are made to weigh as little as thirty pounds, and therefore very desirable for a single person in an inland lake country. Lightness being indispensable to a portable boat, this boat certainly meets this requirement more than any other. It is best adapted for a single person, but will accommodate two. Length, eleven to thirteen feet; weight, thirty to fifty-five pounds.

The English Canoe.—This is a bass wood canoe made by Wm. English, of Peterboro, Canada, and like the Gordon canoe, more nearly approaches the Indian birch canoe in shape and character than any other craft afloat, but is much stronger, stiffer and faster. It is made of thin boards laid upon ribs two inches apart so neatly that the seams cannot be detected on the outside. Length fourteen to eighteen feet, weight about sixty pounds, and will carry three persons and their baggage with ease. It is in all respects equal to the Adirondack boat, and is much more easily managed and handled by one who understands them, and is of lighter draught and easier to carry over a portage. They are not easily fractured, as bass wood is very tough. They can be fitted with a small sprit sail. Price \$25.

The Gordon Canoe is like the English canoe in all respects except its shape. It is, if anything, perhaps a little more cranky, but is preferred by many experts. It is made by Thomas Gordon, at Lakefield, Peterborough, Canada.

The Herald Canoe is made at Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, Canada, by Hutchinson & Co. Its material is white cedar. It has no ribs, and is so constructed that it resembles a dug-out canoe, both inside and out. Instead of ribs it has transverse strips of cedar jointed neatly, constituting the frame of the canoe, and upon which similar boards are laid lengthwise. Price, weight, and dimensions similar to the above.

Hegeman's Folding Boat.—All of the above named are entire boats, excepting Bond's, and portable only as to weight. Ingenious men have lately been contriving some kind of a craft that would serve all the purposes of a practicable boat, and still be portable as to weight and compact as to dimensions. To invent a machine that one can carry like a valise, or stow in his trunk, which, arriving at his destination, shall be speedily convertible into a freighting or sporting boat, seems to be the problem of the hour. Of course the lightest material must be employed, and this seems to be canvas. To make a light, jointed frame of sufficient strength to keep the canvas shell in proper shape, and sustain the weight of its load, is what is wanted. Hegeman's boat does all this. Its frame is a marvel of braces and joints that shut up like a carpenter's rule folding with it the canvas into a complete parallelogram whose weight is not more than forty pounds. This boat is not sinkable; it will sustain a dozen men easily. It is a good boat for many purposes, and can be bought at prices ranging from \$80 to \$100.

Colvin's Ampersand Boat.—Notwithstanding the compactness, lightness, and portability of Hegeman's boat, there are places so inaccessible, either by their great distance or their rugged character when reached, that it will not pay to carry thither a boat that weighs even so little as forty pounds. In wilderness fastnesses of this kind, which explorers alone might be induced to penetrate, all that is required is some temporary makeshift, such, for instance, as the craft of which the Indians of our western plains sometimes use to cross swollen rivers that are not fordable. This is merely a bull's hide stretched upon a framework of cottonwood. It will not be expected that boats of this character make first-class race boats. Nevertheless, we find that Colvin's canvas boat, which is made on similar principles, has considerable speed, as well as staunchness and capacity, and possesses that invaluable quality of lightness. *It weighs only ten pounds.* Its frame is cut in the forest on demand, and fitted to the waterproof canvas. The gunwale is made fast by leathern thongs or points. It is only the shell that is carried. Made by R. A. Scott, Albany.

Berthon's Self Folding Boat.—This is now on exhibition at Paris. It is the invention of Rev. E. L. Berthon, of Romsey, Hampshire, England, and differs from all others. It claims to combine the necessary elements of the life-boat with the advantage of being folded up to one-tenth of its size and again opened and set up in half a minute. The ribs are longitudinal, joined at the bow and stern by strong linkage. When the boat is closed up the ribs close in parallel lines, and when open they are raised into position by the use of braces, and the proper form of the boat is maintained by these braces, the flooring, seats, &c. The sides are of very strong canvas and India rubber compartments, inclosing a continuous air chamber. The exhibitor offers these boats for yachting as well as for higher uses, and from the price of 75 francs to that of 1,250, as marked on the largest shown, which is fully equipped with mast and sail. Captain Nares took several on shore with his late British Arctic expedition, for the contingencies of which they must be found useful.

From an examination of the subject it does not seem difficult to make a portable boat. The trouble is to select just what is nearest adapted to immediate or prospective requirements. What will do for one set of circumstances and situations, will not do for another. One's judgment must be used in the selection.

FISH PICTURES.—Wakeman Holberton, the artist, is at Wood's Hole with the United States Fish Commission making studies of fish, Prof. Baird having very kindly offered him the use of his tanks and the hospitalities of the place, so that he has every facility for prosecuting his favorite vocation. Mr. Holberton deserves great credit for his painstaking. No fish looks like itself after it has been even a few minutes out of the water, and fish portraits, to be accurate, must be taken on the spot. What, for instance, can surpass the iridescent beauty of the weakfish when first taken from the water, glowing with sparkle of a sunshower and the glory of the rainbow! and yet how quickly its beauty vanishes, even before it dies. None but an angler can appreciate the difference between a fish painted in life and in death. One is animate and the other inanimate. Mr. Holberton is both an angler and an artist.

COLORADO GOLD SPECIMENS.—Our correspondent from Western Colorado, whose letter will be found in another column, however heterodox his opinion may be on scientific trout-fishing, seems, judging from the specimens of the ore we have seen, to be sound in his judgment and estimate of the rich mining district he has visited. The formation of these mines is somewhat peculiar. It is neither granite nor limestone, but a kind of honey-comb and partially decomposed quartz. The quartz carries free gold, much of it visible to the naked eye, easily mined and treated. When sufficient capital and enterprise enter the district marvellous results are anticipated. Very little silver is found in the district, but gold bearing quartz crops out in all directions, and in places it stands up in vast pillars fifty feet high.

LONG ISLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—This society, recently organized, bids fair to make its mark as one of the most successful associations of its kind in the country. Great preparations are being made for the grandest display of fancy and hunting dogs ever held in America. The society will offer an extensive premium list for the best display of poultry, pigeons, birds, flowers, deer, and in fact every kind of pet and fancy stock that will add to the attractiveness of the display. The committee have secured one of the largest buildings in Brooklyn, the skating rink, and will exhibit the first week in December. Address Thomas Smith, Secretary, Stoney Brook, L. I.

—The remains of Grimwood, the companion of Donaldson in the ill-fated balloon, have been fully recognized by relatives and friends, and have been taken to Bristol, near Chicago, for interment. Grimwood's body was picked up on the shore of Lake Michigan.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that Postmaster James, of this city, is on the whole, the best official who has filled that position in the last decade. Several instances of official effort requiring much care and shrewdness have come within our knowledge within two years past that enable us to fully endorse the above expression of approval, so far as our personal experience goes.

The Rifle.

RECEPTION TO THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.—Late on Saturday afternoon, the steamer City of Berlin, having on board the victorious rifle team who have so distinguished themselves at Dollymount and Wimbledon, was signalled as being outside of Sandy Hook. The steamer Nelson J. Hopkins having on board General Shaler, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, Col. Geo. W. Wingate, Hon. D. W. Judd, Messrs. A. Alford and J. T. B. Collins, of the joint committee of reception appointed by the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, together with a large party of distinguished guests, had previously started down the bay to meet the incoming steamer. Meeting the City of Berlin the Hopkins steamed alongside amid the greatest enthusiasm, and with continued cheers and firing of guns accompanied the larger steamer to the anchorage at the Quarantine grounds. Here the members of the team and their friends were taken on board the Hopkins and brought to the city. It being dark the steamer was decorated with Chinese lanterns, and fireworks were let off in profusion. On the trip up the bay the party were assembled on the after deck, and addressed by General Shaler in a speech of welcome, in which he recapitulated the performances of the team abroad and stated the programme which had been arranged for their reception. Colonel Gildersleeve, who was received with cheers, responded and thanked the committee for the warmth of their reception and concluded by saying:—

"It is with the greatest pride and pleasure that I am able to state to you that during the whole time of our absence, which has occupied nearly a period of three months, this body of riflemen have assembled at different times, have associated together from day to day, and at night also, constantly, under every condition and under all circumstances. We have been in this acquaintance individual contestants for matches, and shooters in the team, and during all this period not one unkind word, I think, has been exchanged among any of us, and the best of feeling has existed at all times. Every man has been, at all times and under all circumstances, willing to make personal sacrifice for the general good. All have been equally entitled to regard, and we separate with great regret. We have advised together on all occasions, we have had this good feeling on all occasions, and each one of the team is justly awarded an equal proportion in the honor which we have achieved. We are very much obliged to you, ladies and gentlemen, and at a future time we shall thank you in better terms.

A speech was also made by Alderman Purroy, after which a collation was served. Arrived at the Battery, the members of the team were placed in carriages and driven to their respective homes.

On Monday the team was formally received in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, by Mayor Wickham. They rendezvoused at the Hoffman House in the morning and proceeded from there to the Hotel Brunswick, and thence to City Hall. An immense crowd had assembled to welcome them, and after being individually introduced to the Mayor in his office, the whole party proceeded to the Governor's Room, where his Honor formally welcomed them in the following speech:—

COL. GILDERSLEEVE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE TEAM:—In behalf of the City of New York, I give you a cordial greeting and welcome home. Every Summer now finds in Europe a great number of Americans, distinguished for personal qualities and in every walk and avocation of life. But upon none of them has this year been bestowed half the attention accorded to you, and I am sure none have better deserved it. Originally selected after competition between those among us who have specially cultivated the use of the rifle at long ranges, and because only of the excellence of each of you in that single art, you have so acquitted yourselves as to have come home victors indeed, in many trials of skill with the riflemen heretofore the most renowned in the world. And that is a matter of national interest. Excellence in this art of yours largely contributes to the security of the country against a public enemy. * * * By warm-hearted Ireland, and by more deliberate England, you have been regarded as what we are very proud and happy to consider you—as representative Americans—displaying not merely the American's skill in every art which he zealously pursues, but amid the excitement and allurements which surrounded you, displaying also the very best American self-control, nerve, courtesy—in two words, American manhood; again gentlemen, I give you a most cordial welcome home.

Col. Gildersleeve replied as follows:—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:—I should do great injustice to the members of the American Rifle Team, for whom I have the honor to speak, did I fail to acknowledge that we feel much flattered by the compliment you have paid us this day. To you, Sir, especially do we feel grateful for your attendance here in person to welcome us; you, Sir, the distinguished representative of this great Metropolis. For the very kind terms in which you have been pleased to address us I beg you, Sir, to accept our most sincere thanks. We also acknowledge our obligations to the Common Council for tendering us this magnificent room in which to receive our many friends. They are apparently legion. We left with some friends; we have returned apparently with many. Here, in this room containing the pictures of so many distinguished men, I should not be at a loss in speaking to you; I should be inspired with words equal to the occasion. While we admire the room, while we admire the paintings, while we admire the history and the records of these distinguished men, I am very sorry that I don't feel such inspiration as I would like to. The great enterprise of the newspapers of the present day has left us very little to say for ourselves, or of the many excellent people we met while abroad, of the many kindnesses we there received, of the great hospitality we enjoyed, or of the unbounded welcome which the Irish gave us. [Applause.] From one end of Ireland to the other our reception was a complete triumph, and you have already heard it all. We can only assure you to-day, Mr. Mayor

and gentlemen, that whatever has been written cannot convey to you any adequate idea of the warm and earnest welcome which Ireland gave us. * * * Of our visit abroad I can only say that the fact that what we said and what we did and the manner in which we were able to conduct ourselves was satisfactory to you is most gratifying to us. That no act of ours reflected any discredit upon the United States Government was a source of great congratulation to us as we journeyed home. We endeavored from first to last to make everything abroad or at home secondary to the good name of our native land. [Applause.] That we succeeded in doing this is a source of great gratification, and that you, one and all, are so ready to acknowledge it, increases the pride we feel in our success. I can only say in conclusion, Mr. Mayor, what I said at the beginning, that you have our warmest thanks. We are glad to be among our friends, and we are glad that you enjoy the victories and the pleasures we participated in as well as we enjoyed them ourselves. [Applause.]

Short speeches were also made by each member of the team and Alderman Cole. During the reception, the procession was forming in the park, and after taking leave of the Mayor and Aldermen the team entered their carriages, and with the Twelfth Regiment formed around them as an escort proceeded up Broadway in the following order:—

Col. John Ward, Twelfth Regiment National Guard, commanding brigade.
Aids. Col. Clifford, A. H. Bartlett, of the Governor's Staff, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, of the Ninth Regiment, and Major Taylor, of the Twelfth Regiment.
Ninth Regiment.
Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and officers of the National Guard.
Twelfth Regiment.
National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club.
American Off-hand Rifle Club.
New York City Schutzen Corps.

Along the line of march the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. At the Army and Navy Club Colonel Gildersleeve was called upon for another speech, to which he responded amid hearty cheers.

In the evening a reception was held at Gilmore's Concert Garden (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) where more speeches were made, and the same enthusiastic reception awarded the returned victors. On the whole, the reception awarded the riflemen was a well earned tribute to their skill and self-restraint in upholding the reputation of their country abroad, and was as warm as they could have looked for.

The Brooklyn *Union* says that Gen. Dakin attributes the victory at Dollymount, in great measure to the splendid organization of the team. They helped each other throughout, while the Irish shot almost independent of one another. As to the reception in Ireland, it was an ovation from the moment they put their foot on the soil, till they left it. The railroads, steamers, hotels, theatres, and every other place of amusement were open to them without cost. He never saw so many American flags in his life as were thrown out in Dublin in honor of the team. The compliment paid by Trinity College would always be remembered by the team. "It was sumptuous, grand."

The reception of the team at Wimbledon, although not so demonstrative as at Dublin and Belfast, was warm and hearty. There were many jolly fellows there, and numerous crack shots too, many of whom were introduced to the team. As to the team not being allowed to shoot for the "Elcho Shield," they knew from the first they would not, and the impression which had got abroad in America that the team were snubbed in this matter was quite erroneous. The Canadians had never been allowed to shoot for it, or in a match side by side with the three teams, therefore the Americans did not expect to be admitted. Nothing but the most warm and cordial friendship existed between the Americans and English during the meeting at Wimbledon. From what General Dakin could learn at the camp the Americans were much admired and the British were evidently on their mettle. It is proposed to send a picked team of twelve men to America next year to compete in the grand international contest.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee of the above association have adopted the following new rules:—

Any rifle club or association, organized and having its headquarters within twenty-five miles of the Creedmoor range, may become a member of the National Rifle Association upon the payment of \$50 per annum to the association.

Such application shall constitute all members of such association or club members of the National Rifle Association, and entitle them to all the privileges of the association, or any member thereof and each club shall be entitled to the publication, free of cost, in each annual report of the National Rifle Association of the roll of its officers and members for that year, and the scores made in the matches at its principal annual meeting; and shall be entitled to receive copies of all reports, programmes and circulars issued by the National Rifle Association during such year; and shall be entitled to refer to the Board of Directors of the latter any questions in relation to rifle practice which the society or managing committee of such affiliating association or club may deem it expedient to so refer for final decision.

Every association or club so affiliating shall be required in its rules concerning rifle practice, size and shape of targets, value of shots and limitations as to arms, sights, and pull of trigger to conform to the rules of the National Rifle Association.

Application for affiliation must be accompanied with a check for the annual affiliation, a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the affiliating society and a roll call of its officers and members.

The American Rifle Association has changed its third class targets to conform to those of the National Rifle Association. This is a wise measure, and one that should be followed by all new rifle organizations throughout the country. Uniformity is essential to success, and the only way in which the proper results can be obtained is by a strict adherence to the rules of the National Association.

Under the system of application adopted by the National Rifle Association their reports will contain the roll of officers and members and the scores made in the matches of all affiliating societies, and will therefore constitute a full report of rifle practice throughout the United States. In this way the new associations will be able to calculate their strength, and decide when they have obtained sufficient skill to send a team to Creedmoor to contend for the championship in the Inter-State or long range match. This

however, can only be accomplished by the adoption of a universal system of targets, scoring, marking etc.

The regulations to govern military rifle shooting at Creedmoor have recently been revised, the principal alterations being as follows:—

THE TARGETS.

Score-keepers shall, as each shot is signaled, call in a loud voice the name of the competitor and the value of the shot, and at the conclusion of the score of each competitor announce in like manner his name and total score.

All competitors shall be allowed to examine the records of the score-keeper during the progress of the match.

The targets are divided into three classes, and shall be of the following sizes:—

Third class, to be used at all distances up to and including 300 yards. Target 4x6 feet.

Bullseye, circular, 8 inches in diameter; centre, circular, 26 inches in diameter; inner, circular, 16 inches in diameter; outer, square, 4 feet by 6 feet.

Second class, to be used at all distances over 300 to and including 600 yards. Target 6x6 feet.

Bullseye, circular, 22 inches in diameter; centre, circular, 38 inches in diameter; inner, circular, 54 inches in diameter; outer, circular, 70 inches in diameter.

First class, to be used at all distances over 600 yards. Targets 6x12 feet.

Bullseye, circular, 36 inches in diameter; centre, circular, 54 inches in diameter; inner, square, 6 by 6 feet; outer, square, 6 by 12 feet.

MARKING AND SCORING.

Bullseye counts 5; signal, white circular disc; centre counts 4; signal, red disc; inner counts 3; signal, white and black disc; outer counts 2; signal, black disc; ricochet counts 1; signal, red flag waved twice right and left in front of the target. Ricochet hits will be marked out after the flag signal.

When a shot strikes the angle iron upon which the target stands the marker will open the trap and raise and lower the flag three times in front of the target.

When a shot strikes any part of a second class target outside of the boundary of the "outer," he will open the trap so as to display the trap danger signal (red square disc) and close it again without marking the hit.

Whenever the danger flag is displayed, competitors about to fire will be required to open the breech block of their rifle (if breech loaders.) If they leave the firing point they must draw the cartridge.

No two competitors shall be allowed to shoot with the same rifle in the same match.

Any competitor delaying his squad may be passed by. In no case will the firing be delayed to enable a competitor to procure a rifle.

The positions remain the same, except in National Guard matches, where the head must now be to the target in the "any position" contests, and kneeling is prescribed for 400 yards.

SCORES.

When the firing takes place at more than one distance, by the score made at the longest distance and if still a tie, and there be three distances in the competition, by the score at the second distance.

By the fewest misses.

By the fewest outers.

By the fewest inners.

By the fewest centres.

If still a tie, by inverse orders of shots, counting singly from the last to the first.

By firing single shots at the longest range.

By the aggregate scores made at the longest distance.

By the fewest misses.

By the fewest outers.

By the fewest inners.

By the fewest centres.

By the competitor on each side who has made the highest score firing five rounds at the longest distance.

The names of the competitors who have to shoot off ties will be posted on the bulletin board as soon after each match as practicable.

When the ties are shot off one sighting shot shall be allowed without charge.

Competitors not present at the firing points at the hour named for shooting off ties lose their right to shoot.

Any competitor firing on a wrong target in any match will be fined \$3, or he will be debarred from further competition in such match, or both, in the discretion of the executive officer.

These are excellent changes in the rules, and they should be rigidly enforced by the executive officer in command.

—The programme of the third annual prize meeting to be held at Creedmoor on Tuesday, September 28th and following days has been issued, and comprises the following events:—

Competition I—JUDD MATCH.—Conditions, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven; entrance fee, \$1. Twenty prizes.

Competition II—CAVALRY MATCH.—Conditions, distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven; weapon, Remington breech loading carbine, State model, using carbine ammunition, trigger pull not less than six pounds; entrance fee, \$1 each man. Ten prizes.

Competition III—SHORT RANGE MATCH.—Conditions, open to all comers; any rifle; seven rounds at 200 yards, standing, entrance fee, \$1. Twenty prizes.

Competition IV—1ST DIVISION N. G. MATCH.—Conditions, five shots each at 200 and 500 yards with Remington rifle. State model; position, standing at 200 yards, any; at 500; entrance fee, \$1. Twenty-five prizes.

Competition V—2D DIVISION N. G. MATCH.—Conditions, same as above. Twenty prizes.

Competition VI—N. Y. STATE N. G. MATCH.—Conditions, same as above. Thirty prizes.

Competition VII—INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.—Conditions, open to one team of twelve men from each State and Territory of the United States, from any one or more of the regularly organized regiments, battalions, or companies of uniformed militia; distances, 200, 400 and 600 yards; position at 200 yards, standing, at 400 yards kneeling, and at 600 yards, any; weapon, the authorized military rifle in use by the National Guard of the State or Territory represented by the team; entrance fee, \$2 each man. Fifteen prizes.

Competition VIII—ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL MATCH.—Conditions, any military rifle; distance, 500 yards; any position; seven rounds; entrance fee \$1. Twenty prizes.

Competition IX—GATLING MATCH.—Conditions, weapon, Remington State military rifle; distance, 500 yards; rounds, seven; position, any; entrance fee, \$1 each competitor. Twenty prizes.

Competition X—PRESS MATCH.—Conditions, open only to bona fide representative employees of any newspaper or periodical; weapon, any military rifle; distance, 500 yards; position, any; rounds, seven; no entrance fee. Ten prizes.

Competition XI—MID-RANGE MATCH.—Conditions, open to all comers; weapon, any rifle; distances, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance; position, any; entrance fee, \$1.50; competitors using rifles other than military to allow those using military rifle of 50 calibre, nine points, and all military rifles of less calibre four points; those using military rifles of less than 50 calibre to allow those using rifles of 50 calibre six points. Twenty prizes.

Competition XII—CONSOLATION MATCH.—Conditions, open to members of the National Rifle Association and competitors in the foregoing matches, but excluding all winners therein; distance, 500 yards; weapon, any military rifle; position, any; rounds, seven; entrance fee, \$1; competitors using military rifles of less than 50 calibre to allow those using rifles of that calibre three points.

Competition XIII—LONG RANGE MATCH.—Conditions, open to all comers; weapon, any rifle; distances, 800 and 1,000 yards; rounds, ten at each distance; position, any; entrance fee, \$1.50. Fifteen prizes.

Competition XIV—CHAMPION MATCH.—Conditions, open to all comers; weapon, any rifle or rifles; distances, 200, 400 and 1,000 yards; rounds, ten at each distance; position, standing at 200 yards, any at 400 and 1,000 yards; entrance fee, \$2. First prize, grand medal of the National Rifle Association in gold; second prize, grand medal of the National Rifle Association in silver; third prize, grand medal of the National Rifle Association in bronze. Ten other prizes.

In the above competitions No 2 is open to teams of five men each; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 to teams of twelve men.

—The third contest between members of the Amateur Rifle Club for the Luther Badge was decided on Saturday. The conditions of the match were, two sighting and five scoring shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Eight contestants appeared, the badge being won by Mr. L. L. Hepburn. The new danger and wind flag-staffs recently introduced by

the National Association were brought into use for the first time and found to work admirably. The following are the scores made:—

Name.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
L. L. Hepburn.....	800...5 5 5 4 5...24 900...5 5 5 5 3...23 1000...3 5 5 3 4...20	67	
H. S. Jewell.....	800...5 5 5 4 5...24 900...3 4 5 5 4...21 1000...4 3 5 4 5...21		66
A. J. Roux.....	800...3 5 5 5 4...22 900...5 5 5 5 5...25 1000...4 0 5 4 2...15			62
L. Geiger.....	800...4 4 3 4 5...20 900...4 4 3 4 4...19 1000...2 3 4 5 5...19	58	
T. Hyde.....	800...4 5 4 5 4...22 900...0 5 3 4 5...17 1000...4 3 5 4 0...16		55
A. Anderson.....	800...4 3 4 4 0...15 900...0 5 3 4 5...17 1000...3 3 3 3 3...17			49
W. B. Farwell.....	800...5 5 5 5 0...18 900...0 2 3 3 5...13 1000...2 5 4 0 0...11	42	
C. R. Huntington.....	800...0 2 0 2 2...6 900...0 0 0 3 5...8 1000...0 5 6 0 0...5		19
A. V. Davis.....	800...4 5 0 3 0...12 Withdrew.		

—On the same day members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club competed for the "shells," under the superintendence of Lieut. J. C. Abrams, captain of the regimental team. The match was at 500 yards with two sighting and five scoring shots. The badge was won by F. S. Gardner, with a total of 21 points out of a possible 25, Samuel Schwartz following with a score of 18. Capt. Robbins, Regimental Inspector, J. Linton, J. W. Gardner and others competed.

Members of the Seventh are now in constant practice at the ranges, as from the best scores made this month will be selected the team to represent the regiment in the Fall matches.

—On Saturday next the Remington Diamond Badge, now in possession of Mr. H. S. Jewell, will be competed for by members of the Amateur Rifle Club. The event receives additional interest from the fact that several members of the victorious International team will probably participate.

HUDSON RIVER RIFLE RANGE.—This range, located at Poughkeepsie was opened on the 19th inst. with an all-comers match at 200 yards, and a long range match at 500 yards. The highest score made at the 200 yards was 24 out of a possible 35, Richard Pittcher winning the first prize, a gold badge. The long-range match was not concluded.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Woodcock.
Curlew.
Squirrels.

Snipe.
Bay birds.
Pinnated grouse, *Tetra cupido*.

GAME IN MARKET is still confined to woodcock and a few varieties of bay birds. The former, coming from the West, bring \$1.25 per pair. A few grass plover are offered on the stalls at 75 cents per pair. Bay birds, comprising yellow legs, robin snipe and willets bring from 75 cents to \$3 per dozen. Although the season for pinnated grouse (prairie chickens) has opened in some of the Western States, the law in this State is close until the 1st proximo, and therefore none are offered for sale.

Mr. McCready, the President of the Old Dominion line of steamers, who is a thorough sportsman, by the way, is building a new line of railroad which will open up a grand wild fowl country—Chincoteague, Northampton, Accomac, and adjacent islands to the north, in Worcester county, Maryland, which are now difficult of access, and where a breech loader is seldom seen. Our sportsmen will be under great obligations, for Currituck is full; every point worth anything is taken at a large figure.

—Next month some of the best duck shooting to be had, will be found among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, on the first southward flight of the wild fowl. Grenadier Island and Corn Island, near Alexandria Bay have long been recognized as favorite points; and if any of our friends who stop at the Crossmon House will enquire for Fitz Hunt or his brother, we may safely guarantee them a boat load of game. The Crossmon House will keep open as long as guests continue to patronize it in paying numbers. Indeed, it may be said to be open the whole year round, for the wayfarer is sure of good entertainment there at any time, Winter or Summer.

—We have on exhibition in our office one of the Goss Revolving Cartridge Holders, manufactured by N. S. Goss, of Neosho Falls, Kansas. For lightness and simplicity we prefer it to anything in the shape of a belt we have yet seen.

—The Richmond *Whig* says that deer are numerous in Virginia, and have greatly multiplied since the war, especially in the lowland region. On the peninsula they are very numerous, and over in Chesterfield and Amelia and other Southside counties there are scores now where there was one before the war.

—The annual deer hunting excursion of the Blooming Grove Park Association will take place September 10. Members and invited guests will assemble at the club house on Thursday, and the hunt will commence on Friday, 10th inst. Grouse shooting commences September 1. There will be rifle matches for prizes. Distances, 200 and 400 yards, for military and Creedmoor rifles, at Wimbledon targets.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Salem, Aug. 23.—A few coots have been seen in the bay; peeps and ringnecks numerous. There was a flight of yellow legs at Greenwich last Friday.

TEAL.

NEW JERSEY.—Seaville, Aug. 23.—Messrs. Wm. Reckless and W. H. Shuster, of the *FOREST AND STREAM*

shooting Club, Philadelphia, have just returned from a two days' shoot at Seaville, N. J. They report woodcock very plenty, but the mosquitoes so thick they drive you out of the woods. Bay birds were very plenty; they succeeded in bagging some sixty, principally willets in splendid order. Mr. Theo. Schulz, who had them in charge, is one of the best sportsmen on the coast, and a good shot; also one of the best whistlers I ever heard; it is "good-by willet" when he commences to call, as it surprises them to hear one out-whistling themselves.

SETTER.

—Beach Haven, August 23.—Willets, marlin, peeps, yellow legs, robin snipe and plover are quite plenty. Last week "Mohawk" and "Homo" made big bags. E.

MARYLAND.—Snow Hill, Worcester, Co., Aug. 21.—Birds are plentiful on the beaches, and are being slaughtered in immense quantities.

DELAWARE.—Kitts Hammock, Kent Co., Aug. 24.—Young ducks and all the different varieties of beach birds are here in plenty now. Take cars from Philadelphia to Dover, via Delaware Railroad. J. E. D.

ILLINOIS.—Walnut, August 17th.—Prairie chickens are in good condition and in fair quantities for good shooting here now, and should the sloughs keep full of water there will be no lack of ducks, brant, and geese later.

TUSCARORA.

MINNESOTA.—Brainerd, August 19th.—Have just returned from a short foray among the grouse. Birds are plenty, and larger than usual at this time. We expect quite a number of gentlemen from the East between now and 1st September.

HAVILAND.

WISCONSIN.—Montello, Aug. 20.—The season for pinnated grouse shooting opened finely Aug. 15, and the various reports are extremely flattering, as the birds are more abundant than for several years previously. This is wholly unexpected, as the severe Winter and late, cold Spring, had a tendency to annihilate, not only the young broods, but the old birds also. Much of this bountiful supply is, doubtless, from the strict watch kept by sportsmen to prevent illegal shooting, and hence this season but few broken and scattering covies are found to suggest the marauding visits of the pot-hunter.

FRED.

CAPT. BOGARDUS IN ENGLAND.—The London *Illustrated Sporting News* gives its opinion of Capt. Bogardus in the following quaint style:

"The Chicago *Field* says that 'Bogardus is teaching the English how to shoot.' This is scarcely exact. Captain Bogardus is showing us how he shoots, and we are invited to do likewise—if we can. Before he landed in this benighted island he had met and beaten all the crack shots of America. He is a phenomenon, and we shall not be overwhelmingly surprised if he teach 'the English how to shoot,' as he has already taught the Americans."

The same paper says:

"Captain Bogardus, after being in England a fortnight, and challenging the best men in the south, made two matches, [for £400] one with Mr. Rimel, at 30 yards rise, and one with Mr. A. Stevens (giving the latter four yards), in which the American vanquished both; then, traveling further north, he made a match with S. Shaw, of Oldham, near Manchester (considered to be the best shot in the north of England), on the following terms:—viz.: to shoot at one hundred pigeons each, 1 oz. of shot, 21 yards rise, one barrel, the gun to be held below the elbow, to find birds and trap, and pull against each other, the match taking place on Monday last, before a very large company. The American was favorite at starting, and justified the confidence of his supporters by killing eighty out of ninety-two. Shaw killed sixty-five out of eighty-nine."

Bill's Life says:

"This score was never before equalled in England; in fact, the losing man's score is the largest ever previously made. When we take into consideration the swiftness of the birds, they being the best blue rocks that could be obtained for the time of year, and the fact of the Captain being made to load every cartridge himself with shot singly, before he placed it in his gun, and also trapping the whole of his birds, that is to say, those for Shaw to shoot at, the performance must be deemed a surprising one. He shoots exceedingly fair, with the gun clean below the elbow, and kills his birds in a most astonishing manner. Each appears to receive the stipulated quantity of shot in its body, being instantaneously doubled up. Shaw shot well enough to beat 99 sportsmen out of a 100, and yet he never was in the hunt on this occasion. S. Hammond, of Kent street, Borough, supplied the birds against Shaw, and Offer, of Hammersmith, against Bogardus. We have handed over the stakes (£400) to Captain Bogardus, who sails for America on August 12. We had almost forgotten to state that Captain Bogardus' gun, a choke bore, was made by W. and C. Scott & Son, of Birmingham. It is a strong, plain weapon, without ornament, and an 'extraordinary killer.' He used five drachms of orange lightning powder, and one ounce of No. 9, T. Otis Le Roy, of America, wind shot. Mr. E. Smith, of *Bill's Life* was referee."

Capt. A. H. Bogardus... 11011 11111 Mr. S. Shaw... 01110 11011 11011 10111 11111 11110 11111 11110 11111 11011 11011 01010 00110 11111 11111 10010 11111 11110 11111 11110 01101 11111 11111 01011 10111 11111 10110 10111 11—total 89 11111 00110 0111—total, 65 out of 89. out of 92.

That Captain Bogardus has proved himself an extraordinary marksman no man can deny.

—On the 2d of August, at the Preston Gardens, England, the beautiful 100-guinea champion cup was shot for at nine birds each—three at 24 yards, three at 27, and a like number at 30. Mr. Howard S. Jaffray, of New York, alone killed nine birds, and was thus awarded the trophy. Mr. Burrows received the second prize, and Capt. H. B. Patton the third.

THE LATE HECKSCHER GRUNDE MATCH.—A correspondent, whose report reached us too late for insertion in our last issue, in describing the second match at Newport, between Messrs. Heckscher and Grunde, states that the latter gentleman, who was the winner, used wood powder in his right barrel, and as the day was misty with little or no wind, the absence of smoke gave him an immense advantage over his opponent, who frequently failed to make use of his second barrel owing to the smoke of the first obscuring the bird. If the statement is correct it shows that the wood powder can be made of practical service in trap shooting.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 10.—A pigeon shoot took place to-day on the grounds of the Central City Sportsmen's Club at East Syracuse. A very strong wind was blowing, and the

birds were exceedingly lively, which accounts for the poor shooting. The first shoot was for the Onondaga County Club Medal, between Ed. Lodder, holder, and Wm. Page, challenger, shooting at fifteen single birds, with the following result:—

William Page.....1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0-9
Ed Lodder.....1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0-8

After the medal shoot followed a general sweepstakes, shooting at ten single birds, twenty-one yards rise. The following is the score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
C. Parker.....	9	Ed Lodder.....	6
E. Budlong.....	9	R. B. Strong.....	6
E. Earle.....	9	W. R. Barnum.....	6
Thomas Jackson.....	8	S. Taylor.....	6
R. B. Harmon.....	8	John A. Nichols.....	6
James Manning.....	7	J. Steves.....	6
C. McKinly.....	7	Frank Daner.....	6
Ed Mann.....	7	T. Kimber, Jr.....	4
W. Stalbaum.....	7	L. Hubbard.....	4
C. J. Steves.....	7	T. Duplessie.....	3
Ed Crouch.....	6	C. H. Finch.....	2

Ties of nine, five birds.

E. Budlong.....4-C. Parker.....3
Mr. E. Budlong won first prize, \$51.50. Ties of eight, five birds, won by Mr. E. Earle, of Skaneateles, second prize, \$30.90. Mr. Stalbaum won third prize of \$20.60 after shooting off ties of seven four times. W. F. Daner took fourth prize, \$7. Rox.

—The Trap and Field Club of Minneapolis, Minn., is in a flourishing condition. At a recent election the following officers were appointed to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Major Geo. A. Camp; Vice President, W. W. McNair; Secretary, Roger S. Pease; Treasurer, Robert McMullen. Subsequent to the voting a contest took place at the club grounds for a badge presented by Mr. Hathaway, a member, the shooting being at seven birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, from plunge traps. The following was the result:—

George A. Brackett.....	2	George W. Felt.....	6
R. B. Langdon.....	2	L. B. Babcock.....	5
Frank Morse.....	6	B. Brown.....	5
John Harvey.....	7	C. Morrison.....	3
Charles Cyphers.....	4	A. W. Riekman.....	5
George W. Tinsley.....	7	Roger S. Pease.....	3
E. Grimshaw.....	5	D. F. Smith.....	6
Mike Hoy.....	5	G. H. Parmort.....	5
Charles Roberts.....	5	Robert McMullen.....	5
L. C. Shepley.....	3	Otis M. Humphrey.....	6

Messrs. Harvey and Tinsley having each killed all their birds and tied, then shot with the result of another tie on four each. The birds having given out, Mr. Tinsley temporarily waved his claim to the badge, which will be worn by Mr. Harvey until birds enough can be procured for a renewal of the struggle.

MANSFIELD, Alleghany Co., Pa., August 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We had a small shoot here yesterday; ground trap, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.

SCORE.

M. Frederick.....	0 0 1 1 0 0 0-2	W. S. Bell.....	1 1 1 0 0 1-4
J. Stephe. son.....	0 1 0 1 0 1 0-3		

R. C.

THOSE SUMMER WOODCOCK.

PORT RICHMOND, August 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I thought I should keep quiet on the woodcock question, for the present at least, but after reading your article copied from the Hartford Times, I feel as if every sportsman that knows anything whatever about the habits of this bird ought to have a word to say. Now, as regards the Connecticut law relating to woodcock shooting, as I understand it, it allows woodcock to be shot from the 1st to the 21st of July, and from October 1st to January 1st. There is no one who is more fond of gunning than your humble servant, or can stand a longer tramp on a warm day; but I think there is little sport in following a dog through a swamp, with the thermometer at 90°, and the air full of mosquitoes. I have seen the time when I've had to run out of the woods to escape the sting of these pests. What shooting I have done this season has been between the hours of 4:30 and 11 A. M., and in nine mornings I have bagged myself, over one dog, forty-eight birds. There have been 102 birds shot over him this season. I can just about get these birds home and down the well before they spoil, and as regards the superior flavor of a young bird, I disagree with the Hartford Times. I would not give, for my eating, one Fall bird, with his handsome dark plumage and large, plump breast, for three of the Summer ones. I like to kill birds at a season of the year when I can hang them up and go and look at them now and then. I have seen young birds in July that could hardly fly, and because a person can kill several of these birds I don't think it is anything to his credit. Shoot at birds that get up like a pigeon, which require something more than two or three pellets of No. 10 shot to stop. When you can knock down six or eight of these birds in "percussion," you are doing some shooting. No farmer wants his corn trampled down, and I know that your correspondent would not care to have two or three gunners and the same number of dogs running through his cornfields. The month of August is generally the season for molting, and I seldom, if ever, shot a woodcock in the cornfields that did not have pin feathers. Last Monday, to oblige a friend, I took a stroll for them and shot one in a small piece of timber and three in a field of corn. I blew the feathers back, and there were the pin feathers. I showed them to him and we started for home. On our way my dog started two more, but neither of us shot at them. Probably he may relish pin feathers, but I do not.

In conclusion I would say that, had we a law in the several States to prohibit the shooting of Summer cock, we would have sport enough for a king in the Fall, and would be doubly repaid for allowing these birds to attain their full size.

MORTIMER.

FORT WAYNE RIFLE CLUB.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., August 17th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Quite a large number of our leading citizens held a meeting a few evenings ago, and organized a company to be known as the Amateur Rifle Association of Fort Wayne, and elected the following named members as its officers: President, Capt. James Harper; Secretary, James C. Beeks; First Vice President, Dr. J. S. Gregg; Second Vice President, Christian Grafmiller; Third Vice President, T. P. Cordrey; Treasurer, Silas Tam; First Captain, Gen. A. F. Devereaux; Second Captain, Gen. J. E. Mayer; Trustees, John Lechner, Hiram Iddings, Will. L. Beeks, and William Schiefer. It was agreed that the Remington rifle should be the one used by the association. W. R. Russell, Esq., of 29 East Main street, has negotiated for the rifle arms, which he is now receiving. They are really fine articles and probably the best manufactured. Already we carry the names of thirty-one of the best sporting men in town on our list, and the interest in the thing is so earnest that the secretary expects to have a hundred names inside of two months. We have made application to the N. R. Association for recognition, and mean business.

W. R. R.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Aug. 26.....	H. M. 7 49	H. M. 4 34	H. M. 3 42
Aug. 27.....	8 58	5 43	4 58
Aug. 28.....	9 57	6 43	5 57
Aug. 29.....	10 50	7 34	6 50
Aug. 30.....	11 30	8 12	7 36
Aug. 31.....	morn.	8 56	8 11
Sept. 1.....	0 11	9 3	8 47

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The cruise of the squadron was virtually ended on Wednesday, the 18th inst., with the race for the cups presented by James Gordon Bennett, Esq. The course was the triangular one from Newport, starting from a line between the light ship and the spar buoy on Brenton's reef, to the light ship off Cuttyhunk, thence around the buoy off Block Island and return to Newport, the total distance being about eighty miles. The entries comprised the schooners Alarm, Mohawk, Rambler, Dreadnaught, Restless and Idler, and sloops Vindex, Vision and Addie V. The day was stormy, and the rain poured down in torrents. The Dreadnaught was the first to cross the line at 9:48:30, followed by the sloop Addie V., and the others in quick succession. The yachts were close hauled on the run to Cuttyhunk, the Dreadnaught being the first to round the light ship, followed by the Mohawk a minute later. The latter vessel, however, in rounding carried away her fore-topmast. The Vision, of the sloops was the first to pass the point. To the Block Island buoy was a free run before the wind, but the Mohawk and Dreadnaught had obtained such a lead of the other schooners that the interest in the race had centered in them. At Block Island the latter had gained another minute, owing to the sheet of the Mohawk's balloon main staysail parting; and on the run home Mr. Garner's yacht also carried away a bobstay, but she so gained on the Dreadnaught that at the finish she had reduced the starting time of the latter as to win by two minutes. The Vision won the prize for sloops, the Addie V. carrying away her topmast and giving up the race. The following table shows the result:—

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Actual time.
Dreadnaught.....	H. M. S. 9 48 30	H. M. S. 4 58 30	7 10 0
Addie.....	9 49 20	Not taken.	
Rambler.....	9 51 0	5 13 35	7 22 35
Mohawk.....	9 51 50	4 59 50	7 8 0
Idler.....	9 53 10	5 41 30	7 48 20
Vision.....	9 54 20	6 22 35	8 28 15

On Thursday the Commodore issued an order disbanding the squadron. The Dreadnaught sailed for Shelter Island, and the Vindex for the Eastward. The Alarm and Mohawk go to New London, and the Clio sailed for Fire Island, where, however, she had not appeared up to Saturday.

THE LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB.—The third annual regatta of this club was sailed on Thursday last from the rendezvous in Gowanus Bay under circumstances which, if not exactly favorable, were at least such as to bring out the good qualities of the yachts and the seamanship of their owners. The courses were for first and second classes—From the stakeboat to and around Robin's Reef Buoy, thence to Fort Lafayette, twice around, and return. Third class—From the stakeboat to and around Oyster Island Buoy three times. The following yachts started: First class—Siren, Thomas Davis; Reville, Frank Bates, and Sophia, Richard Bosch. Second class—J. Saunders, James McMahon; Henry Holmes, A. L. Kreymeyer, and Au Revoir, Arthur Murphy. Third class—Ella, W. H. Johnson; Teresa, J. A. Quinn; Four Brothers, Edward Sparron, and Only Daughter, Commodore Farley. The owners of the Annie, Chapman and Chemung had intended to take part in the contest, but the storm prevented them from getting their boats ready. In turning the buoy at Oyster Island the Ella capsized and the Only Daughter met with a similar mishap on rounding the home stakeboat for the second time. The Holmes also upset in turning Fort Lafayette and the Siren breaking her topmast stay was obliged to withdraw. The following table shows the result:—

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Time of Race.	Time by Allowance.
Reville.....	3 13 0	7 16 31	4 03 31	4 03 31
Sophia.....	3 13 0	7 15 55	4 01 55	4 09 02
Siren.....	3 12 0	Withdrawn.		
J. Saunders.....	3 21 45	7 30 05	4 20 0	4 20 0
Henry Holmes.....	3 23 50	Capsized.		
Au Revoir.....	3 24 10	Time not taken.		
Teresa.....	3 09 0	7 25 3	4 16 0	4 16 0
Four Brothers.....	3 09 10	6 04 50	2 55 40	2 55 40
Only Daughter.....	3 09 30	Capsized.		
Ella.....	3 08 20	Capsized.		

The Reville takes the prize in the first class, the Saunders in the second and the Four Brothers in the third. The judges were Messrs. James Lenox, James Edwards, W. H. Johnson, and Commodore Farley. Mr. Frank Bates acted as referee.

SEA CLIFF ROWING REGATTA.—The Sea Cliff Amateur Boating Club held its opening regatta on Saturday last in Hempstead Bay. Five matches were rowed, and the proceedings wound up with a tub race. The first race was for whale boats, open to all comers, with a prize of \$20 to the winning boat, for which there were two entries, as follows:—*Iris*.—Crew—R. J. Mott, bow; 2. G. Anderson; 3. J. Turner; 4. T. Mott; D. Van Pelt, stroke; R. R. Mott, coxswain. *Sea Ranger*.—Crew—W. H. Cocks, bow; 2. William Cocks; 3. Henry Stillwell; 4. Isaac Cocks; Stephen Cocks, stroke; James Cocks, coxswain. The *Sea Ranger* won by five lengths; no time. The second race was for four-oared Whitehall boats, open to all comers, outriggers barred, for which three prizes were offered—\$50 to first, \$20 to second, and \$10 to third. Four boats were entered, as follows:—

Kittie.....	W. Stansbury.....	R. J. Mott, stroke.
Glenwood.....	J. Turner.....	G. Anderson, stroke.
Gracie.....	M. White.....	Harry Howard, stroke.
Rough and Ready.....	Isaac Cocks.....	William Cocks, stroke.

The Rough and Ready won, making the three miles in twenty-nine minutes, the Kittie second, and the others dis-

tanced. The third race was for the same class of boats, but open to members of the club only; the prize a silver challenge cup; distance one mile and return. The following boats started:—

Lorelie.....	A. Hibbs.....	N. D. Webb, stroke.
Kate.....	L. R. Benjamin.....	J. Koop, stroke.
Batchelor.....	C. C. Stringham.....	J. Keator, stroke.
Gracie.....	M. White.....	Harry Howard, stroke.
Kittie.....	S. S. Biddle.....	W. R. DePuy, stroke.
Rough and Ready.....	Henry Stillwell.....	W. H. Cocks, stroke.

The Rough and Ready was again victorious, the Kittie second, and Lorelie third; time of the winner, 18 minutes. The fourth race was for single-scutt flat-bottomed boats, no outriggers, open to all comers, and the prize \$10 to the winning boat. For this there were five entries, as follows: Mamie, William Cocks; Fawn, T. McCauley; Lancashire Lass, H. Howard; Goldsmith Maid, G. Allen; Cricket, M. Winsler. Allen won; time, 21 minutes. The fifth race was for the Ladies' Challenge Flag, valued at \$40, presented by the ladies of Sea Cliff. This race was for members of the club only, the winner of the cup being debarred from entering for this prize. Six boats started:—

Kate.....	L. R. Benjamin.....	John Koop, stroke.
Lorelie.....	N. D. Webb.....	A. T. Webb, stroke.
Gracie.....	M. White.....	H. Howard, stroke.
Batchelor.....	C. C. Stringham.....	James Keaton, stroke.
Rough and Ready.....	W. H. Cocks.....	H. Stillwell, stroke.
Kittie.....	S. S. Biddle.....	W. R. DePuy, stroke.

The Kittie took the lead at the start, and not being headed, won by three lengths from the Lorelie; time, 18 minutes.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—The second regatta for the championship of this club took place on Saturday last. The wind was light and variable, and the time consequently not remarkable. The time made by the various yachts was as follows:—First Class—Nettie, Capt. S. F. Whitmarsh, 4:41:31; Lena, Capt. H. M. Federhen, 4:52:36; India, Capt. F. W. French, 4:52:37. The India claims a foul with the Lena, which will be decided by the Regatta Committee. Second Class—Mabel, Capt. J. W. Roberts, 3:40:11; Flora, Capt. W. F. Mayberry, 3:55:26; Wildfire, Capt. H. A. Keith, 4:19:25; Maisie, Capt. J. H. Slade, 4:19:47; Aurora, Capt. J. C. Sharp, Jr., 4:25:24. The time of the Vesta C., Capt. Cushing, was not taken, and the Secret, Capt. J. Binny, was ruled out for shifting sails, contrary to rules. Third Class—Edith, Capt. Richards, Newcomb, 3:22:59; Jennie, Capt. P. B. Tower, Blover, 3:33:38; Louisa, Capt. L. Parrott, 3:44:02; Red Lion, Capt. G. W. Morton, 3:45:26. Fourth Class—Annie, Capt. C. F. Pierce, 1:38:17; Lightfoot, Capt. Albert A. Packard, 1:24:51. The Mabel of the second class and the Annie of the fourth class having been winners in the previous regatta were declared the champions in their respective classes.

In the first day's racing of the third International Amateur Regatta at Saratoga on Tuesday, the State champion race for single-sculls was won by C. E. Courtney in 13 minutes 39½ seconds; distance, two miles. The Junior single-scull race was won by Jas. Riley in 14 minutes 0½ seconds.

THE NASSAU BOAT CLUB.—On Saturday last this club held their semi-monthly races, the contests being between a six-oared gig and a six-oared barge, and between four-oared shells. In the first race, distance one mile, the crews were as follows:—Barge—James D. Foote, bow; William Lenthil, E. W. Coles, Carl Von Langen, George W. Scott; George C. Power, stroke; William K. Foster, coxswain. Gig—M. D. Parker, bow; Robert L. Reade, Walter Wilson, Channcey Floyd Jones, George S. Floyd Jones; Christopher G. Peterson, stroke; William Robinson, coxswain. The barge crew fouled the gig and obtained a lead of five lengths by the accident, finally winning by twenty lengths in 6m. 11½s. In the four-oared race, distance two miles, two crews entered, Walker's crew winning in 13m. 3½s. The Nassaus have a race on hand for next month with a picked crew of the Anolatan Boat Club, of Washington, D. C., to be rowed on the Harlem River. When they last met the Anolatan were victorious, but in the coming event the Nassaus hope to recover their laurels.

BREAK-UP OF THE PARIS CREW.—Boating men will regret to hear of the disorganization of the Paris—the world's four oared—crew. They had engaged in no contest since their victory over the McLarons, Indiantown, and Portland, Me., crews, at the Kennebecasis regatta, September 18, 1873; but they were preparing themselves to win fresh laurels at the Philadelphia regatta next year, their practice being taken on the harbor every morning and evening. The crew gained their first great victories on July 7 and 8, 1767, when they defeated, at Paris, the celebrated German, French and English crews, in the races in irrigated and outriggered boats. It was in consequence of these victories that they were named the Paris crew. On their return from the Seine they were rowed against, and closely pressed by an Indiantown crew; but in the following year they gained a great victory over the Indiantown four. In October, 1868, at Springfield, Mass., they gave the Ward Brothers, the champions of the United States, a bad beating, reaching the winning post fully one minute in advance. The following year they were victorious at regattas on the St. Lawrence, at Toronto and Niagara. On September 15, 1870, the Paris crew sustained their first and only defeat from the time of receiving their title. They were matched against James Taylor, Thomas Winslip, John Martin, and James Renforth, England's champion crew. The race came off at Lachine. The water had not been as smooth as desired by our boys, and St. John citizens, who witnessed the contest, offered to put up \$4,000 to have another match made at once. Nothing was done until the following year, when Renforth, Jas. Percy, Robert Chambers, and Harry Kelly, as the champions of England, met our men in a match on the Kennebecasis. The St. John oarsmen were the victors, but the sudden death of Renforth made them as downcast-looking as the vanquished.—*St. John's (N. B.) News*.

Fulton's card published in the St. John News says that the break-up is not the result of any division in the crew as to the ownership of the boat, as has been intimated, "the real fact being that, as we have no practice boat, we are compelled to stop rowing for the present."

—A single scull race for \$400 a side has been arranged between Alex. Brayley, of St. John, and John Brown, of Halifax, to come off on the 23d of September, on Bedford Basin, Brayley being allowed \$100 for expenses.

—A steam yacht called the Charles Roche was launched at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, last week. The hull and engine were built by John Barrington, a lad about sixteen years of age.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AT
MEMPHIS, Oct. 25, 1875.

TRAP SHOOTING. Premiums \$3,500 cash.
BENCH SHOW OF FIELD DOGS. Premiums, \$500 in cups.

FIELD TRIAL. Premiums, \$1,300 in cash, and \$300 in cups, donated by FOREST AND STREAM and Rod and Gun.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, Oct. 25th.—Trap Shooting, Purse No. 1. \$1,000; \$20 entrance; 50 to fill or prorate, 10 single rises, class shooting; \$350, \$250, \$175, \$125, \$100.

SAME DAY.—PURSE No. 2, \$500—\$15 entrance, 33 to fill or prorate, 10 single rises, class shooting; \$150, \$125, \$100, \$75, \$50.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26th.—Trap Shooting, Purse No. 3. \$1,000; same conditions as Purse No. 1.

SAME DAY.—PURSE No. 4, \$500; same conditions as Purse No. 2. Also, BENCH SHOW OF FIELD DOGS. Cups valued at \$35 will be given the prize dogs, bitches and pups in each of the following classes: Irish, Gordon and English (or of any breed) Setters and Pointers. Cups valued at \$10 will be given Hounds, each to dog, bitch and pup.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27th.—Trap Shooting.—Purse No. 5, Gold Medal; for members of the Association only.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 6, \$500; same conditions as Purse No. 2. Also continuation of Bench Show and awarding of the premiums in the same. Wednesday at 9:30 P. M. the proprietors of the Peabody Hotel have tendered the Association a grand champagne supper and banquet. All visiting sportsmen are cordially invited, free of charge. The Peabody Hotel will entertain sportsmen at reduced rates.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28th.—Field Trial for Setter or Pointer Pups under 18 months; for the champion pup of America. Purse \$300 cash, and magnificent cup, value \$150, donated by Rod and Gun; \$15 entrance; \$150 cash and cup to champion; \$100, second; \$50, third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29th.—Field Trial for braces, Setters or Pointers, regardless of ownership, for Champion Brace of America. Purse, \$500 cash; \$25 entrance each brace; \$250 and championship to first; \$150, second; \$100, third.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30th.—Field Trial, free for all Setters or Pointers, for Championship of America. Purse, \$500 cash, and magnificent cup, value \$150, donated by FOREST AND STREAM; \$25 entrance; \$250 cash and champion cup to first; \$150, second; \$100, third. In each purse in the Field Trial it will require twenty entries to fill or prorate. If only one entry in either purse \$250 in cash will be paid and cup. Trap Shooting open to the world except those barred at Cleveland in 1875. Barker's traps will be used. Shooters choose the judges. Judges for Bench Show will be announced in due time. Programmes with full details will be mailed on application to

P. H. BRYSON, President,
W. A. WHEATLEY, Secretary,
Memphis, Tenn.

aug26 St

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From E. A. GREENE, Richmond, Vt.
Found your Vanity Fair at Montpelier, and think it the best smoking tobacco out.

aug26

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1875.
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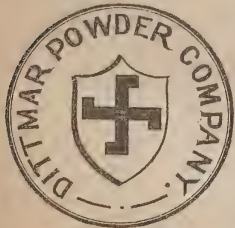
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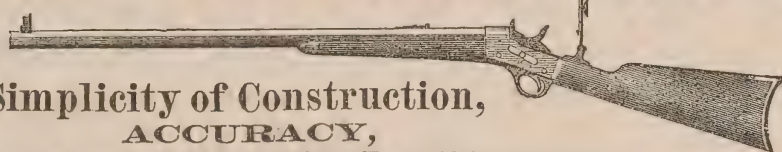
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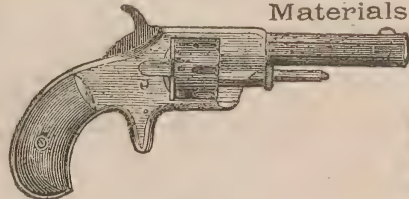


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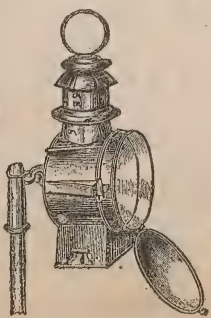
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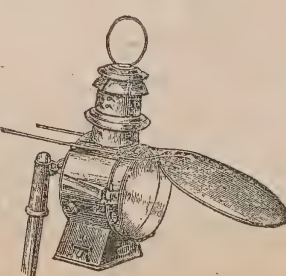
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Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 1/2, and 6 1/2 lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and 1/2 lb. canisters. Burns strong and moist. The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard Rifle powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER. GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office.

88 Wall Street, New York.

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER.

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER.

For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6 1/2 lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

AUDUBON POWDER.

Very quick. For woodcock and quail Nos. 1 to 4. Packed in metal kegs of 12 1/2 lbs. and 6 1/2 lbs., and in pound canisters.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER.

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g, FF.g, FFF.g, the last being the finest and most used. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12 1/2 lbs., and 6 1/2 lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and 1/2 pound.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,

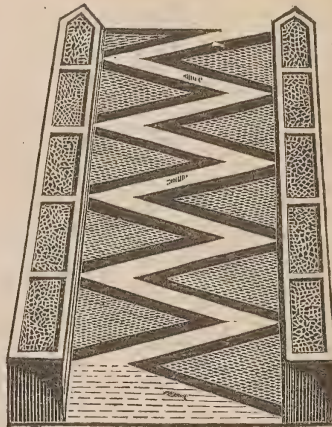
21 Park Row, N. Y.

(OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE.)

BREWER'S

PATENT

Chute and Fishway.



The Fish-way is constructed in the bottom of a chute of any desired width, by means of timbers forming triangles, making a zig-zag course, breaking the force of the water in its descent, enabling any kind of fish to ascend it. It may be constructed on a rise or grade of one foot in ten. Its upper end extends into the pool of a dam. The water "flows with a uniform swiftness over a smooth bottom." It does not form any "pools or eddies."

This Fish-way can be seen in a dam in the Mohawk River near Schenectady, N. Y., and for its successful working see the Report of the New York Commissioners of Fisheries for 1874.

may 6-ly JAS. BREWER, Muncy, Pa.

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KEEP YOUR GUNS CLEAN, FREE from rust and lead with one-half the usual time and labor, by the use of my chemically prepared Circular Gun Swabs, suitable for cleaning any size bore, and warranted not to injure the finest barrels. Put-up in packages containing 100 Swabs and sent postpaid to any address on the receipt of 50 cents. Please state whether they are wanted for shot gun or rifle. Try a package and you will use no other. Address R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vt. aug19tf

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUGALL 10 bore breech loader, and Charles Lancaster muzzle loader, both at a very low figure.

CHARLES L. RITZMANN & CO.,

943 Broadway, above 22d street.

Cartridges of all sizes ready loaded on hand, and graded to order. jy29

SCOVILL'S

Blood and Liver Syrup

All cutaneous eruptions on the face or body indicate

An Impure Condition of the Blood, and this may or may not be SCROFULA; but in either case is nothing more than an insidious poison, that

BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE

as it courses through the veins, sowing seeds of death with every pulsation.

In this condition of things something is needed AT ONCE TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD; and

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup

will positively effect this desideratum, expelling every trace of disease from the blood and system and leaving the skin

SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.

Hundreds of certificates attest its value. Price \$1 a bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Rogers's
VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

A brave man may suffer pain, when inflicted upon himself, heroically; but he

Cannot see his Child Suffer.

There is no other malady incident to childhood that is accompanied with more indescribable wretchedness to the little sufferers than that

Produced by Worms;

and when the parent fully comprehends the situation he will not delay a moment in securing the most prompt and efficient remedies to insure the expulsion of the intruders. The remedy may be found in

Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Please bear in mind that ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is the reliable preparation.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is a palatable preparation.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is liked by children. ROGERS' WORM SYRUP positively destroys worms.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP leaves no bad effects. ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is highly recommended by physicians, and is unquestionably the best WORM MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

HENRY'S
Carbolic Salve.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The wonderful celerity with which this combination of Carbolic Acid with other soothing and Curative Emollients acts, is something akin to the marvelous.

It is with pride that the proprietors call attention to the gratifying fact that

Physicians give it the highest meed of praise,

and use it and prescribe it in their practice.

New York, Dec. 22, 1869.

JOHN F. HENRY, Esq.:

Your CARBOLIC SALVE proves an excellent article, and I thank you for it. This is another evidence of the great value of the discovery of Carbolic Acid. Yours truly,

GEO. B. LINCOLN,
Pres't Board of Health.

Price 25 cents per box.

REV. R. B. LOCKWOOD'S

Catarrh Cure!

The Best Remedy Known, and Endorsed by all the Principal Physicians of the Country.

Rev. R. B. Lockwood's Nasal Douche will be found valuable in obstinate chronic cases.

Rev. R. B. Lockwood's Liver and Stomach Pills rid dyspepsia, receive the endorsement of thousands. Price 50 cents each.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors,
8 and 9 College Place, New York.

HENRY'S
SEWING MACHINE OIL

A PURE OIL that does not gum up and has the endorsement of the principal Sewing Machine Companies.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS

It is easy enough to make a pill, but to make a good pill, ah! that's the difficulty. There are cheap, harsh, drastic pills, that are of even less benefit than a dose of salts. But a good medicine, like Dr. Mott's Liver Pills, which penetrates to the seat of disease, is a desideratum indeed. Will positively cure all diseases of the Liver. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents per box.

Green's Oxygenated Bitters.

At certain periods of life a tonic is a necessity; but there is danger in using stimulants that injure the organs of digestion while giving temporary relief. To obviate this and present to the public a tonic free from Alcoholic Poison, Dr. Green prepared the Oxygenated Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia and all kindred complaints. Sold everywhere. Price \$1 per bottle.

Packer's All-Healing Tar Soap.

It cures all kinds of Skin Diseases with a most wonderful certainty; it promotes cleanliness, personal purity and general health; it is a preventive of many kinds of disease, and it is an absolute necessity in the nursery. Price 25 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Breech Loaders.
W. & C. SCOTT & SONS.Winners of the "Turf, Field
and Farm" Gun Trials.

(See issue October 3d, 1873.)

In which competition the committees have awarded our guns, First and Second for POINTS OF MERIT OF ACTION, MATERIALS, PROPORTION, AND SHOOTING QUALITIES combined, in all the four classes.

THE PREMIER GUN.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON call attention to their very FINEST weapon, combining all their recent improvements, marked on the rib between their name and London, address the brand—"THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Medium and fine guns bear full name and address, and plain guns full name and "London" only.

Each gun is numbered and the actions are stamped with name and trade mark.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON, sole makers of the Patent Top Lever, solid, Double Locking Bolt Breech Loader, bearing the full name of the firm. W. & C. SCOTT & SON caution sportsmen against imitations of their patent and name. Guns bearing the name abbreviated, or with different initials, are not genuine.

TRIAL OF SCOTT & GREENER'S NEW SYSTEM
OF BORING, BY THE EDITOR OF
"THE FIELD," LONDON.

(See The Field, January 30th, 1875.)

"From a comparison of the two tables it will be seen that with Walker's shot, Messrs. Scott's guns showed a marked superiority over Mr. Greener's, both in average and in the highest score made. Indeed, with the left barrel, in his third shot, Mr. Scott got a selected group pattern of 239 and a penetration of 37, equalling the highest pattern made by Mr. Greener, and exceeding the penetration of that particular shot by eight sheets."

London Office:

10 Great Castle St., Regent Circus, near Langham Hotel.

Chief address:

Manufactory Premier Gun Works,
Lancaster Street, Birmingham.
WHOLESALE.
April-6m

THE GREAT
London Gun Trial,
1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous clients in the United States that he has been very successful in the above trial, having secured the first prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12 bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any other maker, and is far superior in the three most essential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION, and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St., New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be examined about the 15th. All special orders given to Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape, Westley Richards, Tolley, Scott, and others, will shortly be published, and can be had on application at No. 1 Cortlandt St.

W. W. GREENER,

Champion Gun Maker,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S
FINE ENGLISHBREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order

OR

FROM STOCK.



These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

Pioneer,	\$65 Gold.
Tolley,	90 "
Standard,	115 "
National,	140 "
Challenge,	180 "
Paragon,	225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price sheets to our

BRANCH OFFICE, 29 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,
Birmingham, England.

July

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAMS & POWELL,
Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,

Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE OF THE BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on application, and orders may be forwarded through any of the best houses in the States for execution in the Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

NO. 25 SOUTH CASTLE STREET,
LIVERPOOL.
Established 1780.

aug26-tf

J. D. DOUGALL'S
EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340 pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to

59 St. James's Street London.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,
INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINESTBreech Loading Shot Guns
Double and Single Express Rifles.

Long Range Match Rifles, &c
24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN,
AND
72 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON.

CHAS. GREEN,

Manufacturer of

Breech Loading Shot Guns.

The strongest and most durable snap action made. Shooting qualities first-class.

MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH LOADERS.

Same action as new guns. Send for circular and price list. No. 3 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
Apr 8-6m

Clark & Snider.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
SNEIDER

PATENT BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN.

ALTERING

Muzzle-Loading Guns to Breech-Loading
A SPECIALTY.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
214 W. Pratt st., Baltimore.

Kay Shot Concentrating Cartridge.

No creasers, turners, or topwads required. Loads in half the time usually required. Fifty per cent. better distribution and greater penetration secured. Send to your gun dealer for sample. July-1y

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Descriptive Guide to Adirondacks,

to the delightful

Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the
GREAT NEW YORK WILDERNESS.

NEWLY REVISED EDITION.

Handsome 12mo., flexible covers, red and gold, maps, &c. Beautifully illustrated. Nearly 300 pp. Price \$2.00. May be obtained of any bookseller, or will be mailed post paid on receipt of price, by
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PROTECTION FROM LAND SHARKS.

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WILD SCENES AND WILD HUNTERS;

OR, THE

ROMANCE OF SPORTING.

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State where you saw this.

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PREPARED ONLY

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FREDERICK BROWN,
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Its high reputation has tempted the cupidity of parties, whose only excuse for their unfair simulations, exists in the great popularity of the original, and accidental similarity of their names.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER is protected by the private Proprietary Stamp of the manufacturer, which is incorporated with the steel plate label.

The attention of Druggists and the Trade generally, is called to the Price List of

ENGLISH & FRENCH
MEDICINES & PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS,

Which will be mailed on application.

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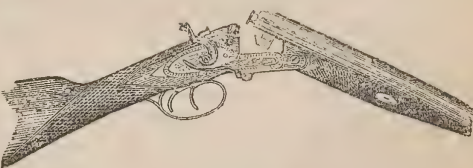
IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING
& DISPENSING CHEMIST,

N. E. Corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Up-Town Sportsman's Depot.

Chas. L. Ritzmann & Co.,

943 BROADWAY (above 22d St.)
Factory, 114 Centre Street.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle

Remington Rifles and Shot Guns, Holabird Shooting Snits, Cartridge Vest, Belts and Pouches. Implements for both muzzle and breech loading guns.

Sportsmen's Goods and Ammunition of All Kinds.

We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns on hand cheap.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

Ivory and Pearl Stocks put on Pistols. Repairing of all kinds artistically executed.

Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order.
aug5-6m

MUZZLE LOADERS
CONVERTED INTO BREECH LOADERS,
ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLE.

and all kinds of BREECH LOADING work effected.

Mortimer & Kirkwood,

24 ELM Street, Boston, Mass

[TRADE MARK.]

CULEXIFUGE,

—OR—

Sportsman's Friend;

A SURE PROTECTION

Against the attacks of Mosquitoes, Black Flies, Fleas and Ants. In pocket bottles. For sale by
C. N. CRITTENTON & CO., 7 Sixth av., N. Y.
July-7-5t

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

TUBBS' HOTEL,
OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF
the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes
from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and
cold water in every room; delightful drives and splen-
did scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July 22-6m

Elizabeth Islands near N. Bedford, Mass.
FOR SALE CHEAP, 450 ACRES LAND
on Nashawena Island, near Pasque, Cuttyhunk,
Penikese, and Martha's Vineyard. Admirably suited
for a fishing club or Summer resort. Price \$50 cash
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BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIE-
ties. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting
ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane
respectfully informs his friends that, having largely
added to the Springville House, he is prepared to en-
tertain and take care of his guests in ample manner.
Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaran-
teed. The young bay birds are now coming in and
good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm.
N. Lane, Good Ground Station, L. I.
Live wild geese stools for Spring and Fall shooting.
aug. 5-3mo

Lake Couchiching Hotel, Canada.

This charming and picturesque first-class Summer
Resort will be opened for the season on 7th of June,
and will remain open until October. The sporting in
the immediate neighborhood is exceptionally excel-
lent, the Hotel being within ready access to the Mus-
koka Lakes. Sparrow Lake, and Trading Lake, where
Salmon Trout, Black Bass, Speckled Trout, etc.,
abound in original plenty. Yachting, Boating, Bath-
ing, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, etc., provide for
the amusement of guests. Mail and telegraph offices
in the house. Rates exceedingly moderate. For cir-
culars containing terms, etc., apply to the office of
Forest and Stream, or J. H. FOREMAN,
Box 2845, P. O. Toronto, or to
THOMAS SCULLY, Manager,
Couchiching, Ontario.
my 20

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

GALE & FULLER, PROPRIETORS.
Near the Rapids and Falls. Extra inducements to
families or single persons for the season. Carriages
at reasonable rates. July 3m

QUEEN'S ROYAL NIAGARA HOTEL,
NIAGARA.

Delightfully located at the mouth of Niagara River,
fourteen miles from the Falls. Accessible by boat
and railway. Fine facilities for fishing, boating and
bathing. McGAW & WAINETT.
July 7-3m

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.

SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.
This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sports-
men from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Crossmon House,

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Jeff. Co., N. Y. C. CROSS-
MON & SON, Proprietors.
THIS House, recently rebuilt and elegant-
ly furnished, is now open for visitors. It is located
in one of the most delightful places in the Thou-
sand Island region, commanding an extensive view of
the St. Lawrence and the Islands and offers every facility
for the comfort and enjoyment of guests. Outfits
for boating, hunting and fishing parties. Steamers
for the bay connect at Clayton with the Utica and
Black River Railroad, and at Cape Vincent with the
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. 5m

Twin Lakes Trout Farm.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN AND LA-
dies, Sportsmen, Artists, Anglers, &c. Splendid
scenery and drives. Fine boating, trout, pickerel,
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sons in oil and water color painting, drawing and
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SHEPHERD PEASE, P. O. box 60 Canaan, Conn.
N. B.—Cottage building sites overlooking the lakes
for sale cheap; also one for a hotel. Apr 5-5t

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ONE

HOUR FROM THE CITY.—The subscriber
having leased the above hotel for a term of years, is
determined by sparing no pains to make this resort
second to none in the vicinity of New York and
Brooklyn. First class table and low prices. Now
ready for the reception of guests.
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UNION DEPOT HOTEL, Canaan, Conn.
G. H. CORBIN, Proprietor. New, clean rooms
and beds, first-class table, &c. Fishing, shooting,
and pleasant drives near by. Apr 8-6m

BOARD NEAR TWIN LAKES, FOUR
hours from New York via Harlem Railroad. A
desirable location for sportsmen, artists, and all those
wanting a pleasant home. Address P. R. COOPER,
Locust Hill Farm, Ashley Falls, Berkshire county,
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BLUEFISH—KINSEY'S ASHLEY
HOUSE, BARNEGAT INLET. Only five min-
utes to the Sheephead Ground, where all the sheep-
head are taken. Bluefish, Sea Bass, Blackfish, Barb, and
Weakfish, only one hundred yards from the house.
Address for circular or engaging yacht.
J. W. KINSEY,
Waretown P. O., Ocean county, N. J.
July 1-1t

Waretown P. O., Ocean county, N. J.

Magic Lantern and 100 Slides for \$100.
E. & H. ANTHONY & CO., 591
Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Ho-
tel, Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views,
Graphoscopes, Megalithoscopes, Albums and Photo-
graphs of celebrities. Photo-Lantern Slides a special-
ty. Manufacturers of Photographic materials.
Awarded First Premium at Vienna Exposition.
aug 5-1y

Georgia and Florida.—Parties wanting in-
formation about Georgia or Florida should subscribe for the MORNING
News, published at Savannah, Ga. Daily, \$10; Week-
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these States should use its columns. It is the best pa-
per in the Southeast. Specimen copies sent on receipt
of 5 cents. Address J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Ga.
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BIRDS AND ANIMALS PRESERVED TO ORDER BY
R. L. NEWCOMB,
TAXIDERMIST,
NO. 7 CHERRY STREET, SALEM, MASS.
Instruction given. Feb 4

Attractive Route

To the Trout and Grayling Fisheries of
Northern Michigan,
VIA GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAIL-
ROAD, MACKINAW GRAND RAPIDS
AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

The attention of SPORTSMEN and TOURISTS
is invited to the many attractions offered by this line,
now completed from Richmond, Ind., to Traverse
City, on Grand Traverse Bay, and to Petoskey, on
Little Traverse Bay. The waters of the Grand Traver-
se region and the North Woods of Michigan are
unsurpassed, if equalled, in the abundance and great
variety of the finny tribe. BROOK TROUT abound
in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAY-
LING, now attracting the attention of Sportsmen
everywhere, is found only in these waters. BLACK
BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL, and MASALONGE are
also found in great numbers in the many lakes and
lakelets of this territory.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING AND CHAIR-CARS
run through from Cincinnati to Traverse City; also
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS from Detroit over
Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana road,
via Grand Rapids, to Petoskey, with SPLENDID
STEAMER making DAILY CONNECTION at latter
point for the Island of Mackinaw.

For Tourists' Guide, containing complete and accu-
rate maps, with full information as to Fishing Grounds,
transportation facilities, and in short all that could be
desired by Sportsmen or Tourists, send to Forest and
Stream office, or to the undersigned. Low Round
Trip EXCURSION TICKETS good until SEPTEMBER
30th. J. H. PAGE,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

July 1

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Route.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE ROUTE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY
is peculiarly rich in the variety and extent of its
scenery, and while the tourist has alternating glimpses
of the beauty of rivers, gaps and mountains, the
sportsman has within easy reach many localities that
afford him every facility for the enjoyment of the
sports of the field and stream. We enumerate a few
of the pleasure resorts which crowd the line of the
road.

Rutherford Park.—9½ miles from New York. Fine
hotels and boating pastimes on the Passaic.

Clifton.—13½ miles from the city, overlooking the
picturesque Lake Dundee.

Lake Mohonk.—A beautiful body of water 1,200 feet
above the Hudson—splendid hotel accommodations.

Orange Lake.—Six miles West of Newburgh, and
noted for its fishing attractions.

Milford, Pa.—About eight miles from Port Jervis.
Is noted for its trout fishing, woodcock shooting and
superior hotels.

Avon Springs.—Celebrated for 20 years as a resort for
invalids, the waters possessing many valuable heal-
ing qualities.

Watkins Glen.—This beautiful gorge is distant 294
miles from New York, via Erie Road to Elmira. Its
wild and picturesque attractions are second only in
reputation to those of Niagara.

Chautauqua Lake.—18 miles long, 3 miles wide; said
to be the highest navigable water on the American
continent, being 730 feet above Lake Erie and 1,290
feet higher than the Atlantic Ocean.

Niagara Falls.—This great cataract is reached by the
direct line of the Erie Railway.

There are along the line of the road no less than
Ten Large Lakes, Abounding with Fish,
and affording most delightful sport for black bass and
pickerel. Their names are—Lakes Greenwood, Orange,
Mohonk, White, Otsego, Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Sil-
ver and Chautauqua.

The following schedule will afford a partial guide to
the numerous fishing localities reached by this road:

Trout Fishing:

At or near Southfields, 42 miles from New York.

" " Oxford, 52 " " " "

" " Middletown, 67 " " " "

" " Otisville, 76 " " " "

" " Port Jervis, 88 " " " "

" " Monticello, 112 " " " "

" " Milford, 96 " " " "

Black Bass and Pickerel.

At or near Sloatsburg, 36 miles from New York,
including Lakes Truxedo, Potogue and Cedar Pond.

At or near Monroe, 50 miles from New York,
including Round, Long, Mombasha and Cromwell's
Ponds.

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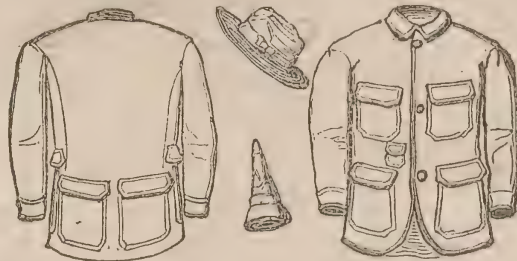
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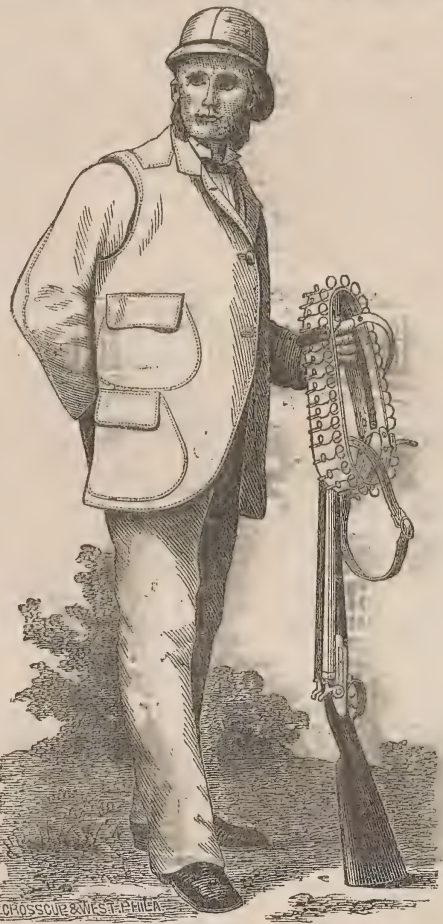
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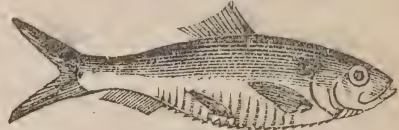
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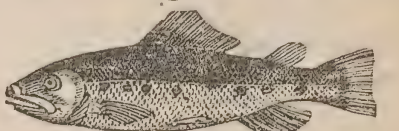
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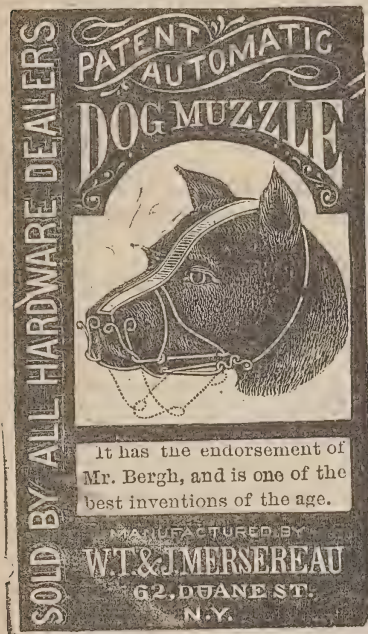
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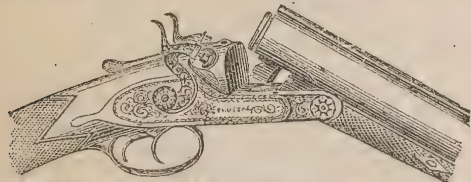
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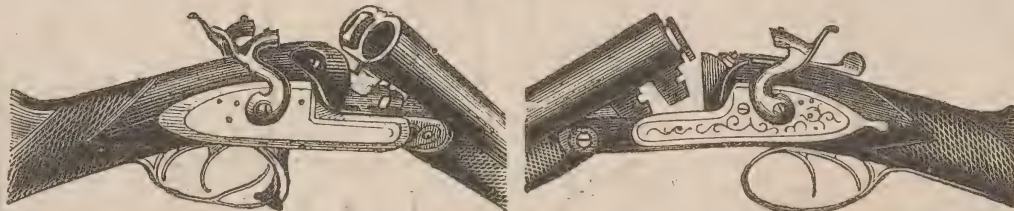
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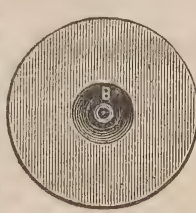
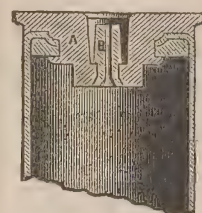


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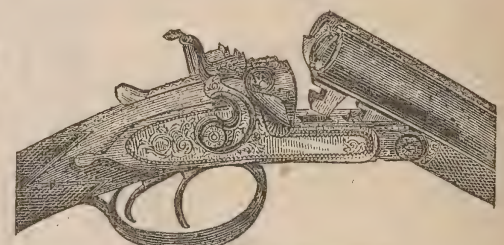
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Gentlemen—The fifty shells I received from you to-day suit me better than any I have ever used. They are stronger and better in every respect, and I shall use them in all my shooting hereafter. Yours truly, A. H. BOGARDUS.

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This Vest affords the best arrangement yet invented for carrying cartridges. The weight is so evenly distributed that it is scarcely felt. Cartridges can be carried with the heads down in this vest, which is of great importance when brass shells are used, as when carrying them with the head up the weight of the shot often forces the wad forward, when bad shooting is the result. In ordering send measurement around the chest. PRICE \$7.50.

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Recommended by General Sherman.

One may become a dead shot by practicing with it.

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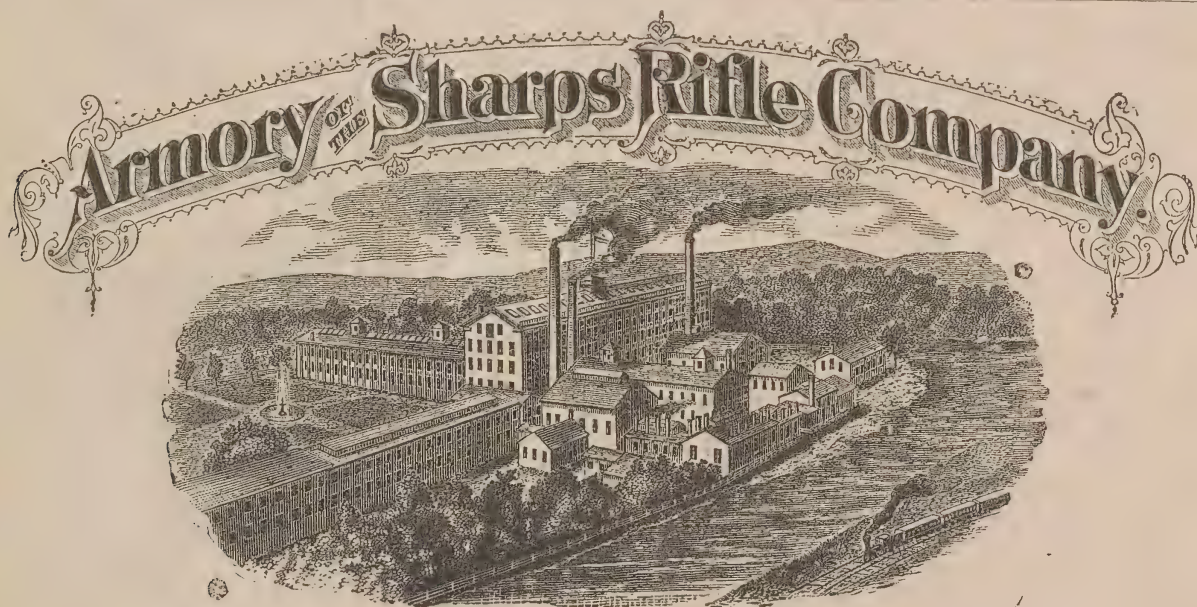
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HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MORE VICTORIES!!

See Official Reports.

SHARPS vs. REMINGTONS.

JUNE 26, 1875.

Inter-State Match between Co. E, First California Infantry, Using SHARPS Rifles, and Co. D Twelfth New York Regiment, Using Remington Rifles. Victory for SHARPS, 511 against 488 points.

JULY 7, 1875.

Contest at Belfast, Ireland, for the Mayor's and Citizen's Cup, Won by Col. H. A. Gildersleeve with a SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE over 24 competitors, including the best shots of both Irish and American Teams.

JULY 24, 1875.

Contest at Creedmoor Range for the REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE. Won by Mr. H. S. Jewell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE, Scoring 96 out of a possible 105.

HIGHEST AVERAGE AT DOLLYMOUNT, IRELAND.

SHARPS average, 162 points.

Remingtons average, 161 points.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.



Dr. Hayes' sledge expedition reached Cape Lieber, latitude 81° 35', April, 1861, and found the nests and breeding places of many birds, but no brant. If further testimony were needed that these birds breed north of and beyond any human footprints, we would give the following from the last named author: "Long lines of cackling geese were sailing far overhead winging their way to some more remote point of Northness." (p. 382). Again, July 7, he says: "I found a flock of brant geese, but could not discover their nests," (p. 411.) If they do breed along the

shores of Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Archipelago, it is very singular that none of these voyagers have spoken of finding their nests or eggs, as they do of the eiders and other birds.

Capt. Hall's first expedition reached Frobisher's Bay June 24, 1861, and a party went ashore for eider ducks eggs with the following result: "In ten minutes four of us gathered six dozen, and at another island, in twenty minutes, sixteen dozen and five." He makes no mention of brant in this vicinity. Again, July 23, he observes: "Duck were to be seen in every direction. * * * They were in such numbers that when above us they almost darkened the air." His second voyage was through Hudson's Bay, to King William's Land, but he does not speak of seeing brant. The third expedition—the unfortunate "Polaris"—reached 82° 29' north latitude, where he pens this sentence: "Seals, game, geese, ducks, musk cattle, wolves, fowls, bears, patridges and lemmings are plenty." Our quotations from the brave men who have suffered untold hardships to discover a "Northwest passage," or "open Polar Sea," are, we submit sufficient to establish the hypothesis that brant go north of 83° to breed, and that they go in large flocks. Any observer of the habits of birds knows very well that while they are in "large flocks," they are in no condition for breeding: Before nidification takes place, they "woo and wed," *i. e.*, they "pair" and retire to solitary nooks for the seclusion of the little family, and although hugely gregarious at other times, during the breeding season we believe all the *anserinae* are strictly monogamous. Nor do we suppose all the birds go to one island, or arrive or depart at the same time. It takes from four to six weeks for all of them to pass a given point at Cape Cod or Prince Edward's Island, so that the last of the flight does not reach the Arctic Archipelago till late in June. Then see how brief a period they have to build their nests, incubate and carry their young through the various stages of growth, from the tender days of infancy, to the self-sustaining period of maturity. It seems almost incredible that all this is accomplished in less than three months! It so happens that some years there are no young brant. The cause of this we presume to be the shortness of the season, *i. e.*, when the Spring is backward and Winter sets in early. When the young ice forms rapidly by the 3d of September the parent birds must abandon their progeny or perish with them. The law of self preservation is stronger than the love of offspring, and with sorrowing hearts they bid adieu to the callow brood and wing their way to more genial climes. On the following Spring the epicure will in vain call at the Parker House for the coveted morsel.

We have spoken of the Arctic Archipelago as the place of nativity of these birds. It is possible that Greenland continues to and beyond the pole. Certain it is that these birds do not go into the middle of the ocean or "open Polar Sea" to lay their eggs and rear their young. They are not divers, and must feed on shore or in shoal water. It is probable that the region north of Greenland and around the pole is dotted all over with islands. The Austrian "Tegethoff" expedition of 1872, which discovered Francis Joseph's Land, and other islands has proved this theory further east, and we think the brant themselves have, westward. The climate must be so warm as to produce marine vegetables for food, and also to exempt the egg from the possibility of destruction by frost. There is something inexplicable in the temperature of these unexplored latitudes. The sun's rays fall more obliquely as we approach the pole, and yet it must be warmer than at 70° of north latitude. It is not possible—nay, probable—that in the wisdom of the Creator, some law exists whereby the sun's rays, on reaching a certain degree of obliquity, renew their heating power, which being intensified as it approaches the pole makes a comparatively warm climate there! We know that a similar law exists in regard to water. Water diminishes in bulk as it cools down to 39·80°, at which point it expands down to the freezing point. Let us suppose the law of solar heat to be cooling as the rays incline up to an angle of 45°, (or any other) and warming beyond that degree, and we are at once relieved from our brant dilemma. Another feature of the climate disturbs us. Dr. Kane discovered ice in Smith's Sound forty feet thick, and Koldewey, on east coast of Greenland, sixty feet! The old navigator, Scoresby, in 1820, undertook to prove that this ice formed in mid-ocean, but this hypothesis is contrary to our observation. The first young ice is formed along the shore line, in shoal water, then pushes itself out into the bay or ocean. We presume in the Arctic region the ice forms around the islands, then extends to meet that formed around other islands until it encases every thing in its crystal folds. Then as Summer approaches it is disengaged from the land or broken up by heavy gales and drifts with the current down through Baffin's Bay, or between Spitzbergen and coast of Greenland, where it melts and disappears. Of course the ice first melts in Spring, where it first froze in Autumn, along the shore line, and is there first disengaged. Were it not so the brant would not be able to get on to their feeding ground so early as the end of June, and consequently would not be able to reproduce at all. Then there would seem to be scarcely time for the growth of marine plants for food. It may be fore-ordained by Divine Wisdom that the tender herb may be dispensed with. We have observed, more especially in Spring time, the decoys constantly pecking at the boards and decayed posts of their pen. They seem to hanker after decayed wood, and we have been led to suspect that this article forms no inconsiderable portion of their food in their boreal abode. Why should they eat up their pen? It is a curious way of obtaining their liberty, and yet we are well assured they devoutly desire this boon. They often try to fly or jump out of their pens, and when a flock is flying overhead in sight, they instantly and vociferously utter the call note "r-r-ronk! r-r-ronk!" There is plenty of drift wood in the Arctic region which in time must decay. Capt. John Franklin (afterwards Sir John) found, in 1821, at mouth of Banks' River, a fine log of drift wood sufficient to cook a bear. McClure, at Banks' Land, 1851, discovered wood to the depth of forty feet. McClintock and the other navigators in that quarter, speak of great quantities of drift wood along the Coast of Greenland, and Parry finds the same thing at Spitzbergen. All the rivers of Northern Asia, Europe and America, as well as the swift currents of Behring's Straits are constantly discharging their rich freight of drift wood into the Polar Sea, and if the brant do not feed upon it there they act very different from what they do in bondage. Here, then, we may, in our mind's eye, see the different families isolated and scattered all over these islands, at the end of August or first of September, gathering and reuniting into large flocks ready

for the long voyage South. Doubtless many of the young are too feeble to endure the long journey, and either do not set out, or fall by the way. Their return is by nearly the same route they went thither. They make no stop at Cape Cod, unless compelled to do so by stress of weather, and the time of their passage is the latter part of October and whole of November, but at this season they are poor and not prized, either by sportsmen or epicures. They spend the Winter months along shore from Barnegat to Florida, or possibly Gulf of Mexico, where they again recuperate and on their return North in Spring are regarded as among the finest fowl on our coast.

W. HAPGOOD.

Boston, August 14, 1875.

W. HAPGOOD.

X THE OSWEGATCHIE COUNTRY.

THE east, or main branch, of the Oswegatchie River rises in Crooked Lake—that is, if we are to call the longest branch the main branch. From Crooked lake it runs in a northeasterly direction, some six or eight miles, to where it forms the branch from Deer Pond (Colvin's Lost Lake) country. It is known above this point as the Robinson River, taking this name from a hunter named Robinson, who had a shanty and hunted near it some twenty-five years ago. In the meantime it receives the waters from Orin Lake, Grassy Gall, Cracker, West, and two or three other small ponds. The stream that it here unites with is formed by the outlets of Partlon Lake, Gull Big Deer, Little Deer, Clear and Nick Ponds, and the drainage of a big balsam swamp known as the "Inlet Swamp." Below the junction, some two miles, it tumbles over a ledge of rocks some twenty feet in height. Here, at the foot of these falls, known as the "High Falls," on the inlet are found speckled trout of three to four pounds weight, and now and then one that gets away with your tackle so easy that you are sure "he was the biggest trout you ever saw." Above the falls are plenty of trout weighing from a quarter to a half pound. Half a mile further down you come to "The Plains," a tract of country that has been cleared of timber by wind and fire, some three miles long, and varying in width from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile, and nearly surrounded by hills of from three to five hundred feet high. Near the upper part of these plains a small spring brook and very cold spring empty into the river from the east side, making a good "trout hole" when the water is not too high. In the brook are also small trout. For the next two miles the river is broken by several rifts or chains of rocks across it, and from two to ten rods in length. Over some of them it is necessary to lift your boat. All along here, and for some miles further down, the fishing is good, and for a stretch of ten miles the chances for a shot at a deer by day or jack light is very good. On the west side of the river, near the foot of the plains, and distant from one and a half to two miles, are the "Five Ponds," taking their name from their number. These, or a part of them, are good ponds for deer. About this section there is now and then a wolf and panther; just enough to frighten the timid ones, but not enough to pay the hunters who trap for them, they seldom getting more than two or three in a season. At the foot of this still water is some three miles of rapids, on which, about the first of June, is some good fishing. Below this we come to the "Drowned Land," as it is called, being a large swamp overflowed by the draining of Cranberry Lake. This lake is used as a reservoir from which to obtain extra water for running saw logs, and for mill purposes in general. The original lake was some seven miles long and three and a half to four miles wide in the widest part, while the overflow of swamp land is probably as much more. When full, the water is raised twelve feet on the lakes, which damages the sporting somewhat in the early part of the Summer, but by about the first of September the water is nearly down to the old bed, and fishing and hunting are both good. A dozen or more ponds empty into the lake on the south and southeast side, among which are Bossout, Cat Mountain, Cow Horn, Olmstead, Darnneedle, Fish Pole, or Little Grass, as it is sometimes called, Little Gull, Curtis, and other small ones. Nearly all of these are good for trout or deer, and some of them for both.

To reach this hunting ground the sportsman has a choice of two routes. First—leave the R. W. & O. R. R. at Gouveneur, going through Edwards to Fine, twenty-five miles, by stage, three times a week, or by private conveyances. At Fine you can put up at a good hotel, or go on five miles to Griffin's, where you will find as good fare and accommodations as can be had at a first-class farm house. Here, or at the hotel, you will get good guides with light boats for three dollars a day and board; also team, usually oxen and sled, to convey boats and baggage to the foot of still water on the outlet or inlet, as the river is frequently called above and below the lake. Second—you can leave railroad at Canton and go direct to the foot of Cranberry Lake by team. The distance is about forty miles and is accomplished in a day. You can purchase good light boats, weighing thirty to forty pounds at Canton, or hire rather poor ones at the hotel at the lake. You can get there with or without guides. Finally, there is plenty of work connected with a trip to this part of the woods, and the lazy ones had better stay at home. But those who are willing to rough it a little can have a good time.

HUNTER.

LAWNS.—Those who are about to make new lawns for another year should now commence the labor of trenching or plowing or subsoil plowing very deep. The lawn should be made and allowed to settle a week or two, or during two or three good rains before sowing the seed and leveling up, and the seed should be sown as early as the season of cool nights and frequent rains comes on. Some writers advise the use of grains, as rye, oats, etc., to be sown with the grass seed; but, as according to the general law, the stronger overpowers and gradually destroys the weaker, we have found the use of any coarse grain injurious rather than beneficial. In the making of lawns we have at times had the handling of some very light sandy soil, and when compelled to do the best we could, without aid from top-dressing, etc., we have used oats in the Fall, for the purpose of holding it from blowing, and have made our second sowing of seed after the oats had grown an inch or so.—[*Practical Farmer*.]

—The Hayden surveying expedition reports most satisfactory progress. They are at work in Utah, west of the Gunnison and Grand rivers.

Fish Culture.

—The Massachusetts Angler's Association held its first Fall meeting yesterday, Sept. 1st, at its rooms, 608 Washington street, Boston.

—The Society D'Acclimatation of France has awarded a gold medal of the first class to Seth Green for his labors in fish culture, and particularly for his efforts in sending to France eggs of the salmonidæ. This is the third honor of the kind which Mr. Green has received from French societies.

RETURN OF MONROE A. GREEN.—This gentleman arrived home from Europe yesterday. We have already announced the failure of his attempt to hatch shad eggs while crossing the Atlantic. His theory of the failure is, that the eggs were injured while being conveyed in the cars, and in a wagon over the rough pavement of New York to the steamship. The eggs were packed in ice. He opened them the second day out and worked them two days in succession in his apparatus. Finding them all affected, he discontinued his operations and threw them overboard. Mr. Green attributes his failure entirely to the transportation of the spawn in the cars, or from the Grand Central Depot to Hoboken. Constant jarring is fatal to shad eggs. The spawn of the trout family can be transported thirty days by cars without loss. His apparatus for fish hatching worked perfectly on the steamship. It is worked by the aid of an air pump, and is a complete success. He experimented with it at Holyoke, Mass., and found that the eggs progressed better than in running water. Prof. Baird will probably make another trial early next season before the water gets too warm. Mr. Green used Croton water, but thinks Hudson River water preferable. Water that has run through iron pipes is not beneficial either to spawn or live fish. Those on the other side interested in the placing of shad in the waters of the Rhine, are anxious to have another trial made. Prof. Baird's report on the subject will be looked for with considerable interest.—*Rochester Express*, Aug. 24th.

CARP IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WOODVILLE, Miss., August 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have here in the State of Mississippi three artificial fish ponds. One I devote to small fry, perch, etc., and in another, deep and cool, I am raising carp. From an experience of several years I am satisfied the carp or fish of that family are most deserving of attention for artificial ponds, at least in the South, as they can be bred and fed with as much facility as poultry, the carp feeding to fatness on corn-meal or grits. Now, the American carp is not perfection for the table, and I would like to obtain a variety of the same family that is better. I have seen a statement that there was to be an attempt to introduce the European carp into this country as being far superior to the natives. To do so the fish themselves will have to be brought over, as the carp eggs I have experimented with hatch in about twenty-four hours after being deposited, they always being on brush or sticks floating on the pond. If you have any information of parties that propose importing the carp from Europe will you please send me such information?

DOCTOR.

DOCTOR.

[Four years ago, five grown carp were brought from Hamburg, Germany, to Santa Rosa, Cal., by Mr. J. A. Pappe, of San Francisco, who has succeeded in propagating a large number of fish from this small stock. They are of very large size, weighing as much as ten pounds. Some hundreds of these have been introduced into waters near San Francisco and into the Sonoma Creek, some thirty miles from that city. They possess a remarkable fecundity, and are excellent table fish. No doubt most satisfactory information can be obtained respecting the introduction of this fish, by addressing a letter to our valued correspondent, E. J. Hooper, of San Francisco, to whom we have also applied for the like favor; also to Wm. A. Newell, President California Acclimating Society. It is most important that this fish should be introduced here, and we are glad to see that "Doctor" is paying attention to it.—ED.]

SEINING TO STOCK OTHER WATERS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The sportsmen at Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence, have been much exercised of late, from the fact that pound nets have been extensively used on the best fishing grounds. I was told by a gentleman yesterday that the leaders of these nets extend from Fox Island to the main shore (a long distance) and that over seven hundred black bass were taken at one haul. Upon farther inquiry I learned that the persons employed in taking these fish were in the service of Seth Green, Fish Commissioner etc., and of course it is all legitimate; but the question comes up as to whether it is fair, or even good policy, to deplete our fishing grounds in order to benefit those in another locality.

*

MUSHROOM CAVES.—The famous mushroom caves of Paris are, in reality, deserted stone quarries in the suburbs of the city. They are entered by shafts, and consist of a series of dark, low, long corridors. Their floors are covered with long lines of narrow beds, made of a rich compost of earth and horse manure. The paths between the beds are kept scrupulously clean, and the mushrooms are carefully cultivated. One of these caves at Montrogue, just outside the fortifications of Paris, contains seven miles of beds, and yields an average of 300 pounds of mushrooms daily. Near Frepillon, an hour's ride from Paris, there is another class of caves or old quarries, that have a lofty interior, with something of the aspect of a vast cathedral. In 1867 one of these caves had a run of twenty-one miles of mushroom beds. During that same year over 3,000 pounds of mushrooms were daily sent to Paris from Frepillon. The crops vary according to certain atmospheric and other conditions, and at intervals the great quarries refuse to yield a profitable crop. They are then thoroughly cleansed, the very soil being scraped out, and are left to lie fallow for a year or two.

Natural History.

SINGULAR FATE OF A MOCKING BIRD.—A mocking bird, an exquisite warbler, owned by Col. J. R. Elliott, came to its death in a singular manner Thursday afternoon last. On that day, after the Colonel had listened to its melodious notes for some time, he retired to his room for the purpose of writing. Having finished his labors he again thought of his "pet," and went out on the piazza, intending to feed it. Upon taking down the cage, he was shocked and grieved to find the unfortunate little songster lying upon its back on the bottom, its breast and neck (from which the feathers had been plucked) all torn and bleeding, and its head twisted completely from its natural position. A lady who resides in an adjoining house explained the mystery. She, while sitting upon her piazza, noticed a bird very much resembling a mocking bird flying around and occasionally alighting upon the cage, as if wishing to hold communication with the other. Suddenly as "Pet" came near the bars, the stranger dashed forward his claws, caught its little victim by the breast, seized the neck with its strong bill, and suddenly letting go its hold on the cage, revolved round with lightning rapidity, by which means the poor inmate's neck was as completely wrung as is a fat chicken's by a kitchen scullion. Both the colonel and his lady were very much attached to little "Pet," as they had named it. The other bird belonged to a species known as the "loggerhead," and it is not a very generally known fact that they invariably attack mocking birds when in their vicinity, and always in the manner described.—*Jacksonville, (Florida) Union, Aug. 14th.*

AN ALLIGATOR PUZZLE.—Last October Mr. Greenleaf had a number of small alligators, about eight inches long, in the alligator pen. On the arrival of cold weather they disappeared, and it was thought that they had crept through a small hole under the adjoining building. When Spring came they did not appear, so they were considered as dead. Last week the large alligator was taken away, and on removing the tank six alligators from two to three feet long were found under it. They were strong and active. What could they have lived on all that time is the puzzle, as no food of any kind was ever left in the place. They could not get any water either, for the large 'gator would not allow any others in the tank.—*Florida Agriculturist, Aug. 21st.*

—The *Scientific American* describes a method of putting any rooster into a state of catalepsy. Select a dark colored table with a smooth top; place it so a narrow streak of sunlight will fall across the surface. Then set the rooster on the table, and hold his head down so that his beak comes in contact with the wood. Now, with a piece of chalk and in the sunlight, draw a line straight from the bird's beak. Move the chalk very slowly, and by the time he line is a couple of feet in length the rooster will fall into a cataleptic or trance-like condition; and although the hands are removed from his body, he will remain perfectly rigid for a minute or two. It is said that a black line on a white surface will produce the same effect. Hens may be similarly treated, but it takes much longer to get them into the trance state, it being necessary to hold the head down several minutes before they come under the influence.

FED BY AN EAGLE.—The Seneca Falls *Courier* tells the following:—A party were out of town on Monday, picnicking and fishing along the shores of Cayuga Lake. In their ambles they took in the camp of the Seneca Falls boys, who are whiling away a few days near East Varick. After posting the boys about home matters, and being told by them that the fish were not in a biting mood, which somewhat disconcerted their plan of action, they concluded to push on to a shady nook a short distance up the lake, where they exercised their squatter sovereignty by squatting on the rock preparatory to further developments, when lo! and behold, an eagle was seen approaching, bearing in his talons a large fish. When nearly over their heads they all gave an unearthly yell, which so shocked the propriety of Mr. Eagle that he loosed his grasp of the fish, and it fell at their feet. It proved to be a pike weighing some three pounds, and still alive. They all returned to camp in high glee over their good luck, and fresh fish was on the next bill of fare for dinner.

INSTINCT OR REASON—WHICH?

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

In a lively stable at Waukegan, Illinois, is a horse that has been brought up in the business from colthood known to every one in the place as Gold-dust. Becoming lame recently, his owners had the shoe taken from the lame foot and the horse turned into the street. His first act upon gaining his liberty was to walk through the town until he came to the blacksmith shop where all the work of the stable is done, upon reaching which place he deliberately entered the shop and placed his lame foot upon the customary block. Being driven back to the stable, he soon found the shop a second time, and was a second time driven away. This being repeated many times, the blacksmith at last gave the persistent animal the attention he required, after which he was taken back to the stable, where he remained perfectly satisfied. This intelligent animal had doubtless, when previously lame, received relief by having his feet attended to at this establishment, and the fact remained upon his memory. But by what faculty did he revive the experience, instinct or reason?

UPH.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
New York, August 29, 1875.

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending August 28th, 1875:—

One Raccoon, *Procyon lotor*. Presented by Dr. E. P. Miller.
Two African Elephants, *Elephas Africanus*. Smallest one three feet six inches high.
One Barn Owl, *Strix flammea*. Presented by Mr. Joseph G. Harrison.
One Booby Gannet, *Sula fiber*. Presented by Mr. James King.
One Blue Macaw, *Ara macao*.
One Zebu, *Bos indicus*. Bred in the Menagerie.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

—The failure of the funds required for the support of the Penikese school established by the late Professor Agassiz, together with its indebtedness, has compelled the making of an inventory of its property for the purpose of closing up the business.

The Kennel.

CHICKWEED AND ELACAMPANE.—A highly valued correspondent, who is a physician of note, sends us the following prescription for Hydrophobia, with the qualification that he does not indorse it, although it is highly thought of in Pennsylvania:

1 quart of Beer; 16 ounces Red Chickweed; 16 ounces Thrirac (molasses). Steep in a new earthen vessel until reduced to 1 pint; drink while fresh.

He adds:—

"The red chickweed can be obtained from Dr. A. J. Snively, Hanover, York county, Pa., or from Johns & Cramer, apothecaries, Race street, at Third, Philadelphia, Pa. I do not send this as an advertisement for Snively, for I do not know him, but I occasionally see people inquiring for such and such a remedy for Hydrophobia. (Give me the scalpel and nitric acid.) This (the chickweed and the elacampane remedy) are both popular in the country."

With regard to elacampane, it is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens. Immediately after being bitten, take one and a half ounces of the root of the plant—the green root is preferable, but the well dried will answer, and may be found in our drug stores—slice or bruise, put it into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to a half pint, strain, and when cold, drink it, fasting at least six hours afterward. The next morning, fasting, repeat the dose prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient.

These are the directions given by a gentleman of veracity, who had a bitten son and four children of neighbors cured by the remedy, as well as others.

—Some dastardly scoundrel lately poisoned a fine setter pup about a year old, belonging to Major Geo. E. Alden, of Savannah, Georgia, also a litter of five exceedingly handsome setter pups two months old, belonging to the same gentleman, out of his fine bitch Josie, by Mr. D. Brook's Bismark, by Capt. White's imported Irish setter Yock. Mr. E. F. Lovell also lost a fine pointer in a similar way.

BLOODHOUNDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

IT is about eighteen or twenty years ago that two bloodhounds appeared at the beer house of Engel & Wolfe, then situated on Dillwyn street, above Callowhill. They were of the German breed, a male and a female, of a brownish black in color, and of immense size. Since then, by importation and natural increase, the number has grown until scarcely any of the many beer breweries is without one or more of them, while the German butchers as a rule take a pride in seeing who can own the biggest and savagiest. There are three varieties—the Siberian, the Russian, and the German—in this city. The best specimen of the Siberian, the most ferocious of them all, can be found within the walls of the Eastern Penitentiary, where any one can interview them by becoming a prisoner, and then, breaking out of his cell, skirmish around the yard of nights. The Russian and German vary in size according to the purity of the breed, and are without exception the most ungrateful, vicious, and untamable brutes that exist among the domestic animals. It is as much as a man can do, when attacked, to escape unharmed from their fangs. Some few years since a well known down town lumber merchant possessed one of these villainous pets that he had raised from puppyhood. As it grew towards full size he was compelled to keep it chained, because not a workman in the yard dared to lay a hand upon even a lath but the dog would fly at him. He had fed the dog always himself, and therefore imagined he would never attack him. But one day, when removing the dog's pan in order to take it away and return it filled with food as usual, the dog flew at him and the chain only saved him from a bite. Then he took a stick and soundly whipped the chained bloodhound. But the next day the villain was shot; for when the lumber merchant that night unchained him he barely escaped with his life by flight to a board pile, where he was all night besieged. It was only last Summer that the writer, happening at Bridgeport, opposite Norristown, saw slowly stalk across the road and into the yard of a large factory, a most superb female of the Siberian breed. The watchman of the factory was standing by, and with the visitor conversed about the animal he had just seen. I'll show you something, he said, and opening a stable door, out jumped a pup as big as a full grown Spanish pointer. This, he said, was one of her pups, and nine months old, but I have an older one, a brother of the pup, and he introduced an immense fellow. This, he said, is nineteen months old, and weighs 190. (Think of what chances an unarmed man would have with a hound of this weight.) Did you ever chastise them? was inquired. No, he answered, I would not dare. The fact is that these bloodhounds are dangerous, even to their owners, are utterly useless to anyone, and are kept only because of a competition between a certain class of citizens as to who shall own the biggest and most ferocious.—*Philadelphia Times.*

[In FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. 3, page 310, is the description of a magnificent Siberian bloodhound that was brought to our office. So far as his manner and record goes, he was passive and gentle. But this is exceptional. We are aware of a little girl in England who was nearly killed while feeding two of these creatures which she had reared from infancy. We believe that most dogs and cats are snappish, if not vicious, at their food.—Ed.]

THE TOLLEY MEDAL.—Through the kindness of Dr. Rowe we have had an opportunity of examining the beautiful gold medal presented by Messrs. J. & W. Tolley and won by Mr. B. W. Jenkins' pointer dog Sancho at the last Watertown show. The medal is of solid gold, and handsomely ornamented.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—*Muirkirk Furnace, Prince Georges county, Md., Chas. E. Coffin, Owner.*—On July 19th, six puppies to his black pointer bitch Meg by his liver dog Pinto. Three are now living and doing well, namely, one black gig, one white and liver gig, and one liver dog with roan breast.

A KANGAROO DOG.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A friend residing in Australia, conceiving the idea that I was short of dogs (I have only eighteen) sends me a dog from that far off land—a veritable kangaroo dog, and a noble fellow he is. As some of your readers may never have seen this breed of pups, I give you a description: He is a cross of the greyhound and bloodhound, stands 34 inches, and from tip of nose to stern post, 54 inches. In form he resembles the greyhound, but in muscle and power is equal to half a dozen. His limbs are symmetrical—a mass of muscles—ears small and pointed; nose long; mouth deep; eyes large, lustrous, and soft as a woman's; color, a decided brindle, with bars of black across his back and loins; weight, 85 pounds. In body and limbs he seems all muscle, lithe, wiry, and as elastic as rubber. In disposition, as affectionate as a setter, playful and good natured; allows all my little King Charles dogs to bite his legs (they can't reach his body standing on their hind legs). I let him loose in the stable yard and he seemed perfectly delighted to have his liberty, and amused himself by leaping over a buggy that a groom was washing, and finally cleared a twelve foot fence as easily as he did the buggy. I thought I had lost him, but in a moment here he came back again, sailing over the fence—several feet over it, at that. He frolicked and played until he excited the ire of my old setter, Bob, who had been lying on a pile of straw, hugely disgusted with the attention the stranger was receiving. Bob evidently thought the thing had been going on long enough, and forthwith sailed into knagaroo, who did not seem to understand the cause of Bob's enmity, and wanted to play, but Bob was jealous and seized kangaroo by the throat. The new comer could take a joke, but the matter was getting serious, for Bob's blood was up, and he kept chawing away until kangaroo concluded that it was time for that fun to stop, and freeing himself, seized Mr. Bob by the scruff of the neck, and with no apparent effort slung him clear across the yard, twenty-five feet, and then continued his frolicking. Bob gathered himself up, took a good long look at his enemy, jumped up into the buggy, and could not be induced to come out again all day; and now, when he sees knagaroo about, he gives him the widest kind of a berth. I never saw such power in a dog, and never such a perfect specimen of symmetry.

My Australian friend writes me that by next steamer he shall send over a fine slut, fully equal to the dog. He could not get her in time to send with the dog. So I shall be all right on kangaroo dogs, but at the present writing am a little short on kangaroos. My friend will have to continue his favors and send me some. He says they are fine deer dogs as well, and I am going to take my new acquaintance down into the country in a few days to have a run with an old friend, who keeps a pack of greyhounds for coursing, and if my dog don't eat up his whole pack or sling them over into the next county, we shall have some fine sport. I have had some fine dogs in my day, and have some now—Gordon and Irish setters, pointers, etc.—but I never saw such a perfect specimen of a dog as my kangaroo. They are bred with a great deal of care in Australia, and are highly prized there, a good pair being worth £120, or \$600. At the present writing my leviathan is rolling on the carpet with a little three-year old girl, who has her little fist down his throat and kangaroo is enjoying it as much as she is. I will tell you more of my dog and of his performances when I have tried him. Yours,

PODGERS.

A VISIT TO MR. LAVERACK.

LONDON, England, August 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On Thursday last, the 5th inst., our party of two took our departure hence for Whitchurch, Shropshire, via Crewe. The railway runs through a beautiful country, and the ride from Crewe to Whitchurch, a distance of some twenty miles, is remarkably pretty. From the station we drove to the Victoria Hotel, arriving there about five o'clock P. M. Whitchurch is a very ancient town, with old buildings, narrow streets paved with cobble stones, and kept scrupulously neat, and houses standing close to the roadway. The sidewalks, where they exist at all, are very narrow.

Next morning after breakfast we ordered our turn-out—a dog-cart with a fine black cob and a "tiger"—and drove over to Mr. Laverack's, about a mile beyond the station, arriving there a little before noon. This house—Bronghall Cottage—is nicely situated in a field, though inclosed by a hedge, a brick wall, and an iron fence. The stables, kennels and other outbuildings are on the side nearest the road. The two-story cottage, which is of unpainted brick, with a fine wide hall separating the parlor and dining room, fronts the other way. We found the famed breeder of English setters at home, and were received with a courteous welcome. This prompt invitation to remain and dine with him was gladly accepted, and we sent the dog-cart back to return for us at a later hour. Mr. Laverack, one of the oldest and most thorough sportsmen in England, is a gentleman well advanced in years, but his fine physical and mental preservation prove—if proof were needed—how beneficial to constitutional health and vigor are the exercise and air found while

"Walking o'er the meadows with a dog and a gun."

Our first visit was to the kennels. Old Dash, greatly to our regret, was in Scotland, but we saw, first, Cora, orange and white, but little ticked, a few spots on her side and with orange ears, head all white. Her markings are very dark, almost red—a beautiful deep orange. She is the mother of Ruby, now in America, and is the best and handsomest bitch we ever saw. Her head is perfect, though at first glance, owing to color and wave of hair, her ears look high, but they are not. She is of good size, larger than Fairy, who won your pitcher at Watertown, and is of long body, flat thighs, very much curved quarters, long feather like floss silk, and is nine years old. Take her all in all, she is a slasher!

The next to show was Blue Prince, four years old, sired by Pride of the Border. Prince is black and white, and is marked like Mr. Reid's Sam, with whose picture many of your readers are familiar, but is more ticked than he. Blue Prince is without exception the most beautiful dog we ever saw, though slightly under size. We had never before seen such a head, and the only way to describe it is to call it perfect to a hair. His coat is very fine, long and soft; his quarters droop, droop, droop; and his thigh is as flat as a pan-cake. His motions were perfection. We had already seen most of the famous Laverack setters outside of their home kennel, both in America and in this island, and are free to say that Blue Prince in looks and action is *facile princeps*, or, as we say in Brooklyn, he just "lays over" them all. He has but one fault, or rather misfortune: a second and severe attack of distemper left him with a slight twitching of the muscles of the hind legs. Mr. L., however, assured us that this does not in any way affect or interfere with his great speed and staying powers in the field, and his value as a stud dog is well attested by the finest progeny in England.

The next seen were two puppies three months old, by Blue Prince out of Cora. They were very fine—one black and white mottled, the other a perfect blue with a few black patches; in fact, almost as blue as a blue greyhound. Next four orange and white puppies, same age, by — out of a white and black bitch by Prince, one of which is named Fairy 2d. Fairy's American bred litter by Pride were, as we remember them, finer and bigger at the same age than any of these English puppies. Next the mother of the litter last shown—a very good setter, but in low condition. The last shown was Rock, and against him our admiration met with its first shock. He is black and white, three years old, with a nearly perfect head and very intelligent eyes. His coat, too, was fine, soft and thick. But his shape did not suit our American ideas of a well-made setter, being very long in the body and very short in the legs, which in their turn were not as straight in front as we like. He was, however, of the pure blood, and is for that reason preserved by his owner.

We were most hospitably entertained by the courteous and hale proprietor of this snug nest of cottages, and greatly enjoyed his well-matured ideas upon the subject of breeding his favorite strain. As an evidence of the success that has attended his efforts his sideboard is both a

thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is resplendent with silver flagons and jugs, a large silver tea kettle, beer mugs and claret pitchers with golden tops, while on his mantle ticks a beautiful French clock, all prizes awarded at different times to his dogs, and trophies of their winning. (To these must be added also many gold whistles, "et settery, et settery," as one of our party suggested.)

Mr. Laverack expressed his admiration of the portraits of Fairy and Pride which appeared in your pages, and bidding him good-by, we brought away with us many delightful and valuable recollections of the hours spent in his genial society. Yours truly, VIATOIRES.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Moose, *Alces malchis*.
Elk or Wapiti, *Cervus Canadensis*.
Hares, brown and grey.
Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallapavo*.
Woodcock, *Scolopax rusticola*.
Ruffed Grouse, *Tetrao umbellus*.
Esquimaux Curlew, *Numenius borealis*.
Plover, *Charadrius*.
Godwit, *Limosina*.
Rails, *Rallus Virginianus*.

Snipe and Bay Birds.
Caribou, *Tarandus rangifer*.
Red Deer, *Caracus Virginianus*.
Squirrels, red, black and grey.
Quail, *Oxya Virginia*.
Pinnated Grouse, *Tetrao cupida*.
Curlew, *Numenius argus*.
Sandpipers, *Tyngana*.
Willetts.
Reed or Rice Birds, *Dolichonyx orizivon*.
Wild Duck.

GAME IN MARKET.—Yesterday saw the opening of the season for grouse in this State and the stalls are well supplied with both varieties. Pinnated grouse are selling for \$1 to \$1 25 per pair, the young birds bringing the latter price. The supply at present principally comes from Iowa. Ruffed grouse, called indiscriminately partridge and pheasant in this and adjoining States, are not in such plentiful supply, but the receipts will probably increase; the price is \$1 25 to \$1 50 per pair. The season promises to be a prolific one for both varieties. A few woodcock are still in market, and sell for \$1 25 per pair. Reed birds have also appeared; price \$1 per dozen. The scarcity of bay birds in the market does not indicate much sport on the shores and marshes. They sell for from 50 cents per doz. for the smaller to \$1 50 for the larger varieties.

—A large number of the correspondents of FOREST AND STREAM are going this week and next to Rice Lake, Canada, for ducks. This resort, and the Thousand Islands, have long been favorite shooting grounds for sportsmen during the month of September, one of the most glorious months in the year in that latitude. We understand that the hotels will keep open throughout the month. Indeed, the golden sun that has now superseded the long, wet August, has brought a sense of relief to the discomfited and weather-bound sojourners in the country, and created a new incentive, not only for those to prolong their vacation, but for others to follow them into the fields and forests. It seems altogether probable that the Autumn will be long and golden, and that the mildness of our Indian Summer will be continued into the later months. Scientific men base such an opinion upon present meteorological conditions. A pleasant and cheap trip for a shooting party is to take the steamer from Charlotte (port of Rochester) across Lake Ontario to Port Hope and Cobourg, Canada, and thence twelve miles by wagon or rail to Rice Lake; after a few days there, take rail or steamer to Kingston, and thence steamer to the Thousand Islands, Clayton, and Alexandria Bay.

—An acquaintance on Long Island informs us that Mr. Nathan Raynor, two miles by stage from West Hampton railway station, can accommodate a party of four during the duck season. West Hampton is seventy-five miles from New York.

—The Connecticut State game club is taking active steps for the detection of parties who are killing birds out of season. Those who are anxious to preserve the game birds of the State should promptly report every infringement of the game laws to the Secretary of the State club.

—We have received one of Dudley & Co.'s recappers, a useful little instrument by which the sportsman can be aided in recapping his cartridges in the field. It is small and compact, and the price only 50 cents. Messrs. Dudley & Co.'s address is Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GROUSE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The grouse season, which opens on the 12th of August, appears to be more promising than the two which have preceded it. The severe Winter seems to have had the effect of killing off the weak and sickly birds, leaving only the vigorous and healthy to propagate their species. The prices asked for the birds in the London markets on the first day of the season do not indicate any very great abundance of game, 24 shillings sterling, or \$6 currency, being asked for a brace. On the following day, however, prices had been reduced to 10 shillings (\$2.50) per brace for the old birds, and a guinea a brace for the young ones. Grouse shooting, being followed over comparatively treeless moors, is somewhat akin to our prairie chicken shooting, and is the perfection of gunning, as your dogs are in full sight, there being nothing but the heather to obstruct the view. With regard to the dogs best adapted for moor shooting, we take the following from the *Field*, the same remarks applying to prairie shooting:—

"Very great difference of opinion exists as to whether pointers or setters are best suited for grouse shooting. Some men will tell you there is nothing like a pointer, while others swear by the setter. The fact is, I have seen first-rate dogs of both breeds. The setter has advantages in some ways, while the pointer has the pull over him in others. If the weather is such as we sometimes have in August—boiling hot, with a scant supply of water to be had—then the pointer is the best dog, as when in condition they do not mind the heat very much, and they do not feel the want of water nearly as much as their longer-coated brethren. The setter, however, if the weather is cool and

water to be had now and then, will stand more work than the pointer; and, as a rule, his feet bear knocking about much better, which is a great consideration for a man who only keeps a small kennel, and expects them to stand work regularly through the season. It is often a matter of wonder to me how dogs that spend most of their lives shut up in a town, and come down to the moors perhaps the very day before the shooting, get through their work at all; and I generally arrive at the conclusion that the dog's master is, like the dog himself, out of condition, and consequently not able for hard work, and so the dog gets two or three days to pick up his wind."

MAINE.—Hallowell, Aug. 23.—I am just starting out for a hunt. My bag of woodcock for the season is sixty birds. LORD.

RHODE ISLAND.—Newport, R. I., Aug. 30.—A party of sportsmen shot forty-one grass plover and green-heads yesterday afternoon on Bateman's point. A few teal, wood duck, and young black ducks have been shot in the ponds back of the bathing beaches. Our marshes, which were once famous for all kinds of bay snipe, are silent, not more than a good "baker's dozen" having been seen this season. SHOT.

NEW JERSEY.—Beach Haven, Aug. 30.—Bay bird shooting has been bad the last week, owing to the northeast which has prevailed. With a change of wind it will undoubtedly be as good as the week previous. Fishing, however, has been good. Jay Cooke and a friend made large catches of weakfish, and "Homo" was quite successful with striped bass, which have just begun to come. E.

NEW YORK.—Watertown, Aug. 28.—A friend at Cape Vincent went out for plover yesterday, but only succeeded in getting a shot at one. He was, however, fortunate enough to bag eighteen snipe without much labor. S.

Good Ground, L. I., Aug. 24.—Wm. Lane, Jr., and G. B. Eaton, of the Sportsmen's Emporium, on Monday bagged 52 bay snipe, consisting of yellow legs, willets and marlin before 9:30 A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Baden, August 28.—At Conequeensing Creek, where it empties into the Beaver Creek, near Clinton, there has been a pretty good hotel started in the old Lock House. Any one going there can be sure of good accommodations. Quail and grouse are about as plenty as usual, but there is not so many now as there was two years ago. Squirrels are not so plenty, although in some places there are a good many.

Pittsburg, Aug. 25.—Quail and grouse will be abundant this season in the counties surrounding here. AUGUSTINE.

VIRGINIA.—Nottoway, Aug. 27.—We shall have plenty of quail; shooting hard, and cover very thick. T.

TEXAS.—Gainesville, Aug. 20.—No hunting news; Col. McCarty has passed back toward Denison lately because the "grasshoppers had eaten the grass up." Capt. Rowland and some others camped on Dry Elm, eight miles west of this place one night last week, and next day brought back two deer and three turkeys. P. B. Storar and four others recently returned from a two week's hunt and brought back twelve deer.

—The Franklin Fish and Game Club has its headquarters at Greenfield, Massachusetts, among the Green Mountains, and is destined to do some good there. Its officers are Samuel L. Lyons, President; Henry R. Simons, Vice President; R. A. Packard, Treasurer, and Charles Allen, Secretary.

JAMES WARD'S SKILL.—A short time ago James Ward, the champion pigeon shot of Canada, offered to bet \$100 that he would shoot 50 pigeons out of 60 under the following conditions:—30 single birds from ground traps 21 yards rise, and 15 pair of "doubles," 21 yards rise, the two traps to be placed ten yards apart. The bet was accepted, and was decided last week at Toronto. Of the 30 single birds not one escaped, and of the 30 in pairs, Ward succeeded in killing 24, making a total of 54 out of 60, thus winning his bet.

—In a pigeon match on the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club at Newport, Aug. 28th, between Messrs. P. Grund and J. Van Buren, for \$500, 50 birds each, distance 30 yards, Grund took 32 birds and Van Buren 37.

—The Lexington (Ky.) Hunters Club have recently held a three day's pigeon shooting tournament, which brought together a large number of sportsmen. Our space will not permit of a detailed account of the result, but we summarize it as follows:—

FIRST DAY—WINNERS.—First match, T. J. South; second match, S. G. Sharp; third match, C. Woodford; fourth match, E. P. Gaines; fifth match, J. A. Headley; sixth match, C. Bradley.

SECOND DAY—WINNERS.—First match, A. Harris; second match, J. H. Kerr; third match, J. B. Beck; fourth match, J. A. Headley and Jun. Smith; Eighth match, C. H. Vorhies.

THIRD DAY—WINNERS.—First match, M. D. Richardson; second match, H. C. Elder; third match, Jas. Gilroy; fourth match, L. L. Herndon; fifth match, S. W. Bagge; sixth match, T. Woolley.

THE SHOOTING SEASON IN MINNESOTA.

BRAINERD, Minn., August 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The season for "chicken shooting" opened on the 15th of August, and promptly on time the sportsmen left town, and in a day or so after the birds began coming in, some in huge bunches, consigned to the hotels, others in small packages, half a dozen in a bunch, sent in by some thoughtful sportsman to his friends in town. The grouse are well grown for the season, and in remarkably fine order. Letters from friends along the Northern Pacific west of this point, as well as personal observation, tend to confirm my former opinion that game of all kinds will be plenty in this section this Fall. The Summer having been very dry, chickens are mostly found around "slews" or swampy places, and in brush near the edge of prairies. In a couple of weeks they will be more in the open, and when the wheat is cut one wants to look for them where he would look for quail if "down East."

At the stations near the Leaf and Otter Tail Rivers ducks are very plenty—more so than usual. They also can be shot on the wheat stubble; they are of all kinds common to the North, and with "stacks" of chickens and clouds of ducks, what more does a sportsman want unless it is a "never-tiring dog and a never-falling gun?" A September day on a Minnesota prairie with the above mentioned style of dog and gun is something that once enjoyed will not soon be forgotten.

Ruffed grouse are not as plentiful as they were last season, still if one

is a good shot, and has his dogs under good control in brush, he can get all he wants to pack. The season for these birds commences September 1st.

Deer will be very plenty this Fall; very few Indians have been about here this Summer, consequently the does and fawns have not been molested, for when the Indians let them alone so does the white man, but it is provoking to see in August or September, (deer shooting does not commence lawfully till October 15th,) a big, lazy brute of a Chippewa come into town with his squaw bent double under the weight of a saddle of venison and know that you dare not kill a deer. "A white man is as good as an Indian," and more than one deer has "come to grief" prematurely that would have been let alone till later if the Indians were made to observe the laws as the white man does.

Quite a number of gentlemen from the East, who have evidently "gotten their bearings" from reading the FOREST AND STREAM, (and where can they get more varied or more correct information?) are expected here about the 1st of September. Mr. Marble and friends of Worcester, Mass., will be here shortly, and several others, who have found out through your paper that along the Northern Pacific is a "happy hunting ground," will be here about the 1st of September prepared to take the grouse and ducks. There is room for as many as choose to come, and grouse enough for all. T. P. C.

SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On Thursday, the 12th inst., I started with my wife, child and gun, on board the 7:45 train on the Penn. Cen. R. R., for Barnegat Bay, to get a sniff of ocean air and to kill a snipe or two. Arriving at Squan, we took stage for Charlie Maxon's, where, after eating a good, hearty dinner, we were driven over to the landing to find the yacht Rover, Capt. Chadwick, in readiness to sail us down the bay to Billy Chadwick's gunning house, where we proposed stopping. After being cordially welcomed by "Uncle Billy," who is the best of hosts, we ascertained there were five gentlemen guests there, one of whom was accompanied by his family. This was good news for Mrs. W., who had feared she would be, possibly, the only lady guest there.

At 4 A. M., Friday, we were called, and those gentlemen wishing to have a chance at the birds before breakfast, we were quickly dressed, and picking up guns and ammunition were on the move for the shooting grounds, distant about 500 yards from the house. The early morning was not favorable, as but few birds were flying; but at 3 P. M., up till dark the shooting was excellent. I shot one and a quarter days, fired sixty times, and killed by count seventy-five birds. I returned home on Saturday, bringing the birds packed on ice, by express, with me. They furnished dinners for five families. There were ten varieties of snipe.

The wind has been blowing for seventeen days incessantly from the southward, causing the ocean to roll up a tide which never leaves the bar until a change to the northward takes place. The best shooting will take place then, as the birds will have feeding grounds where now they can't alight. It was my good fortune to meet there the finest body of true sportsmen that I ever met in a strange place; gentlemen in the literal signification of the term, and who, individually and collectively, heaped such courtesies and kindness upon the writer that he will never forget them nor Barnegat. One of them has annually visited the house for the past forty years, another for twenty-five, and they together own some of the finest points for duck shooting on the bay. Any praise offered Uncle Billy is superfluous; it has been sung too long and by better men than of this generation. He don't "run" his house; his guests do it for him—they order and he obeys. Any one who goes between the 25th of August and 20th of September, will find the shooting all that can be desired, and if he is not satisfied with his trip, I would say to him on his return, "Go West, young man! go West!" for that country alone can satisfy him, if any can. Fare by Penn. Cen. R. R., excursion ticket, good for one month, from New York, \$3.00; stage, dinner and boat up to Chadwick's, \$2.50; board, \$2.00 per day. Respectfully yours, E. S. WANMAKER.

CHICKEN SHOOTING AROUND CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

For the past week there has been but very little talked about among the boys besides chicken and the best places for hunting them, and there were innumerable bets made on which party would bring the most chickens home with them. The favorites were two old hunters and trappers, who have lived around Chicago for years, and know the country by heart for miles around. We younger boys took all the odds they offered, and so the excitement grew apace as the momentous day approached. My partner for the hunt was an old Irish sportsman, who had been an under gamekeeper on some estate in the old country, and who is the possessor of one of the best dogs in the city. Our party and the two old trappers both left about the same time—about 3 P. M. Friday—we going west along the Whisky Point road, and they going south by way of John Wentworth's (commonly called Long John) farm. We did not stop until we reached a small station on the C. & P. R. R., about twenty miles from Chicago and eighteen from Elgin, called Itaska. Here we put up for the night, and about 3:30 next morning we were in the buggy again. As we were driving along the road, just as day was breaking, I saw a single chicken in a stubble field. He held until I was almost on top of him, when away he started, but you bet he did not get far. First blood for me. Letting the dog loose he was not long in putting up three more, and we got two of them, the third getting up out of range; and so the sport went on for about thirty minutes, when up comes one of those fierce thunder storms, and the way it did rain for all of two hours was a caution; and we poor devils had to take it just as it came. The only shelter we had was a stack of oats. When the rain was over, two more miserable looking sportsmen you never saw. We were covered with mud and oat chaff and wet to the skin, and throughout the rest of the day there was as many as a dozen little squalls of rain, and the roads were little better than a slough. We had very good luck along towards evening; we got everything we saw worth shooting—in fact neither of us missed a shot until about 5 P. M., when we got in a covey of chickens in a potato patch. It was raining when we loaded, and perhaps the powder got damp, and my gun failed to go off, and of course away went the chickens, and when Pat saw the chickens flying away he got mad, or excited, and blazed away right and left at the same chicken I was trying to shoot; but the chicken was a long way out of range before he shot. No sooner had he emptied his gun when, from almost under my feet, flew out the rest of the flock—the old hen and about ten half grown young ones. O, wasn't I mad, and I do believe I said some prayers for their benefit about that time. As quick as possible we loaded up again and followed them over into an oat field, and I had the luck to raise two and drop them in fine style, right and left. We did not get any more chickens after that, for they ran into the cornfield and it is impossible to get them out of there. We now had fourteen chickens and seven large plover. I call them whistling plover; is that the right name? And so we started for home, where we arrived muddy, wet and tired, about 6 P. M. I guess we had been home about thirty minutes, when who should I see coming along in a worse fix than ourselves, if possible, but Jake and his pard—our rivals—with only one chicken apiece. They got nearly drowned out where they went.

They report that Mr. Wentworth has put poisoned meat around on his farm for wolves, and so it is dangerous to let the dogs work. The chickens are very scarce and hard to find, for they lay close in the corn. We are going out again in a couple of days after that covey we missed yesterday, and I hope to have as good luck as before. Yours,

J. H. READING.

KAY SHOT CARTRIDGE.

New York, August 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A short time since I had occasion to visit Newark, N. J., on business, and having some spare time I thought I would step in and see, if possible, the mode of manufacturing the article whose name heads this communication. I had heard something of it from my friends in Newark, and was glad to have an opportunity of inspecting its manufacture. It may be well to state that the inventor, Mr. A. B. Kay, has for many years been the leading gunsmith and dealer in sporting implements in the flourishing city of Newark, and that from his conversance with guns in general, he found that the shooting of most of them was far below what it should be, hence his invention. He has shot, in the gallery attached to his establishment, many hundred guns, which have been brought there to be repaired or for the purpose of having them tried at a target. The knowledge thus acquired that shot guns were uncertain things at a target led him to invent and perfect the cartridge which bears his name, and he thinks it is certain to give satisfaction to the sportsman. In this I am inclined to concur, judging from the comparison between targets made with loose shot and those with the cartridge, many of both kinds being preserved in his store to convince the doubters. Well, to resume: I was met in the store by Mr. Kay, who introduced me to his partner, Mr. Robert Kay, and several other gentlemen, who had dropped in to talk on sporting matters. On stating my business I was cordially invited to inspect the working of the various machines for making the cartridge. On the first floor is the boiler to supply steam for working the engine up stairs. The latter is of Lilliputian proportions, but of great power, to judge by the way it made things hum. The buckram, of which the cartridge is made, is first cut into pieces of circular form by means of a large punch, and is then wet slightly to make it pliable. While in this state it is put through a set of dies, which form the disks into little cups. The dies are heated by gas jets, so that the buckram is dried during the process, and are so constructed as to lay the folds of the stuff with mathematical precision, thus securing regularity in opening when shot from the gun. After this process these cups or cases are taken to a little machine, which trims the rough edges, and they are then ready to be filled, except those used for the long range cartridges, which go through another process by which they have another case put inside of them, reversed, and with a hole cut in the top.

Now comes the machine. These cases are put one by one into little cups made to receive them, and of which there are about a dozen. The cups are on a revolving table, which stops as each cup comes under the "charger," which fills it with shot measured to a pellet. Another stop and the wad is put in, and after this it passes round until it comes under the part of the machine called the "turner," which turns in the end of the case similar to the way paper shells are crimped. The cartridge is now complete. The beauty of the last machine is its perfect time. As one cartridge is being turned in, another is receiving its wad, and still another being filled with shot. So nicely does it work that one could watch it for an hour. It was designed by a Mr. Chapman, an English gentleman, now resident in Newark, and who is at present perfecting a double machine for the same purpose with the view of taking it to England and starting the business there to supply our transatlantic cousins. If all the sportsmen of the country could be convinced of the excellence of this invention I have only to say that a very brilliant future would open to Messrs. Kay & Co. One could hardly believe that guns bored on the "double close" principle practiced by Messrs. Green, Pape and others could perform as badly as they do. Mr. Kay has a great number of targets, made with loose shot, by guns of such makers as Purdey, Richards, Greener, Scott and others, but the use of this cartridge will be found necessary to perfect the shooting of even these, and besides very inferior shooting guns may be made equal to the best by the slight expense incident to the use of these cartridges. They are made of two kinds—the "field" and the "long range" cartridges. The first are intended to be used for ordinary shooting, for convenience in loading and handling. They also increase the regularity of pattern. The second may be used like Eley's wire cartridges, but with the advantage which cannot be found with the latter—that is, uniformity. All I saw shot were as if the shot had been put in by hand, so regular was the distribution. What an advantage they would be for pigeon shooting! You could "knock a bird endways" at fifty to seventy-five yards. Mr. Kay reversed one or two cartridges to show what they would do, and they acted like solid shot, tearing a hole in the target an inch in diameter; very useful in case a bear or panther should be met.

I do not wish to be considered as giving any opinion in regard to the merits or demerits of these cartridges, preferring to leave the same to the judgment of those who try them; but they certainly seem to me to be just the thing which is wanted, and I hope many of your readers will give them a fair trial and report the same at an early day. We have had arguments on boring and the Dittmar powder; will not cartridges be an interesting subject? Yours truly,

CHOKE BORE.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., August 14th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I noticed in your paper of the 12th inst. a gentleman of Cleveland asking for information concerning chicken shooting in Iowa. I have shot in Iowa for a number of years, and believe the best grounds in the State are to be found at Garner Station, Hancock county, and extending on out to Angola, the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad. By going back from the railroad a few miles, anywhere between the above named stations, you can have as fine shooting as can be found anywhere, and will always find a good class of farmers to stay with. Our party will leave Pittsburgh August 31st for Garner; we will be in camp at Twin Lakes, nine miles north of Garner, for four weeks, and will be happy to entertain of the readers of your paper who may wander out our way. Get off at Garner and mine host of the Elder House, big Bob Elder, will pilot you out to Cottonwood Grove Camp. If not too lazy when I get back, I will do what I have long been threatening—that is, send you an account of our trip. Yours,

J.

[We know of some of our subscribers who will be more than thankful for the information so kindly given.—ED.]

GAME LAW OF ONTARIO.—Moose, reindeer, or cariboo, deer and elk may be killed from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of December. Wild turkeys, grouse, pheasant or partridges from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of January; quail 1st October to 1st January; woodcock 1st July to January; snipe 15th August to 1st May; waterfowl, which are known as mallard, gray duck, black duck, wood or summer duck, and all the kind of duck known as teal, from 15th August to 1st January; hares or rabbits from 1st September to 1st March. No person shall have in his possession any of the said animals or birds, or any part or portion of said animals or birds during the period in which they are so protected; provided that they may be exposed for sale for one month and no longer after such periods, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family at any time; but in all cases the proof of the time of killing or taking shall be upon the party of possession. It is enacted that no beaver, muskrat, mink, martin, raccoon, otter or fisher shall be hunted, taken or killed, or had in possession of any person between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November. The penalties attaching to transgression of this law are as follows: In case of deer, elk, moose, reindeer or cariboo, \$50, and not less than \$10; in case of birds or eggs, \$25, and not less than \$5; in case of fur-bearing animals, \$25, and not less than \$5.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gairdneri*. Salmon Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*. Black Bass, *micropterus salmoides*, *micropterus nigricans*. Striped Bass *Roccus lineatus*. Sea Trout, *Salmo immaculatus*. Bluefish, *temnodon solitator*. Weakfish.

Trouting is permitted in Maine until October 1, and in Canada until September 15th. Salmon fishing with fly is permitted in New Brunswick until September 15th. Land-locked salmon and salmon trout in season till September 15th.

[Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—Fishing prospects have been more brilliant during the past week than for some time past; bluefish have "struck in" in large quantities, both in this vicinity and off the capes in the Vineyard Sound; those coming from the East are large, averaging ten pounds in weight, while those taken in this vicinity rarely exceed five pounds; price 8 to 10 cents per pound. The supply of Spanish mackerel is falling off rapidly, and receipts do not verify the predictions formed early in the season of a large supply. Up to this time only about one half the usual quantity have been taken, and those now received come from the Long Island shore; they sell at 40 to 50 cents per pound. Large striped bass are arriving from Rhode Island. We saw a lot of splendid specimens at Blackford's, Fulton Market, twenty of them averaged forty pounds each, price 20 to 25 cents per pound. Halibut are worth 20 cents; blackfish, 18 cents; sea bass, 20 cents; eels, 20 cents; sheepshead, 28 cents; frozen salmon, 50 cents; fresh mackerel, 20 cents each; green turtle, 20 cents per pound; soft crabs, \$1 50 per dozen; frog legs, 50 cents per pound.

—Our harbor and bay are swarming with little bluefish, known as "snapping mackerel." They are taken off the wharves with light tackle and float, shrimp bait, in large quantities and afford excellent sport, not only to the gamins, but to complete anglers.

—Weakfish are being taken between Bedloe's Island and Gowanus. Several boats can be seen on the ground every day.

THE SHORT CATCH OF MACKEREL ACCOUNTED FOR.—An old fisherman, who has followed the business for half a century, (a pretty observing man, too) with whom we were conversing yesterday, says there will not be any great catch of mackerel until we have a storm, and after that the fleet will get a good haul. Now, he says, when it has been such a long stretch of calm weather, the mackerel are busy feeding on bottom among the rocks, and mix in with other fish, schooling but little. This accounts for there not being any schools seen recently, the few mackerel which have been brought in having been taken on the hook. A storm would stir up the water, and cause the mackerel to school again and change their feeding ground.

—The mackerel seem to have struck in along the eastern coast of Nova Scotia. Quite a large number of moderately large stops have been seen at the various coves along the western shore of Halifax harbor during the past few days.

—John W. Nicholson, Esq., of St. John, New Brunswick, who is one of the very best salmon anglers in America, returned last week from a month's fishing on the river Nepisiguit, N. B., of which he is partly owner. He had his wife and family in camp, seven persons in all. Although a poor season, Mr. Nicholson had not a blank day; his best day's score was fifteen fish. Mrs. Nicholson landed two salmon from her own canoe.

—Gen. W. H. Whipple, U. S. A., Rev. M. W. Reed, of Wisconsin, Rev. Mr. Heberton, of Columbus, Ohio, and Cap. Miner, U. S. A., are among the anglers who have fished the Nepigon this Summer, and all express their astonishment at the size of the trout found there. Mr. Vernon is the name of the Hudson's Bay agent who has taken the place of Mr. Crawford, at Red Rock.

—G. H. Taylor, and four friends, of Columbus, Ohio, Capt. Coxeter, of Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Higby with a party of six from St. Paul, have just returned from the Nepigon, Lake Superior. The average weight of 251 Nepigon speckled trout, (*Salmo fontinalis*), from a score carefully kept by Mr. Avery, of the Elgin Watch Co., Chicago, in 1873, was a trifle over three pounds apiece.

—Messrs. Kitchen & Wilmot caught a few days since in the Avon River near Windsor, one of the largest horse mackerel ever taken in Nova Scotian waters. Weight, 600 pounds; length eight feet seven and a half inches; girth six feet six inches at largest part; tail two feet across.

MENHADEN FISHING ON LONG ISLAND.—Greenport, August 24.—Last week, ending 21st, moss bunkers were in the greatest abundance in Gardiner's Bay, and around Plum and Gull Islands and in Plumgut. Indeed the Sound was full of them as far as Fisher's Island. The fleet of fishing vessels have seldom in former years had such success in taking them. There were some thirty gangs out and their catch averaged 200,000 each. One vessel got 80,000 fish at haul. One vessel lately got at one haul over 200,000. Last week the Anna Homan got 300,000 in the week's fishing, and the Agnes numbered 260,000, and some other vessels probably exceeded even that number. These fish are at once disposed of to the fish factories, receiving about \$1.50 per thousand. Each vessel carries a crew of eight men, and is attended by a smaller craft called a "Car-away," in which the fish are placed as fast as taken by the seines, and then carried to the several factories, the chief

of which is in Napeague Bay. The oil is there pressed out and the remains of the fish packed in barrels or bags for fertilizing purposes; and it makes a very strong manure. Hundreds of men are here (Greenport) dependent upon this business, and when such luck comes as that of last week, they are highly exultant, and the proceeds of the work fills their pockets, for use in the coming Winter. One of these boats, last week, took a shark sixteen feet in length.

J. McL.

THE FISHERIES.—The number of fishing arrivals at this port for the week ending August 25, was 79—46 from Georges, 16 from the Banks and 17 from mackereling. Amount of Georges cod brought in is 775,000 pounds, halibut, 40,000 pounds. Bank cod, 1,450,000 pounds, halibut, 107,000 pounds. Mackerel scarce as ever, only about 600 barrels having been landed the past week.

Schooner Andrew Leighton, Capt. Olsen, arrived from the Grand Banks on Saturday with 107,387 pounds fresh halibut, and 10,000 pounds codfish. Her stock amounting to \$3,250. Time absent, four weeks.

Schooner Col. Ellsworth, Capt. Howard, which has been absent the past month on a voyage to the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, for salt herring, arrived home on Friday last, with no fish, it being early in the season. She reports the Labrador fleet as doing very poorly. Twenty sail of vessels belonging to Nova Scotia were returning home without fish.

Same good mackerel fares are now our greatest need. The August cast has proved a failure, but September may show a better result, at least we hope so.—Cape Ann Advertiser, August 26.

—The Gloucester schooner Wyoming, on her last trip to Georges Bank had a narrow escape from sinking, through the attack of a swordfish. The sword was run through the planking of the vessel some two feet, and in the struggles of the fish broken off and remained in the aperture, otherwise a leak would have remained sufficient to sink the vessel.

—The largest lobster which has been brought into the Boston market for fifteen years was caught at Eastport, Me., last week. It measured three feet five inches in length and weighed nineteen pounds.

NEW YORK.—Syracuse, Aug. 28.—Yesterday afternoon, in about three hours, in Oneida River, near Bremerton, and four miles below Oneida Lake, I took seventeen black bass, and a lot of cheap stuff, on a trout fly rod, using my trout leader and cast of small flies. That was an experiment, but eminently satisfactory. I found I could "set" the hook every time and the fish couldn't get away. Four times I took a pair of black bass, and once I took two black bass and two rock bass—12 fish at five hauls—and got them all in. I had on four flies, and took all there was room for for once.

A. J. N.

Thousand Islands, Aug. 28.—The hotels at Alexandria Bay are full, and the fishing reported much better than last month. Black bass do not take the fly at all, this is accounted for by the fact that the surface of the river is literally covered with eel flies, consequently the fish are gorged with them; however, many are taken still fishing with minnows. Many muscalonge are being taken now upon the St. Lawrence, ranging from two to forty-five pounds.

S.

NEW JERSEY.—Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, August 28.—Bluefish scarce. Weakfish ditto. Striped bass are getting more plentiful, blackfish and sea bass very thick and running very good size, from 1 to 4 pounds, are taken daily from the stone pile in front of the house.

We quote the following catches, all taken on the slack tides each day.

August 24.—L. A. Oakley, of Elizabeth, 57 blackfish and sea bass; A. W. B. Crane and D. Benedict, of Newark, 40 blackfish and sea bass.

August 25.—H. Swansboro, H. M. Vreeland and Judge Derby, of Cranford, N. J., 20 sea bass; Gen. L. A. Oakley, 35 blackfish and sea bass; Crane and Benedict, 72 blackfish and sea bass; J. N. Kane, 20 striped bass, weighing 42 lbs.; Nelson Soper, 32 lbs. bass (striped.)

August 26.—Vreeland and company, 30 sea bass; Crane and Benedict, 82 sea bass and blackfish.

August 27.—Crane and Benedict, 56 sea bass and blackfish.

August 28.—Crane and Benedict, 25 blackfish; J. W. Starns and E. D. Beach, of Troy, 8 blackfish.

Messrs. Crane and Benedict attribute their success to having employed the well-known fisherman, Dad Parker.

K.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Bucks County, August 25.—The black bass have been very lively on the Upper Schuylkill. Send any one to Paulin's Bridge, Perkiomen Station, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Reading Railroad, for black bass, 25 miles from Philadelphia. Two and three pounders are common, and you never fail to make a basket.

W. C. H.

CALIFORNIA SALMON.—When to Take them with a Fly.—Three or four years ago our Eastern anglers would have given considerable for the information so kindly furnished us in the following letter. The prevalent opinion among them then was, that the Pacific salmon would not rise to the artificial fly, and asseverations to this effect were made repeatedly by anglers who had thoroughly tested the rivers (they said,) without reward. They had gone there, it seems, in the Summer months, at the season corresponding to the salmon season of Canada. Hallock's "Fishing Tourist," published in the Spring of 1873, informed these gentlemen that they had experimented at the wrong time of year; that the seasons there were different from the seasons here; in fact, that (we quote,) "the Pacific salmon can be caught with the fly at any time after the Fall rains commence." This accompanying letter, it will be seen, corroborates that statement, and makes the way easy for any of our anglers who desire hereafter to fish for the California salmon with fly. This journal, in the course of its publication, has given a great deal of information on this subject which, if culled, would be of great service; but here our readers have the whole story in a nutshell:—

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

An enthusiastic friend of mine, who, somewhat like myself, does a great deal more talking on the fishing question than fishing—he because he is lazy, with lots of time on hand, and I because I have no time—said to me, "Why don't you let us Eastern fellows know all about your salmon fishing in time; tell us when to come, etc., so that we could get out you

way at the proper season." That he may have no excuse, and for the information of others, who, perhaps, may feel like taking a trip as far as California the coming Fall, I write to say that our salmon come in the rivers along the coast in October, and for about six weeks we have the finest salmon fishing in the world. The fish run into all the rivers after the first rain, generally about the 15th of October, and remain until later and heavier rains raise the waters, when they run up the streams as far as they can go. For about six weeks the rivers are full of them, and they then take the fly, bait, and spoon. Some seasons they bite well at the fly, then again they will not raise to it, but they can always be taken trolling with the feather spoon. In the Navara, Noyo, and Big rivers they are abundant. These rivers are about ninety miles up the coast, accessible by railroad and stage. The accommodations are fair; board \$2 per day. Boats and men to row can be had at reasonable prices, and fine sport it is to haul in twenty-five-pounders every ten minutes. I have caught forty and fifty in a morning and evening in, say four hours' fishing. Tackle should be of the strongest description, for they are awful fellows to tear and twist. The best tackle is the regular striped bass rig, heavy rod, large reel, and plenty of line. Spoon baits should have two or three hooks, wire snells, twisted at that. Bluefish tackle is none too strong, and is, in fact, just the thing. If any of your Eastern fishermen are disposed to come out give them my address, and I will take great pleasure in putting them on the right track and posting them fully.

PODGERS.

—We copy from the San Francisco *Ledger* herewith some salmon scores from the McCloud River, the cold and dashing stream upon which the United States Fishery is located.

SODA SPRINGS, Siskiyou County, August 13th.

DEAR SIR: I returned yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Goodman from a week's fishing on the McLeod, and will very gladly give you an account of our sport.

To commence with the fishing in the Sacramento, I give you the result of my last six days, as under. Mr. Goodman only fished one day for salmon, on which he caught twelve, weighing altogether 166 pounds, but brought in the largest baskets of trout that are ever seen here, culminating in a catch of 200 in one day without any undue labor, or ever having rendered his pleasure a toil. I confined myself entirely to catching salmon, and scored as follows:

July 23, four salmon—12, 12½, 7½, and 8½ pounds each.
July 24, seven salmon—23, 9, 7, 17, 15½, and 17 pounds each.
July 26, seven salmon—13, 15, 6½, 23½, 11, 21, and 10 pounds each.
July 27, fifteen salmon—3, 8, 14, 10, 4, 15½, 7, 9½, 17½, 18½, 12, 2½, 6½, 16, and 16 pounds each.

July 29, twenty-seven salmon—7, 19½, 9, 15, 14, 13, 13, 9½, 15, 10, 11, 15, 14½, 21, 15, 2, 6½, 15, 13, 9½, 15, 2½, 12½, 7½, 13, and 13 pounds each.

August 2, six salmon—13, 13, 17, 13, 20, and 15 pounds each.

The McLeod River was swarming with salmon. We killed a good many "Dolly Vardens," (the local name for a large species of trout,) the average run of which were about 4½ pounds, and found that they took both spoon and minnow greedily. The salmon, notwithstanding their want of condition, averaged at the very least seven pounds more than those of the Sacramento, and became a perfect nuisance from the persistent manner with which they seized spoon, phantom bait, or anything they could get hold of.

I have fished in most of the best rivers of Scotland and Ireland, as well as in Nova Scotia and Norway, and consider the rivers here as equal to any, and superior to most of them. As in Scotland, Ireland and Norway a man has to pay from \$500 to \$1,000 for a single season's fishing, the Californians are to be congratulated on having such sport for nothing, though possibly for that reason they do not value it as highly as they ought. The ordinary trout fishing in the McLeod is superb.

ROSE PRICE.

—The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of August 19 quotes the market well supplied with Oregon salmon that sell as low as \$6.00 for whole barrels. These very low prices are explained by the astonishing abundance of these fish which now fill the Oregon rivers. To illustrate, we quote from the *Pacific Tribune* of August 6, printed at Seattle, Washington Territory:

"Probably as heavy a haul of fish as was ever made on the Pacific Coast was that of the Puget Sound Salmon Company, at Muckilteo, yesterday morning. By actual count 2,900 salmon were taken at one haul of the seine, the fish averaging seven pounds each, making an aggregate of over 20,000 pounds. A previous haul, on Monday last, brought in 1,000 salmon, of about the same average size. Few or no other fish were taken in the same seine. So heavy was the haul of yesterday that the men could not drag it ashore, but were obliged to leave it in shallow water till the tide left it bare. The first fish of the present season were taken about ten days since, the run increasing rapidly from that time to this. The salmon are not canned at this establishment, but barreled. So far four men only have been employed in the work, but the force will be doubled at once. The season will last until the 1st of November.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

CAMP GEO. E. HART, ROLLINS POND, August 19th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

It is raining to-day, aye pouring in torrents. We are loafing. As yet no noble buck hangs from yonder limb, but we hope one will. No trout as yet has been deceived by incomparable flies, which we were assured were taking and never failed. The woods have a goodly number camping out, but many more remaining like butterflies around the different houses discussing the latest fashion and what we shall wear the coming winter. As I came in at Martin's I found registered Mr. Manierre and party, Mr. Pell, the Rich party from Nova Scotia, Rev. Dr. Garrison, H. C. Lea and party from Philadelphia. At Bartlett's, Dr. Ely and wife, Rochester; Mr. Stewart, Fall River, Mass.; Mr. Pitkin and wife, New York; Dr. Romeyn and son, Keeseville, N. Y.; Mr. Fulton and family, Philadelphia, and very many others at above well-known and well-kept houses. Paul Smith is full; yes, crowded, but of the Saratoga "cut" to the greatest extent. Paul keeps an excellent house, and knows how to "cater" for the true sportsman, and those who would be if they had the taste. I regret to find the majority of "old stagers," save in a few instances, not here this season. The majority of names registered are new comers, who out for the day return to their rooms at night. Trout and venison are scarce. No attention is paid to the game laws at any season, and the result will be the entire extermination of game in this beautiful and attractive region. Where are our Fish Commissioners? I write from Camp Geo. E. Hart, out of respect to a brother sportsman, who has furnished the fraternity with the best bass and trout reel I have ever seen or used, and whose acquaintance I hope to make to thank him, again personally for his interest in our behalf. Cordially, S. S. N.

FISHING IN MONTANA.

FORT BENTON, M. T., July 21st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Much is being said and done to cultivate in the American people a desire to become disciples of Izaak Walton, and many works are in circulation giving instructions how to wield the rod with dexterity. In the last only one thing stands in the way of many good people becoming amateur fishermen, and that is the expense attending the instruction necessary to become experts, expensive outfits of highly polished rods, finely working reels, flies, baskets, etc., not to mention the outlay attending a trip to the place where the festive trout sports himself. A few fish are caught, and the fact is heralded in all the sporting journals that Mr. So-and-So, during a recent trip to the North Woods, caught ten or twelve trout weighing, say ten or twelve pounds. This is all very nice, but out here in Montana no such preparation is necessary. All that is required for a fishing trip is a lodge, a few blankets, and a piece of bacon; for fishing tackle, a cottonwood pole, a few bent pins, and a mo-

dicum of grasshoppers, which a providing Providence is pleased to send in large quantities. A party of five persons left Fort Benton a few days since for a fishing trip to the Highwood Mountains, twenty miles from the Fort. After reaching the stream one of the party went out and caught seventeen trout before the lodge was set up, or a fire built. The result of one day's fishing by the party was 150 trout, many of them weighing over two pounds. Two gentlemen went out from Helena a few weeks ago and returned, after fishing one day, with three hundred trout. I am indebted to A. A. Surgeon Will E. Turner, U. S. A., for the following list of fish caught in the Missouri at this point: Pike-perch, catfish, sturgeon, perch and suckers, and in the tributaries of the Missouri in his vicinity, are trout, grayling and salmon trout. To a frontiersman it is no trick to catch trout; only put a line in, and success attends the effort. The experienced angler can find full scope for practice in any of the streams in this locality, and trouble from Indians is not to be apprehended. For real sport I would commend the mountain streams of Montana.

A. B. KEELER.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sept. 2.	0 47	10 9	9 23
Sept. 3.	1 23	10 41	9 59
Sept. 4.	1 59	11 19	10 37
Sept. 5.	2 37	morn.	11 19
Sept. 6.	3 19	0 4	morn.
Sept. 7.	4 5	0 52	0 5
Sept. 8.	4 59	1 46	0 59

SANDS POINT REGATTA.—Sands Point is a pleasant Summer resort on Long Island Sound opposite New Rochelle. On Friday last a pleasant regatta was sailed in the adjacent waters, the race being open for working as well as pleasure boats. The latter were divided into two classes and prizes valued at \$40 and \$20 given for the first and second boats in each class. The course was from the dock at Sands Point to and around the buoy at Throggs neck, to be sailed over twice, making a distance of twenty miles. The working boats sailed over partially the same course, but first rounded Mattinicoek buoy, making an equal distance in one round. The following yachts entered:—

Name.	Owner.	Port.	Length.
Susie S.	Ira Smith.	Brooklyn.	26 00
Gracie, (cat).	Revere Peck.	Sands' Point.	30 00
A. J. Brush.	Keegan & Brush.	Williamsburg.	28 02

SECOND-CLASS YACHTS.

F. Pidgeon.	S. & A. Hill.	Williamsburg.	20 03
Fidget.	H. L. Van Wyck.	Port Washington.	10 10
Mary Emma.	Iseline Bros.	New Rochelle.	23 14
Sophia Emma.	J. Varian.	Harlem.	21 10
G. J. Orr.	Wm. Davis.	Williamsburg.	14 10

The Brush carried away her port shroud when half way up the home stretch, but repaired damages and continued the race. The Susie upset on the second round and the Gracie came home alone, making the course in 3h. 19m. Of the second class the Sophia Emma also upset, and the Mary Emma took first prize in her class and the Midget second. Twelve working boats started, but only the following four were timed:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Clara.	4 37 20	Sarah Lucinda.	4 38 09
Lena.	4 37 24	Matie Jencks.	4 38 29

FAIRCHILD'S CANOE VOYAGE.—Mr. D. H. Fairchild, of Kansas, who is now en route to Florida in an open canoe *a la Bishop*, expects to resume his journey about September 6th, starting from Ithaca, New York, where he has been having a canoe built by Jarvis & Co. Mr. Fairchild has intimated to us his desire to have a companion canoe-man accompany him on the voyage, and addressed a letter to that effect to the officers of the Canoe Club of New York. Mr. Fairchild tells us in a private note:—"I am not undertaking this trip for glory or notoriety, but solely for pleasure, and I shall not hesitate to resort to steamer or rail whenever I can avoid danger or serious inconvenience by so doing."

—On Wednesday of last week an interesting regatta, under the auspices of the Long Island Yacht club, occurred from off Frank Bates' on Gowanus Bay. The entries comprised but three competing yachts, viz., Mr. J. Varian's Sophia Emma, Mr. J. Sweeney's Emily P., and Mr. McManus' Joe Saunders. The cruise was from the float at the starting point to and around the buoy on Robbin's Reef and return, a distance of six miles, the course to be sailed over three times. The Joe Saunders led on each round, and finally came in winner, beating the Emily P. 6 min. 14 sec. on corrected time. The following table shows the result:—

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Joe Saunders.	3 11 20	5 48 24	3 37 04	3 37 04
Emily P.	2 10 45	5 54 33	3 43 48	3 43 18
Sophia Emma.	2 11 45	6 02 32	3 50 47	3 50 37

ROYAL HALIFAX YACHT CLUB, N. S.—On Saturday the yachts of the Royal Halifax Yacht club competed for the Dufferin Silver Medal, the Dufferin Bronze Medal and a third class prize presented by the flag officers. The entries were:

Yacht.	Tons.	Entered by
Squirrel.	20.	R. F. Armstrong.
Petrel.	16.	Vice Commodore Black.

SECOND CLASS.

Spray.	8.	H. St. G. Twining.
Xiphias.	6.	R. Macdonald.
Cloud.	9.	Commodore Scott.
Cygnets.	9.	S. Norris.
Mystery.	10.	F. C. Sumichrast.
Kate.	9.	Rear Commodore Hutchins.
Falcon.	7.	F. W. Bullock.

THIRD CLASS.

Siren.	4.	Major Dundas, 60th.
Minnie.	1.	Dr. Douglas.

The Squirrel won in the first class by two minutes. In the second class the Spray did not start. Commodore Scott's Cloud returned first, followed by Mr. McDonald's Xiphias, to which a time allowance has to be made, and the race is not yet decided.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.—This club will hold their annual regatta on the 6th and 7th of September. On the first day there will be three races—the first for the champion flag and \$275, open to all yachts in the Dominion or United States of ten tons and upwards; the second for \$85, open to all yachts and open boats under ten tons,

and the third for \$40, for all open and half-decked skiffs under 18-foot keel. The race on the second day, open to all yachts owned by members of the Royal Canadian Yacht club, will be for the challenge cup, the gift of the Prince of Wales, and two cups recently presented by Dr. Hodder, the Commodore.

CANADIAN YACHTING ITEMS.—September promises to be a lively month for Canadian yachtsmen. The regatta of the New Burlington Yacht Club, of Hamilton, will commence on the 4th, to be followed on the 6th and 7th by that of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at Toronto. The prizes in both instances are very tempting. The object sought for by the officers of the Royal Canadian Club has been to secure a series of races along Lake Ontario which would combine a cruise in company, or as a fleet, to the various points. Toronto Bay never looked lovelier than at present, and its waters during the yachting season present a most animated sight.

—The little sloop yacht Julia, of Newbern, N. C., with a party consisting of I. E. West, the owner, John S. Palmer, Esq., Dr. W. A. Lodge, of Raleigh, N. C., and W. G. West, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic & North Carolina R. R., Capt. Joseph W. Davis, sailing master, and Lorenzo, the steward, recently arrived at Philadelphia, having made the run outside from Norfolk up the coast. The trip was considered by some to be foolhardy, as the yacht is only forty feet over all; but it is only by such attempts that amateurs in yachting may ever hope to become thorough sailors. The run from Chincoteague Inlet to the Delaware Breakwater was made in little over half of a day, and part of the time under two reefed mainsail.

SARATOGA REGATTA.—The result of the first day's racing at the International Amateur Regatta at Saratoga was given in our last issue. On the second day (Wednesday) there were twelve entries for the single scull race: Courtney, of the Union Springs club; Riley, of the Neptune; Randall, of the Potomac; McCormick, of the Beaverwyck; Yates, of the Pilot; Roche, of the Waverly; Bainbridge, of the Argonauta; Maxwell, of the Seawanhaka; Gehin and Lathrop, of the Beaverwyck; Ackerman, of the Atlantic, and Orr, of the Seawanhaka. The water was in fine condition. Courtney, who was a strong favorite, took a commanding lead at the start, and won easily in 13 min. 59 sec.; distance, one mile and return. The second race was for pair-oar shells, a mile and a half and return. Three crews started—the Argonauts, Beaverwycks and Mutuals. The Argonauts won in 21 min. 36½ sec., the Beaverwyck crew second; the Mutuals withdrew.

The regatta closed on Thursday with a double scull race and a four-oared race. For the first event, one mile and return, four crews started, as follows: Neptune—Robert Lefman, bow; James Riley, stroke; Union Springs—R. H. Robinson, bow; C. E. Courtney, stroke; Beaverwyck—G. W. Lathrop, bow; James T. McCormick, stroke—Seawanhaka, R. H. Orr, bow; J. W. Maxwell, stroke. Courtney and Robinson were strong favorites, and after rounding the turn opened a gap of ten lengths between their boat and the Neptune, and landed winners by this distance in the excellent time of 12 min. 42½ sec., the Neptunes doing the distance in 13 min. 5½ sec., and the Beaverwycks in 13 min 14½ sec. The Seawanhakas were not timed.

The great event of the regatta was the four-oared race, for which six crews started, viz., the Beaverwyck, of Albany; the Atalanta, of New York; the Mutual, of Albany; the Duquesne, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; the Buffalo, of Buffalo; and Argonauta, of Bergen Point, N. J. The Beaverwycks were the winners of the challenge cup of the association last year, and the Duquesnes had just returned victorious from the Toledo regatta. The Atalanta crew was comprised entirely of college men, Rodgers and Dows, of this year's Wesleyan crew, Eustes, stroke of last year's crew, and Gunster, Williams' last year's stroke. Here was a crew that would not be denied, and when the race was half finished they had obtained a lead of half a length, the Duquesnes rounding second. On the run home the Buffaloes drew into second place, but the Atalantas won by a length and a half, doing the three miles in 18 min. 32½ sec.

REGATTA ON THE HUDSON.—On Saturday last the members of the Gramercy Boat club held their regular monthly contest for a gold medal and the single scull championship of the club. The contestants were Henry Mills, Frank Winnie, E. J. Atkinson, and R. E. Weisner. The course was two miles in length, being from the Railroad Bridge, 130th street, to Pollock's Dock at High Bridge. Upon the signal being given, Mills took the lead, and keeping on the Westchester shore, had the advantage of the tide, passing McComb's Dam Bridge eight lengths ahead of Winnie, and winning easily. It being dark at the conclusion of the race no time was taken. Mills having won the champion trophy three successive times now retains it.

SENECA LAKE REGATTA.—The Watkins and Seneca Lake Rowing and Regatta Association announce their second annual amateur and professional regatta to be held at Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake, on September 7th, 8th and 9th. Premiums aggregating \$2,000 will be given, as follows:—To amateurs, for six-oared shells, \$500; four-oared shells, \$400; pair-oared shells, \$250; senior single sculls, \$250; junior single sculls, \$150. For professionals, pair-oared shells, \$300; single sculls, \$150. Oarsmen and their boats will be transported free on the lake and on the New York Central and Hudson River, Erie, and Northern Central Railways. In addition to the attractions of the regatta visitors will have the opportunity of visiting the celebrated Watkins and Eldridge Glens. The rules of the regatta will be those laid down in Engelhardt's "American Rowing Almanac," governing regattas. The association's definition of an amateur is essentially the same as that governing entries at Saratoga and Troy. The officers of the Watkins Association are Capt. D. P. Dey, President; Henry C. Silsbee, Vice President; Geo. A. Wickes, Treasurer; A. S. Stothoff, Commodore; C. H. Blaisdell, Vice Commodore; L. M. Gano, Secretary; M. Ellis, Assistant Secretary.

—A single scull race was rowed on the Charles River, Boston, on the 25th inst. between Fred. J. Plaisted and M. F. Davis, an amateur, of Portland, Maine. The men crossed the line bow and bow, but the judges awarded the race to Davis on account of a foul by Plaisted. The time for the three miles was 23m. 13s., being the fastest ever made by single sculls over the Charles River course.

—Brayley, of St. John, defeated Landers, of Salem, in a single scull race at St. John, N. B., on the 23d inst.

National Pastimes.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Arrangements for the Cricket Tournament are being rapidly completed. The first game will be on Sept. 13th, between the Philadelphia and Canadian teams. On the 15th and 16th September the British Officers' team will contest. The British Officers and the Philadelphia Eleven play on Friday and Saturday, 17th and 19th. The game between the Philadelphia team and an All-comer's eleven will close the tournament on the 20th and 21st. The British Officers team is as follows: Captain N. W. Wallace, field captain; Lieuts. Hon. Keith Turmount, H. L. Farmer, J. D. Howden, R. C. Davies, all of the Sixtieth Royal Rifles; Capt. W. W. Taylor, Lieuts. F. Carpenter and M. Singleton, of the Eighty-seventh Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. W. Saville, Royal Navy; Lieuts. G. E. Brown and P. F. Tallents, of the Twentieth Regiment, and Lieut. H. Cummings, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment; extras, Capt. C. Tennant, Eighty-seventh Regiment Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Lieut. W. H. Sykes, Royal Engineers; scorer, Lieut. W. H. Holbeck, Sixtieth Royal Rifles.

The Canadian Eleven will be—Rev. Thomas D. Phillips, field captain; and C. Brodie, of Ottawa; R. McLean and L. Brison, of Montreal; A. Greenfield, of Toronto; C. Hope, of Hamilton; J. Whelan, of London; W. Wells of Chatham; G. Hall, of Port Hope; Maj. Morris, of Fredericton, N. B.; E. Kearney, of Halifax, N. S.; and F. Armstrong, of Orilla; extra, Dr. Sprague, of Toronto; scorer, A. W. Powell, of Ottawa; umpire, G. Brunell, of Ottawa.

The visitors are expected on the 11th inst., and will be the guests of the Philadelphia cricket clubs. Their quarters will be at the Continental. The tournament will be held at the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, near Nicetown. On Saturday last there was a practice game between two elevens selected by G. Newhall and D. Newhall. On Saturday next there will be a game between the Young American Cricket Club and a picked Philadelphia twelve, after which the remaining vacancies on the team will be filled. SCULLS.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* says of this eleven: "I venture to affirm that the team is not only the strongest ever got together in Canada, but also the very best available. It is, moreover, thoroughly representative. I propose that as many of the above as possible shall meet in Toronto on Saturday, September 11th, and there play the best twelve that can be brought against them, leaving for the States that evening. The team will on Monday, being then completed by the arrival of the Eastern contingent, play the St. George's club of New York a one day's match, leaving the same evening or next morning for Philadelphia, a run of only two hours by rail, resting Friday, thus witnessing the finish of the first match of the tournament, America vs. England. The Canada twelve will commence their four days' play on Wednesday, September 15th, their match being against America, and their second against England, *i. e.*, vs. the English military twelve. On Monday, the 20th, twelve of Philadelphia will play a twelve selected from the Canadians and Englishmen."

BASE-BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The closeness of the contest for the pennant between the Boston and Athletic nines, which is now marking the battles in the championship arena is giving an interest to the closing months of the season not previously anticipated. Up to August 30, inclusive, the record showed the "Reds" and "Blues" to be within three games of each other, as will be seen by the appended table:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	Chicago.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	Games Won.
Boston.....	5	5	6	4	8	6	3	4	41	
Athletic.....	1	5	6	6	4	6	7	6	38	
Hartford.....	0	2	1	4	2	2	7	9	32	
St. Louis.....	2	1	2	4	6	3	2	2	22	
Philadelphia.....	0	1	3	2	1	4	4	7	23	
Mutual.....	0	1	3	0	4	3	4	3	18	
Chicago.....	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	16	
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Games Lost.....	6	11	18	19	24	25	31	33	195	

—The games of the Redstockings have been thrown out as there is not now time for them to play their quota of six games with each club, still less to play their full series of ten games.

—The best games in the arena since our last issue, were the following:—

Aug. 24—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Hartford.....	3 to 2
Aug. 26—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	2 to 1
Aug. 26—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Hartford.....	8 to 2
Aug. 27—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	5 to 0
Aug. 30—Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston.....	9 to 1

—The other games during the week, were as follows:—

Aug. 24—Boston vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	13 to 9
Aug. 25—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis (forfeit).....	9 to 0
Aug. 25—Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Philadelphia.....	14 to 2
Aug. 26—Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Philadelphia.....	10 to 5
Aug. 27—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	14 to 8
Aug. 30—Hartford vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	11 to 3

—This week the Boston club plays in Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and before they return home they will add five victories to their record out of the seven they will play, or we shall be much mistaken.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

Among the amateur games of the past week worthy of note, may be named the following:—

Aug. 26—Live Oak vs. Taunton, at Lynn.....	3 to 0
Aug. 30—Flyaway vs. Stars of Syracuse, at Syracuse.....	3 to 1
Aug. 28—Philadelphia vs. Burlington.....	4 to 0
Aug. 28—Blue Stocking vs. Star, at Cincinnati.....	4 to 2
Aug. 25—Star vs. Eagle, at Covington.....	4 to 3
Aug. 21—California vs. Alert, at San Francisco.....	4 to 2
Aug. 25—Champion vs. Virginia, at Abingdon.....	5 to 4
Aug. 20—Champion vs. Cave City, at Abingdon, Va.....	6 to 0
Aug. 25—Eagle vs. Blue Stocking, at Cincinnati.....	7 to 6
Aug. 27—National vs. Eagle, at Washington.....	7 to 6
Aug. 21—Expert vs. National, at Harrisburg, (10 innings).....	7 to 7
Aug. 27—Beacon vs. Live Oak, at Boston.....	7 to 6
Aug. 27—Star vs. Tuttle & Bailey, at Irvington.....	8 to 2
Aug. 28—West Philadelphia vs. Riverton, at Philadelphia.....	8 to 3
Aug. 24—Otoe vs. Baltimore, at Nebraska City.....	8 to 4
Aug. 24—Randolph vs. Hoboken, at Dover.....	8 to 4
Aug. 27—Chelsea vs. Reliance, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 6

—On Saturday James Moffat, of Norwich, Conn., and W. Kimball, of Huntington, Long Island, ran a foot race at Hempstead, L. I., for a stake of \$300 a side; distance, 125 yards. Kimball took the start at the lead and kept it for 100 yards, when Moffat closed the gap and going to the front won the race by three feet in 12½ seconds. The judges were Messrs. Finch and Crowley, and Thomas Chalmers, referee.

New Publications.

Scribner's still holds its own as the most varied and entertaining of our magazines, although we would mildly suggest that a few more such articles as that entitled "Mr. Beecher" in the current number would scarcely balance the excellence of its other pages. The warmest partisanship could scarcely warrant the tone and language of that article, and the editor has very much mistaken the sentiment of the general public if he imagines it to be in accord with him. With regret we notice the conclusion of Mr. C. E. Waring, Jr.'s, sketches under the title of "A Farmer's Vacation." No more interesting descriptions of travel have ever appeared in an American magazine. We are again treated to a homeopathic dose of Jules Verne in a chapter of "The Mysterious Island," and to a very entertaining and well illustrated article on "Chicago."

St. Nicholas for September contains the continuation of Miss Alcott's story, "Eight Cousins," and Mr. Trowbridge's capital story of "The Young Surveyor." The table of contents is unusually long and varied, and comprises matter suited for children of every age, from the little toddler, who can only enjoy the picture, to the more mature master and miss.

The Galaxy for September, full, as usual, of good things, is on our table. "Dear Lady Disdain," Justin McCarthy's story, is continued; John Codman takes the reader through the peculiar phases of Utah life; A Review of Sherman's Memoir is commenced, wherein the writer evinces a warm appreciation of the Memoirs and the military achievements of which they are a record. "Leah, A Woman of Fashion," by Mrs. Annie Edwards; "A Sketch of Madame Ratazzi," by Junius Henri Browne; "A Slight Misunderstanding," a sketch of New York life; A Paper on French Plays, by Albert Rhodes; Lucy C. White's "Summer Days in London;" A Paper on Tennyson's Queen Mary, by H. James, Jr., and Richard Kirk White, on "The Spelling of the Future," complete the leading articles, which are supplemented by the usual variety of "Drift Wood," Scientific Miscellany, Literary Notes, etc. Sheldon & Co., publishers, 677 Broadway.

The Popular Science Monthly, (with cut leaves,) for September contains a valuable paper on "House Ventilation," which we would commend to the attention of house builders and architects. The cliffs and canons of the Colorado Valley are described in an illustrated paper by Major Powell, and Professor Morse contributes one of his instructive articles entitled "Fresh Water Mollusks." The information contained within the pages of this magazine is varied as well as valuable, and we regard it as one of the most valuable of our periodicals.

The Illustrated Household Magazine—This monthly publication, although unpretentious in typography, contains a large assortment of excellent matter, and for the price, only \$1 per annum, its pages are remarkably well filled. The current issue comprises a number of interesting sketches of travel and stories by well known writers. Mr. A. Benrimo is now editor of the *Household*, and the publication office is at No. 41 Park row.

Savannah News.—We direct attention to the card of this journal in another column. It is one of the best newspapers in the South, and contains much intelligence of special interest to those who wish to visit that section. Its chief editor is Col. Wm. T. Thompson, a veteran of the Florida war as well as of Southern journalism, and widely known as Major Jones, author of "Major Jones' Courtship," and other humorous papers. He is familiarly acquainted with every portion of Florida, and his paper contains copious notes of current events in that State. We commend the *News* to those who would like to read a reliable Southern journal, or wish to bring their business before the people of Florida and the South Atlantic States.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. M. R., Boston.—Will you please publish the address of the party engaged in breeding minks, somewhere in your State? Ans. H. Res-sique, Verona, Oneida county, N. Y.

J. T. H., Hudson, N. Y.—The combined compass and sun-dial is the same handy little pocket companion to which we alluded last Spring. We can forward you one on receipt of price, \$1.

F. G., New York.—Will you please give me the address of some one who could supply me with young black walnut trees, in Ohio. Ans. Address R. G. Hanford, Columbus Nursery, Columbus, Ohio.

F. H. M., Newtonville, Mass.—Please send me the names of some books on dogs and the price of the same. Ans. "Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson." We can supply you with a copy; the price is \$3.

J. B. B., Rockford, Ill.—Please inform me what is the best book on taxidermy for a beginner, and what is the price of the same? Ans. This question was answered in our last paper, and twenty times before.

BOB AND OTHERS.—Perth Amboy is one of the best weakfishing grounds near New York. Take Staten Island boat to Third Landing, cars to Tottenville, ferry to Perth Amboy; fare whole distance, 25 cents.

H. N. C., Waterville.—Cannot partridge (ruffed grouse) be shot after the 1st of September? It was in the local paper that the close season was until October. Ans. Open season in New York State September 1st.

A. J. T., Castile.—Can I use Ely's wire cartridge in a breech loader choke bored gun? Ans. Ely's wire cartridges may be used in a choke bored gun, but choke boring is intended to obviate the necessity for their use.

H. L. S., New York.—In your answer to W. S. B. August 5th you say that "the drachm is a powder measure." Please inform me what the table is. Ans. The powder drachm is an arbitrary measure, not in accordance with any organized table.

G. W. H., Philadelphia.—Can the Rushton boat mentioned in last number of *FOREST AND STREAM* be used with a pair of oars like any pleasure boat, or is it necessary to use paddle? Ans. It is a row boat. You can use a paddle, of course.

H. M. G., Morristown, N. J.—Please decide a bet by answering the following question: How far will a Colt's navy revolver carry a ball point blank, (so as to hit a bullseye,) the pistol to be screwed in a vice and aimed point blank at the bullseye? Ans. About forty yards.

AUGUSTINE, Pittsburg, Pa.—My setter pup, three months old, is very much troubled with worms, and, like your Philadelphia correspondent, I cannot find any area nut here. Ans. Have sent you some powdered area nut, with directions for its use, and have written you.

G. H. W., Jackson, Michigan.—I have observed that at the last Wimbledon meeting canvas targets were used instead of iron. Can you give us any information about them, how they are made, and how the shot holes are stopped after each hit? Ans. For full description of canvas targets, see our Editorial pages this week.

JACKSON.—We are just forming a long range rifle club, and need some information concerning targets, markers, butts, score books, etc. Any information you can give us will be thankfully received. Ans. Send to the Rifle Association Rooms, 93 Nassau street, New York, for Annual Report of N. R. A. for 1875; price 25 cents.

PLANKERS, Hudson, N. Y.—What can I do to keep moths out of deer skins. I have a pair of buck horns with a small piece of skull, and the skin on that, although very dry, is full of moth. Ans. Dissolve a small piece of corrosive sublimate in alcohol and brush on; or the best arsenic dissolved in the same manner will answer.

W. L., Bridgeport.—Having heard many inquiries and some disputes in regard to the height and weight of Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, I would ask you to give the desired information, and much oblige many of your readers. Ans. Capt. Bogardus stands six feet in height, and

J. R. E.—Where can I obtain good shooting in October for deer and grouse—an accessible locality? Give me route and name of guide acquainted with the region. Ans. Take Erie road to Lackawaxen; thence thirteen miles by wagon to the house of Moses Westbrook, Blooming Grove township, Pike county, Pa.

J. H. D., Philadelphia.—Please let me know the cause of a gun recoiling in your next issue. It is a new gun, and I have tried as light charges as possible, and I have tried coarse and fine powder. I shot eleven birds, and had to stop shooting, my shoulder being too sore to shoot any more. Ans. Use less weight of shot, coarse powder, and hold the gun firmly and squarely against the shoulder.

CONSTANT READER, New Haven.—A party here told me that he saw an eel taken from fresh water which weighed thirty-nine pounds, and another from salt water which weighed ninety-eight pounds. Please inform me if it is a "fish story," or if you ever heard of such eels being taken? Ans. The above no doubt were *sea serpents*, or else in the latter instance congers, which sometimes grow to immense size.

C. C. R., Acton, Ont.—Please inform me if Captain A. H. Bogardus ever shot a match with Ward, of Toronto, Ont.; if so, where did the shooting take place, and who won? Ans. Several matches have been shot, the last at Buffalo, when Bogardus killed 95 birds to Ward's 88. In one match shot in Canada Ward won by one bird, but the match was not a "square" one. In every square match Bogardus has won.

L. J., Greenpoint, L. I.—What is the best way to load paper shells? What kind of wads are considered the best? Do you advise a larger wad than the shell; if so, why? Is not Hazard's duck No. 4 powder considered as good as any for all kinds of shooting for breech loaders? Ans. Use one card wad and two Ely's pink edge, or one card wad and one Ely's thick felt on powder, and one Baldwin wad on shot. All wads should be the size of the gun, although many persons use a size larger. Hazard's No. 4 powder is as good as any.

G. L., Cincinnati.—You will do me a great favor by stating your opinion of the Remington breech loading shot gun as a sporting arm? I intended to purchase an English breech loader, but the price is too high for a good one, so I concluded a gun of home make might be just as good as a high-priced English gun, and have not had occasion to try the Remington gun myself, which caused me to apply to you for information. Ans. Our friends who are using the Remington gun speak well of it. It is an excellent gun for the price.

W. H. B., New York.—Having read the report by "the Dittmar Powder Company" of the trial of their new powder, I will trouble you with a few questions in regard to it: 1st. How does it compare in point of strength with, say Hazard's Electric? 2d. As to its cleanliness? 3d. As to any qualities, good or bad, it possesses different from those of black powders by any of the established manufacturers? Ans. Its proprietors claim equal strength with other powders, and greater cleanliness. As to its qualities, read the numerous letters in our columns, and experiment for yourself.

W. J. W., New York.—Will you be kind enough to inform a reader of your paper of the best method of cleaning brass cartridge shells (rifle)? I clean mine by boiling in water and then wiping out each shell with a swab of cotton; this process is quite laborious, and I would be greatly obliged if you can tell me of an easier and simpler way. Ans. Rub the shells with a mixture of two parts sulphuric acid, two parts water, and one part pulverized bi-chromate potash, and then wash them in hot water. See page 107, No. 7 vol. IV.

PLUYIER, Boston.—Please inform me through your valuable paper what the best books are on the following subjects, viz.: Marsh and shore shooting, and black duck, teal and coot shooting. I want a book giving general information on each, not stories. Ans. "American Wild Fowl Shooting," by J. W. Long; price \$2. We can send it. Do you consider the Dittmar sporting powder perfectly safe to use in a shot gun? Ans. Yes; if used with care and according to Mr. Dittmar's directions. We would suggest, however, that you read the correspondence on this subject which has appeared in our columns and judge for yourself.

S. E. P., Cleveland, Ohio.—What size buckshot would you use for antelope and large game in a 12 bore gun? How many drachms of powder? Are ball cartridges better than buckshot, and where can I get them? Is it best to put enough buckshot in to have them fit snugly regardless of number? What size shot is best for grouse? Ans. Use 1 oz. No. 2 buckshot, 4 drachms powder, two heavy wads between the powder and shot. Buckshot is more effective than ball, except for large game at close quarters. You can get ball cartridges at any gun store in this city. Load them yourself. It is better that your buckshot should chamber evenly. Early in the season we use No. 8; later in the season No. 6 shot for grouse.

J. W. P., Mineola.—I have a fine young setter bitch that I would like to have spayed if it can be done without injury to her hunting qualities, and will prevent the periodical annoyance from neighboring canines. Does it work satisfactorily; if so, will you please state who I can get to do it, and the cost? Ans. You can have your bitch effectually spayed by Capt. Anderson, of Trenton, N. J., but we do not advise any one to have the operation performed after the animal is over two or three months old, as when done after that age they are apt to become lazy and incline to get too fat. The proper time is when the pup is from four to eight weeks old. When spayed at the proper age they make a very desirable kind of dog. The usual charge is \$2.

YOUNG AMERICA, New York.—1st. Are these Field Trial dogs of England perfectly broken? 2d. Does Mr. H. Thompson, of New Jersey, own the champion dog of America, and is his old bitch Bella thoroughly broken or not? What color are they? 3d. Was there ever a gun manufactured in England with "stubb twist barrels" and gold let in at the breech? 4th. What kind of a gun was the Manton? Ans. 1st. There is a strain of setters in England called Field Trial dogs, and like all other strains, some are broken and some are not. 2d. Mr. H. Thompson does not own the champion dog of America. We do not know how well his dogs are broken. He has a brace of fine-looking red setters. 3d. Yes. 4th. Manton was a very celebrated maker of muzzle loading guns of his day. He died long ago.

C. A. P., Boston.—Will you be so kind as to inform me the process of removing the hair from and tanning deer skins? And also the process of tanning muskrat skins and other fur-bearing animals with the fur on? Ans. Indians remove the hair from deer skins by putting them in water, where they remain until the hair leaves them freely. They are then cleaned and covered with a coat of the brains of a deer, which are boiled before using. The skins are then gradually dried and worked soft by rubbing them with a sharp-edged stone. They are then smoked by laying them over a frame-work of sticks in the shape of a bell tent or Indian tepee, with a small smouldering fire or smudge underneath. The whites use lime for removing the hair from pelts. To tan skins with the fur on, put them into a pickle of alum and saltpetre until they become leather; then dress the flesh sides, dry them slowly, and rub them with a little butter, and dry them by rubbing or treading them out in vaneer sawdust.

G. F. G., Brooklyn.—Will you inform me how large is the largest setter dog you know of in this country? I have the largest setter I ever saw; those who have measured him say he stands 31½ inches, and built in proportion. Colburn's Dash is claimed to be the largest setter in the country; he stands 30½ inches. If you know one that is larger please let me know, or I shall claim through your valuable paper the ownership of the largest setter in this country. He is crossed from an English setter dog out of an Irish setter bitch, both imported. I see in your paper of other pigeon shooting clubs but the Long Island Shooting Club is reported. I belong to the latter club, and will send you the reports if you will insert them in your valuable paper. Ans. Mr. Colburn's Dash is the tallest setter we have seen, and we think you have the largest thoroughbred setter in this country. If any of our readers have a larger one we will be glad to make a note of it. Shall be glad to have reports of Long Island Shooting Club.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCUCLATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, September 2d.—Trotting at Hartford, Conn.; Dover, N. H.; St. Albans, Vt.; Florence, Ky.; Jamestown, Pa. Nineteenth Anniversary of N. Y. Caledonian clubs at Lion Park, N. Y. Base ball—Philadelphia vs. Boston, at Philadelphia; Confidence vs. Nassau, at New Rochelle; Randolph vs. Olympic, at Dover, N. J.; Eagle vs. Magnolia, at Brooklyn; Irvington vs. Eagle, at Hoboken.

FRIDAY, September 3d.—Trotting at Hartford, Conn.; Aurora, Ill.; Florence, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich. Base ball—Athletic vs. Boston, at Philadelphia; Pavonia vs. Randolph, at Dover, N. J.

SATURDAY, September 4th.—Racing at Newport, R. I. Trotting at Battle Creek, Mich. Regatta of Burlington Yacht Club, Hamilton, Canada. Base ball—Athletic vs. Boston, at Philadelphia; N. J. A. Association vs. Hoboken, at Hoboken; Active vs. Alert, at Harlem; Keystone vs. Quickstep, at Wilmington, Del.

MONDAY, September 6th.—Racing at Newport, R. I. Trotting at Dubuque, Ia. Regatta of Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto. Banquet to the American Team, Academy of Music, N. Y. Base ball—Philadelphia vs. Boston, at Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, September 7th.—Racing at Lexington, Ky.; Prospect Park, L. I. Trotting at Dubuque, Ia.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Gardiner, Me.; Syracuse, Ill.; Mankato, Minn.; Knoxville, and Macomb, Ill. Dominion Rifle Association Tournament, Ottawa, Canada. Bench Show of Dogs at Manchester, N. H. Regatta at Watkins, Seneca Lake; Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, Canada; Race between Union and Herald Boat Clubs, Harlem River. Base ball—Alaska vs. Hoboken, at Hoboken.

WEDNESDAY, September 8th.—Racing at Lexington, Ky.; Prospect Park, L. I. Trotting at Syracuse, N. Y., and as above. Rifle match of Saratoga and Parthian Clubs, Saratoga, N. Y. Bench Show of Dogs, Manchester, N. H. Regatta at Watkins, on Seneca Lake.

BOUNDARIES IN PIGEON MATCHES.—We observe that Captain Bogardus, in an interview with a contemporary, strongly deprecates the practice of having boundaries in pigeon matches, justly urging the fact that the element of luck is thus introduced, and suggesting that a time allowance for gathering birds be substituted. We have long advocated this plan, and at a recent match at Philadelphia, where we were referee, the new mode was adopted with excellent results. We would call attention of sportsmen's associations throughout the country to this suggestion, and trust to see it acted upon.

LONG BRANCH.—A private letter written at Long Branch, August 20th, says:—

"Long Branch is gay with visitors. The weather has been rainy for some time past, but it did not materially affect the travel, as all the hotels are doing fairly. Owing to the popularity of the Metropolitan this season the house is full. Mr. W. W. Palmer, its proprietor, also of the Magnolia Hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., has retrieved its reputation. The visitation, it is thought, will be prolonged far into September. At this, the headquarters of the Florida visitors, the winter resort is discussed, and the indications are that the State will be well represented in Florida this winter. Money this fall will not be so stringent, the numbers of pleasure-seekers greater, and hence an increase of travel to the Italy of America."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

"After all, what real good is to accrue to the human race from putting a rifle ball through a bullseye a thousand yards away?"—*Syracuse Courier*.

Leaving to the Peace Commission the settlement of the question as far as the human race is concerned, the benefits to be derived by our own country from the increased interest taken in rifle shooting are too palpable to be ignored, and it is a matter of some surprise that those high in Federal authority have as yet not made some move toward recognizing and encouraging it. We believe it is received as an axiom that those nations best prepared for war and whose skill both in the manufacture and use of military and naval appliances is beyond a doubt, are the least likely to be drawn into a conflict, and although the comparatively isolated position of this country lessens the probability of such an event as far as we are concerned, it must be borne in mind that at the present day both time and space have been almost annihilated as compared with a half century since. Nor are we prepared, as are other nations, with a large standing army to repel an invasion or hasten an attack. In the occurrence of either deplorable event, the working man, the artisan and the merchant must compose the rank and file, and be called upon to defend his country, and however "regulars" may sneer at target practice among civilians, by which are meant also the volunteer militia, as being valueless when the men are brought face to face with an enemy, the veteran must be the work of time and experience, and previous familiarity with and skill in the use of his weapon will make the best soldier when the necessary coolness has been acquired.

Our State governments have been wise in their generations in recognizing the importance of rifle practice in the National Guard, and present indications show that the epidemic which originated in this State with the opening of Creedmoor but little more than two years since, is rapidly spreading until it has embraced California and Nevada on the West and Maine and Florida, North and South. The improvement in shooting made at Creedmoor since the opening of the range is almost incredible. A reference to the files of this paper amply verifies the statement. In the issue of FOREST AND STREAM of December 11th, 1873, will be found a complete report of the official scores of Creedmoor matches, (the same being the first ever produced by which comparisons might be made as to the shooting). This statement shows that on the opening day, June 21st, 1873, in the first match, out of 220 shots fired only six were bullseyes, and these at a distance of only 200 yards. A comparison of this score with those made in the International contests, shows what wonderful proficiency has been attained in two years. In the second match only eight bullseyes were made, but from then the progress was steady until the proportion of bullseyes in some of the recent matches has reached to the enormous figures of 93 per cent.

In a recent capital article on this subject in the *Arm and Navy Journal*, facts in history are pointed out which go to prove the value of target practice as a purely military exercise, demonstrating the value to be very much greater than is generally credited to it by military men. We quote:—

"We have in history four campaigns in which troops trained only in target practice were opposed to troops not so trained. Three of these campaigns belong to the age of archery, one to the age of modern breech loading fire arms. They are the campaigns of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, and Sedan. In the first three, as will occur to every reader, the victory was due wholly to the precision of English archery, and the result decisive. The English archers acquired their skill in shooting at the butts, for the game laws of England were then frightful in severity, and free shooting unknown, save in the myths of Robin Hood. We have purposely left out the triumphs of American riflemen in the Revolution, because largely due to a different sort of marksmanship, that of the hunter, and not so complete. In the Sedan campaign of 1870 the Germans, likewise used only to target shooting, against the French. The latter had special corps of marksmen, just as at Cressy they had the Genoese cross-bowmen, but the mass of rank and file was unused to target practice. The Germans were greenhorns, the host that served at Sodowa having been replaced by new levies of only three years service, but they had all been used to target practice, and were fair average shots. The result was marked in every battle when it came to close range shooting, and in nothing more than in saving of ammunition as compared with the lavish expenditure by the French. While the special French marksmen shot well at long range, at short range all the Germans and very few French shot respectably, and the losses soon became out of proportion to the numbers on each side."

We think, however, that our contemporary should have ascribed a certain proportion of the German success to the great superiority of the Prussian needle gun over the French Chassepot, which was much commented upon at the time.

But setting aside the military view of the case, the increased interest taken in rifle shooting is of value in other respects. An impetus will be given to the efforts of inventors, and although our rifles of the present day seem almost perfect and have been so recognized abroad, ingenuity at the present time knows no limit, and it is impossible to predict what may or may not be accomplished in the future. In this connection we observe a disposition on the part of many newspapers to fall into error regarding the present military weapons of Europe, citing the recent International match as a battle between the muzzle loader and breech loader, and inferring therefrom that the former is still in use, whereas in point of fact both for sporting and military purposes the breech loader is the universal arm throughout

Europe and the muzzle loader is only used for long range target practice.

There is another aspect also to the recent International victories which entitles them to greater consideration than under other circumstances they might deserve. It is the first occasion on which we have beaten our trans-atlantic cousins, decisively and unmistakably, and on their own soil, in any of those games requiring skill and nerve. The defeat of the Harvard crew and the almost total annihilation of the crew which subsequently went from this city, is now wiped out, and the eagle may scream himself hoarse without risking a pin-feather. To be sure the America taught them a lesson in yacht building, but that event rather belongs to a different category of victories than the achievements of the American team and Captain Bogardus.

Although a reticence on the subject is noticeable on the part of the English press, the recent rifle matches have excited the greatest amount of comment and some consternation across the water. We learn that it is highly probable that an Irish team, *per se*, so far as international matches are concerned, will henceforth be unknown, and that the team to visit this country next Summer will be strictly a national one, selected from among the best shots of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Sir Henry Halford, probably the best shot in England and a leading spirit at Wimbledon, has entered heart and soul into the matter, and the probability is that '76 will see a team in this country whose skill will try to the utmost that of our own riflemen. So also, the rapidly spreading interest throughout the United States, that has already stimulated the organization of rifle clubs here, there, and everywhere, will evoke a spirit of honorable sectional emulation, and thereby probably call out a team that will be more strictly representative, and not confined to the State of New York alone.

The moral effect of the International match, is to unify national sentiment, sympathies, and ambitions, on both sides, and to nationalize future competitions. It will bring the Irishman and the Englishman shoulder to shoulder congenially, on the one side, and our countrymen of the North, South and West on the other. So far as this effect reaches, it is of appreciable value. Whether the success of the American team in making bullseyes at 1,000 yards is worth all the ado which has been manifested over the victors, may be a question in the minds of persons inclined to be captious, but one thing is certain, success and consummate skill have compelled the respect of nations for us, and any instrument, however humble, that adds one grain of weight to our American honor deserves to be extolled. The FOREST AND STREAM is gratified to join, in its humble way, in doing honor to those who have honored us.

CANVAS TARGETS AT WIMBLEDON.

SEVERAL of our readers have asked for a description of the targets used at Wimbledon, which we are pleased to give herewith. It is the first we remember to have seen printed:—

The targets at Wimbledon are of canvas, stretched on wooden frames, which are so fitted in iron frames that they can be easily and quickly removed, and are arranged to raise or lower on upright sliding posts. When the target is pierced by a bullet a large red disk, operated by a lever hung on a pivot, with a weight at the extremity, is swung up so as to conceal the bullseye, indicating that the target is struck. Immediately the target disappears downwards, and a dummy target, which is covered by a fine wire network, upon which is hung a disk indicating where the real target is struck, rises upon a similar sliding frame directly in front of the other. The dummy target rises and the real target falls simultaneously, by the marker simply turning a crank, the two targets being balanced by a proper weight attached to a chain running over pulleys. When the target is lowered, the marker takes a small, diamond shaped disk, about three inches long, one side of which is painted white to use on the bullseye, and the other side red to use on the rest of the target. On each side of this disk is a small wire hook, one of which the marker inserts in the last shot hole, with the proper color out, according to where the shot is. He then covers the previous hole with a small piece of paper, leaving the disk in the last shot hole to indicate its exact position until the next shot is fired; then, by turning the crank, the target is raised and the dummy is lowered at the same time. The large red disk remains in front of the bullseye until the target is raised, when it is swung out of sight, showing that the target is all clear. By means of a field glass the small disk in the last shot hole can be seen plainly, indicating exactly where the last shot struck. The sliding frames extend downwards in a trench about ten feet deep and eight feet wide; a roof covering the marker extends over about four feet, leaving the rest of the trench open; but as there is no splash from the canvas targets, the marker is perfectly safe. The marking is according to the new rules of the N. R. A. of the United States, as adopted this year, excepting as to the 3d class target, which has been altered by the N. R. A. so as to include the remainder of the target outside of the 40-inch ring, to form the outer, 6 feet by 4 feet.

—Summer is ended—September has come—and the clerk of the weather is now fanning the "embers" of the year for a protracted heated term.

—President Grant is an expert cod-fisher. He tried his hand at the sport off Block Island lately.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS

[PREPARED FOR FOREST AND STREAM.]

IN ALL STATES OF THE UNION WHERE GAME LAWS EXIST—COMPILED FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Names of Fish, Animals, and Birds.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.*	Pennsylvania.†	Maryland.‡	Missouri.	Kentucky.§	Virginia.	Tennessee.¶
FISH.														
Land-locked Salmon.	Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Sept. 1 to March 1.	Sept. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to March 15.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.
Trout.	Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Sept. 1 to March 1.	Sept. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to March 15.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.
Salmon Trout.	Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Sept. 1 to March 1.	Sept. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to March 15.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.
Brook Trout.	Oct. 1 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 1 to May 1.	Sept. 1 to March 1.	Sept. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to March 15.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.	Aug. 15 to April 1.
Black Bass.	April 1 to July 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	April 1 to June 1.	April 1 to June 1.	Jan. 1 to May 20.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.
Pickering.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	April 1 to June 1.	April 1 to June 1.	Jan. 1 to May 20.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.
Muscatonge.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	Dec. 1 to June 1.	April 1 to June 1.	April 1 to June 1.	Jan. 1 to May 20.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.	March 1 to June 1.
Shad.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Moose.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Deer.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Antelope.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Caribou.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
BIRDS.														
Wild Turkey.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Dec. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Pinnated Grouse.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Dec. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Ruffed Grouse.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Dec. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Quail.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Dec. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Woodcock.	Jan. 1 to July 4.	Feb. 1 to July 4.	Feb. 1 to July 4.	Feb. 1 to July 4.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 20.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 20.	Jan. 1 to July 8.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Snipe.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 1.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 1.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 1.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 20.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 20.	Jan. 1 to July 8.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Plover.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 1.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 1.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 1.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 20.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 20.	Jan. 1 to July 8.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Wild Fowl.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Dec. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Geese.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Dec. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
ANIMALS.														
Moose.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Elk.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Deer.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Antelope.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Caribou.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
BIRDS.														
Wild Turkey.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.
Pinnated Grouse.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.
Ruffed Grouse.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.
Quail.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Feb. 1 to Oct. 1.	Feb. 1 to Oct. 1.	Feb. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.
Woodcock.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Feb. 1 to July 1.	Feb. 1 to July 1.	Feb. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.	Jan. 1 to July 1.
Snipe.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.
Plover.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.
Wild Fowl.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.
Geese.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Feb. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15.

*Reed birds and Rail—close time from May 1 to Sept. 1. †Reed birds and Rail—close time from Dec. 1 to Sept. 1. ‡Relates to Does only. §Law varies in certain counties. ¶Applies only to counties of Henry, Dyer, Giles, Maury, Davidson, Madison, Hamilton, Bedford, Wilson, and Reel birds—All the rules for killing birds, fish, or game in this State are inapplicable and inefficient. In Kent, or Sussex, or Newcastle no partridges or pheasants to be killed between Feb. 1 and Oct. 15, nor any woodcock between Feb. 1 and July 1. In California bill exempts the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, where the close time is from April 1 to Aug. 1. In Maine certain localities are exempt from the provisions of the law as relating to migratory fishes. In Connecticut there is also a close time for woodcock between the 1st of July and 1st of October.

INDIA—"PIG STICKERS."—A correspondent, who happens to be an officer in our Regular Army, recently inquired how the hog spears used in India are made. The information sought for has been kindly furnished us by Capt. C. E. McMurdo, late of the British Army, who writes:—

"My recollection of the spears used in India for 'pig sticking' is that they are about seven feet long, of male bamboo, weighted with lead at the butt end; the heads vary in shape, but the best are two-edged, the blade about four inches long by one inch broad, with a strong socket five inches long, and so constructed that it can easily be withdrawn from the pig. Tough wood that will not splinter is necessary. I have the head of a hog spear, and shall be happy to send it to you if you would like it, but it is not, I think, a very good pattern, as it has three edges."

Our Georgia readers who remember the famous pikes with which Gov. Brown proposed to arm the Confederate troops, will observe a striking resemblance between those curious war implements and the India pig-sticker above described. The pike staff was of hickory, instead of bamboo, and the base of the spear had a crescent-shaped blade or shield, designed to give lateral blows and ward off the thrusts of the enemy's sabre. It was eminently a sanguinary blade, better suited, doubtless, for pig-hunting than for military service. As some thousands of them were rusting in the Georgia Armory at last accounts, who knows but some sharp carpet-bagger down there might make an honest penny by shipping them to our Western plains for hunting wolves, or to India. No doubt the Government would sell at a low figure. The venture would promise better than Lord Timothy Dexter's shipment of warming pans to the West Indies.

TOO MANY BEAVERS.—In the present day, when furs are scarce, and trappers are obliged to go far beyond the confines of civilization in quest of a livelihood, it seems strange to hear that in Nottoway county, Va., the beavers have so multiplied as to become a nuisance and a distress to the farmers. So troublesome are they, indeed, that we have been requested by a planter there to invite the trapping fraternity to come down with their traps, and board will be furnished free, with the use of traps, if necessary. Here is a good chance for several of our correspondents, who have made inquiries for accessible and remunerative trapping grounds, and if they will only wait a short time until the setting of the fur makes the pelts merchantable, they will derive quick and abundant profits.

This is no ruse to induce emigration to Virginia. Take cars from City Point, on James River, to any station in Nottoway; fare \$1.50. Fare from New York to City Point by steamer, \$10.

DEER KILLING IN CLOSE TIME.—A gentleman of high social and official position, who has not asked us to withhold his name, sends us the following lines:—

"The Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Murray, has been at Cranberry Lake, (St. Lawrence county,) hounding deer since the middle of July. He has with him a large party, and it is to be regretted that he is permitted to annually enter this State for the purpose of breaking the laws. It is said, even, that he has never killed a deer in season, and his course certainly deserves reproof at the least."

This reverend gentleman is an old and unscrupulous offender who snaps his fingers at laws and the opinion of men. We have exposed his derelictions and delinquencies before, in common with several of our contemporaries, but he seems to grow great on the censure and happy under the reproach.

—Fitzgerald Cochran, Esq., the very efficient secretary of the Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society of Nova Scotia, has been appointed to the office of Chief Game Commissioner of the Province, provided by act of the Provincial Legislature last Winter. It is his duty to supervise and instruct the District Commissioners and the Wardens, in the discharge of their duties, to assist as far as practicable in the prosecution of offenders, and generally to see that the provisions of the law for the preservation of useful birds and animals be carried out. This is a most important office, and ere long we shall find that one similar will be created in every State in this Union. Under such a functionary, who will act as a sort of drill-master to our Armies of Game Protection, and chief prosecutor, as it were, to the Government, we shall soon wipe out offenders and put a stop to offences. The example of our Canadian neighbor is worth following; indeed, we have been obliged from the outset to recognize her leadership in these restrictive measures, so coveted and needed here. In due time we may hope for suitable laws, and capable officials to compel their observance, and one gentleman who will be found foremost in bringing about such a consummation is Fitz Cochran, Esq., who is also one of the Vice-Presidents and a member of the Executive Committee of the International Association for the Protection of Game.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS.—We reprint this week our comparative table of close seasons, after carefully correcting it by all the recent Legislative acts to which we have had access. If any error should appear it must be attributed to the incorrectness of the data furnished us, as no pains have been spared on our part to make a table which shall be at once valuable and reliable. Secretaries of sportsmen's associations throughout the Union will confer a favor by forwarding us copies of any new laws regarding fish or game which may pass their respective Legislatures.

—There will be an eclipse of the sun on the 29th September instant, visible to a certain degree in all parts of the United States east of the Mississippi Valley.

POINT BLANK.

WE print herewith two letters on this subject, and have also another communication from "Old Scout," which want of space compels us to omit. We are inclined to think with our friend, Mr. Mather, that an excess of scientific terms is apt to confuse the beginner at rifle shooting, and that the simpler the definition the easier will it be understood, and the principle involved become familiar. However science may define it, we all understand "point blank" to be the range of the piece with the simple fixed sights, which may vary more or less with the charge of powder used. For instance: Mr. Greener, in his work on modern breech loaders, in speaking of the ball shooting properties of his shot guns, says that their point blank range is up to fifty yards, beyond which distance a rifle is required for accurate shooting, as in the ball gun the bullet drops rapidly beyond that distance; also that a tight-fitting bullet gives a flat trajectory and a long *point blank range*. In speaking of the Express rifle, he says: "The actual point blank range of this kind of rifle with four drachms of powder is 130 to 140 yards. *One sight only* is necessary for sporting distances, and over 200 yards a full fore sight must be taken, as the bullet *begins to drop* at over 150 yards." In a series of experiments made at Wimbledon in 1870, to ascertain the fall of projectiles with military rifles, it was found that with an Enfield rifle, both weapon and point aimed at being five feet above the level of the ground, with the sight fixed at 100 yards, the mean of ten shots struck the ground at 321½ yards. It must be noted, however, that the fall of a bullet when fired from the shoulder is less than when fired from a fixed rest, the reason being that there is a slight tendency of the muzzle to rise when the piece is fired from the shoulder. With regard to the curve of a projectile, we believe with our correspondent "Trax," that most rifles have a flat trajectory for a certain distance, and that the ball describes a curve only when the muzzle is elevated. The definitions of point blank in Webster are probably the simplest that can be given. "The point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory" (the trajectory being the course of the bullet) and "the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged."

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read the discussions on this subject in your paper, and think "Old Scout," "Point Blank," "Plain Talk," and others are getting the thing highly mixed, and that some of them might be a trifle more courteous toward those whom they criticize, especially as they may possibly have a small particle of "beam" in their own eyes, which could profitably be extracted before plucking the mote that is in their brothers. When I was in the service I learned that "point blank" was the point where the trajectory cut the line of sight the second time *without the use of a rear sight*. That is in artillery, the dispart giving sufficient elevation. In heavy garrison guns we used a spirit level with vertical slide to determine the highest point on the base ring and the swell of the muzzle. This is known as the "line of metal." In ordinary practice there is but one case where the object is struck by sighting upon the line of metal—this is then known as point blank range. A knowledge of this range for each gun can only be obtained by experiment, as it varies with the length and calibre of the piece as well as the dispart and charge. The "line of metal" is also known as the "natural line of sight," and for all distances beyond point blank a gunner's quadrant or breech sight, (tangent scale,) is used.

The old 42 and 32-pounder sea-coast guns had no natural line of sight, as the swell of the muzzle was not visible when the eye was on a level with the base ring on account of the extension of the first re-enforce; therefore these guns had no point blank. As the rifle has a fixed sight as well as a raised one, I should consider the former as the dispart, and the point blank of my gun as the distance at which I could strike the object aimed at by sighting with this fixed sight, and all distances beyond this requiring an elevation of the hind sight as beyond point blank range of that gun.

FRED. MATHER.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

"Let us circulate no false theories; these would mislead and be productive of harm." Now, "Old Scout," this is just what you are doing. I have no doubt that you have received many letters of commendation, but they only show the ignorance of the masses about anything connected with the rifle and its projectile. "Point Blank's" article showed your errors very plainly, and now, in order to maintain your position, you reply with an unintelligible jumble of words and scientific terms. Either you have misunderstood the subject or the work from which, you have obtained your information was incorrect. I do not think you will enlighten many gunsmiths or any one else.

In the first place, in your former letter you assumed that the bullet fired from every rifle describes a curve, whose highest point from the line of sight is four inches at one hundred yards distance. This may be so with the guns you have been accustomed to shoot, but take the good small bore rifles and you will find they have to all intents and purposes a flat trajectory for from 120 to 140 yards, and in some guns even more, and no perceptible curve for a still greater distance, and to the distance which a gun will carry without perceptible fall of the bullet is the point blank range, which varies according to the gun and the charge used. Point blank, by which you mean artificial point blank, you describe properly. As regards your theory of the curve of the ball you are wrong, and any practical gunmaker will tell you so. The ball does not describe a curve from the moment it leaves the gun; the fall of the bullet is gradual, and as it increases it describes a hyperbolic curve, owing to its loss of momentum consequent on the resistance of the air and the attraction of gravitation. Now, if "Old Scout" is correct in his theory of a constant curve, how will he account for the increased trajectory that can be given a rifle by using a light ball and a heavy charge of powder, as in the English express rifles and our own Kentucky rifles? Let him go into the backwoods of Pennsylvania or Virginia to a turkey shoot and he will see a turkey set up eighty rods away and the natives with their open V and bead sights that they cannot raise loading with two or three of their ordinary charges of powder, and taking a full sight of the head, unmindful of the increased recoil, shoot, and occasionally win a turkey merely by increasing the trajectory of their gun by a large charge of powder. Over that distance the ball undoubtedly falls very quick with a curve that would delight "Old Scout."

"Point Blank" hopes to see the times when the same sight can be used up to 1,000 yards. That he will never see, but he can see the same sight used up to eighty rods, or about 400 yards, which practically proves his theory and that of all practical gunmakers. In the immortal words of the learned Professor of Chemistry, "Gentlemen, the experiment has failed, but the theory remains the same." So "Old Scout" will probably stick to his, but neither he nor any other man can calculate the parabola of a rifle ball on the principle he advocates. The practice at Creedmoor is conducted on the true theory of raising their sights till they hit the target.

TRAX.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
MISSOURI CLUBS AND OTHER MATTERS.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, August 25, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The St. Louis and King's Lake Fish Breeding Association hold their grounds seventy miles up the river, and four miles back of Sterling's Landing. This lake is 25 miles long by an average of a half a mile wide. It is fed by springs and river, and abounds with croppies and black bass. Adjoining are extensive prairie hunting or shooting grounds. This is said to afford the best fishing waters within one hundred miles of the city. The club has an extensive boat club house, with all the appliances for fishing and good cheer. It numbers about eighty members. The veteran fisherman and gun dealer, Mr. R. Beauvais is President; E. M. Leeds, Vice-President; J. B. Beauvais, Secretary and Treasurer. On the Illinois side, twenty-six miles below here, is located the fishing grounds of the St. Louis and Murdock Fishing Club. This is smaller in extent than King's Lake and like the same is four miles from the river, under the bluff, where probably the main channel of the stream remotely took its course. The club has been to considerable expense to put the lake in good order and beautifying the scenery, and eradicating the "baser fry," and stocking it with croppies and black bass. This lake is only nine miles long by an average width of one-fourth of a mile. It is under the same management, yet distinct in its organization, and unincorporated, unlike the former in this respect. The sportsmen of St. Louis, if not as enthusiastic at trap shooting as those of Chicago, certainly are not a whit behind in the field where the true test of skill should be exemplified, judging by what I have been assured, read and observed. They are now having a lively time with the chickens, for this kind of game never was more plenty. The grangers are a little troublesome to strangers, by attesting their vested rights over their domain; nevertheless, our country friends are readily approached, through acquaintances, and cheerfully take a hand or point the way to fields of abundance. I am happy to know that Col. Williams, of Quincy, has formed a company in this city, consisting of a few of the leading financial men, with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of manufacturing his patent cartridges, to which I think I called your attention in one of my communications last Winter. The machinery is expected to be completed in ninety days. The officers in the management of the company are Chas. L. Hunt, President; N. S. Chouteau, Vice-President; Wm. A. Albright, Secretary and Thos. Hunt, Treasurer, and will be known as the St. Louis Patent Shell Manufacturing Company. The patent consists simply of a concentrated inner base of the shell, giving thereby greater efficiency and preventing recoil, all of which, it is claimed, can be made 75 per cent. less than any other. Anything that will lessen the expense and at the same time increase its efficiency, will be welcomed by the brotherhood, and the agency liberally encouraged and rewarded. A gentleman, not interested in any way in these shells, other than general good, made a comparative test. Perhaps I could do no better than to give the trial in his own language:

"After taking from my library several pamphlets, of the light literature of the day, to test the penetration of my shot, I proceeded to the trial with the following result: My object was to make the investigation as thorough and complete as possible, so that no regrets in the future would arise in my own mind as to the thoroughness of my work. First firing was at Victor Hugo. I blazed away at the creator of Monte Christo with a plain paper shell; distance, 56 yards, 4 drachms of powder, 1½ ounce of No. 6 shot. The old man must have dodged, for not a solitary shot took effect. I then tried a patent shell, 3 drachms of powder, 1 ounce of shot; same distance. Seven shots took effect, giving a penetration of 42 leaves.

I next used plain metallic shells, No. 6 shot; same distance as before.

5½ drs. powder, 1½ oz. shot, penetrated 37 leaves.

Pat. shell, 3½ drs. powder, 1 oz. shot, penet'd 32 leaves.

" 3 " 1 " " 50 "

" 4 " 1½ " " 37 "

Pat. shell, paper, 3½ drs. powder, 1 oz. shot, penetrated 50 leaves.

Plain shell, paper, 4 drs. powder, 1 oz. shot, penetrated 42 leaves.

Pat. shell, No. 6 shot, 3 drs. powder; distance, 38 yards, penetrated 100 leaves, with many shot buried deep in the bark of the tree. This I consider the best shot out of all my tests, as the gun was loaded the same as a muzzle loader, with one wad on top of powder. The distribution was perfect, the shooting hard and the penetration extraordinary. The "Countess of Thule" and "Rob Roy," the bold moss trooper, came in for a share of my attention, with about the same results. I don't hesitate to say that a complete revolution in this branch will take place as soon as these patent shells are placed upon the market."

Personally, I have carried one of these shells in my pocket and exhibited it to many sportsmen throughout my travels, all of whom accepted the theory of its construction favorably, and will hail their introduction into the market with pleasure.

I find two clubs, one the St. Louis Gun Club, organized for perfection in trap and field shooting. The other is for the protection of fish and game, called the Sportsmen's Club. These are distinct in their organization and management, but composed of almost the same members. A great many leading sportsmen are out on the wing. A few by the sea shore, on the lakes and streams in the higher latitudes. By-the-by, I must not forget to mention the popularity of the Dane gun throughout the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Dr. McKellops, the leading

dentist of this city, takes pride in showing up this gun and its superior action, and he does not hesitate to pronounce it the *par excellence* in the gun line. He is equally skilled with the "shooting iron" as with the forceps, and is ranked with the leading sportsmen of the city, and it is fair to presume that when he praises anything in the line of field sports, he knows what he is talking about; besides, I find this confirmed by many others of no less pretensions. B.

The Rifle.

THE TEAM IN BROOKLYN.—Gen. Dakin and his companions of the victorious rifle team were entertained on Wednesday evening last at a banquet held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. After the viands had been disposed of Mayor Hunter welcomed the General and his friends in a congratulatory speech, in which he alluded to the fact that the team having their work to do, had done it well, and that the confidence placed in them as fit representatives of their country had not been misplaced, concluding by proposing Gen. Dakin's health, and wishing that he might always hit the mark at which he aims. After the applause had subsided Gen. Dakin arose and replied to the call made upon him. After alluding to the departure of the team and the pleasure experienced by himself and associates in receiving so warm a welcome both abroad and at home, he expressed his indebtedness to the press of both countries for their liberality in devoting so much of their space to the doings of the team, and to the almost marvellous correctness and exactness of their reports, as well as for the many pleasant words they have published complimentary to the team and also to himself. Less than one year ago we assembled here as now, only then it was to bestow honor upon a few of Ireland's noblest sons—[applause]—whom it was our good fortune and pleasure to meet. [Applause.] We have since seen them in the land which gave them birth, and in return for the treatment they received here they have shown us that the hospitality of the Irish people cannot be excelled—[applause]—nor can the magnificence and splendor of their banquets be eclipsed by any nation."

Col. Gildersleeve responded to the toast of "The American Rifle Team" and Col. Mitchell to "The Irish Rifle Team." Other toasts were proposed and responded to by various gentlemen. Judge A. H. Dailey in responding to "The city of Brooklyn," presented to the team an old time musket which had been used by Patrick Henry in Virginia during the revolutionary war. The gun came into the possession of Mr. Dailey's family, and on his last visit to his old home he secured it. He proposed that it should be shot for every year. Major Fulton accepted the gun, which was handed to him in its old buckskin case, and he said that the team would shoot for it in preference to the most magnificent trophy.

Here is what our artist intended should be a fac simile of this old arm, from a drawing attempted upon the spot, but the banquet was too much for him.



The festivities were not concluded until a very late hour.

—The various prizes won by the American rifle team at Dollymount and Candeboye, together with the massive challenge cup presented by the National Rifle Association, of Great Britain, to the National Rifle Association of America, for competition at annual meetings of the latter, are on exhibition at the establishment of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., in Union square.

—On the evening of August 30th a banquet was tendered to Major Henry Fulton, of the American rifle team, by the Freemasons of Williamsburg, at the banquet hall of DeWitt Clinton Commandery in Broadway. Dr. Charles A. Doane, Master of Progressive Lodge, presided, the guests being limited to seventy-five, representing the various lodges.

—The American rifle team will be tendered a grand complimentary banquet at Delmonicos, on Monday, Sept. 6th. About 200 guests will be present.

—A reception will be tendered at Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Sept. 13th, to Col. John Bodine and Capt. R. C. Coleman of the American rifle team. The other gentlemen of the team will be present also. A splendid badge will be offered for competition among the American rifle team at 500 yards, on the grounds of the Hudson River Rifle Association, during the afternoon. On Tuesday the team will proceed to Utica.

—The Ninth Annual Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland will take place at Utica, N. Y., September 15 and 16, 1875. President Grant, Gen. Sherman and Sheridan are expected to be present. The American rifle team have received invitations and signified their intention of being present, Col. Gildersleeve having been an active member of the Army of the Cumberland during the war.

MILNER'S MUZZLE.—We do not refer to Milner's dogs, of which he has several very fine specimens, but to the muzzle of his rifle, which was the cause of his poor score in the International match. Since the return of the American rifle team we have been informed that after the match his rifle was examined, and upon the breech of the barrel being removed, it was found that the rifling was entirely effaced up to within three or four inches of the muzzle, proving conclusively that the rifle was defective, if not absolutely worthless, for fine shooting.

CREEDMOOR.

THE REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE.—The tenth and last competition for this badge was shot on Saturday last, resulting, after some excellent and close shooting, in a victory for Mr. L. L. Hepburn, who, having won the badge on the fifth and eighth competitions, now becomes the fortunate possessor of a very handsome trophy. The contest for this badge has always attracted great interest, but on this occasion it was much enhanced by the presence of several members of the American team, four of whom took part in the match. The wind was light and the weather everything that could be desired for good scoring. The conditions of the match were as follows:

"Open to members National Rifle Association. Weapon, any breech-loading rifle within rules. Distances, 500, 800 and 1,000 yards. Position, any without artificial rest. Rounds, seven, with two sighting shots at each distance. To be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, to become the winner's personal property. Entrance fee, \$1."

There were eighteen contestants. The shooting at the 500 yards range was very close, Messrs. Fulton, Jewel and Canfield leading with scores of 34 each out of a possible 35. At 800 yards Mr. Hepburn came up, making seven consecutive bullseyes, 1,000 yards, as did also Major Fulton. At the 1,000 yards Fulton seemed to have some difficulty in finding the bullseye, but Hepburn succeeded in getting on after the first attempt. At the close of the shooting it was found that Messrs. Hepburn and Fulton had tied, but, as under the rule framed for such occurrences, the prize goes to the one making the largest score at the longest distance, it was awarded to Mr. Hepburn and duly presented to him by Major Fulton as Secretary of the National Rifle Association. Mr. Hepburn made a short reply, concluding by saying that Messrs. E. Remington & Sons would replace the diamond badge by another badge or trophy. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Rifle.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
L. L. Hepburn, Remington.....	500.....4 4 5 5 4 5 4.....31	800.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5.....35	1000.....4 5 5 5 5 5 5.....32	98
Henry Fulton, Remington.....	500.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5.....34	800.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5.....35	1000.....4 4 4 3 5 5 5.....29	98
A. V. Canfield, Jr., Remington.....	500.....5 5 5 5 4 5 5.....34	800.....3 5 5 5 4 5 5.....32	1000.....5 4 5 4 5 3 3.....29	95
J. T. B. Collins, Sharp.....	500.....4 5 5 5 4 4 4.....31	800.....5 4 5 5 5 4 4.....33	1000.....0 5 4 5 5 5 4.....28	92
A. Anderson, Remington.....	500.....4 3 4 5 4 4 5.....29	800.....5 4 3 5 5 4 5.....31	1000.....5 5 3 5 5 5 5.....31	91
H. S. Jewell.....	500.....4 3 4 5 5 5 5.....31	800.....3 4 4 5 5 5 5.....31	1000.....3 4 5 3 5 3 3.....26	91
G. W. Yale, Sharp.....	500.....5 4 3 4 4 5 5.....30	800.....3 3 4 5 5 4 5.....29	1000.....4 5 5 4 5 3 4.....30	89
L. M. Ballard, Sharp.....	500.....4 5 5 4 4 4 5.....31	800.....3 5 5 5 3 5 5.....29	1000.....3 4 5 3 4 4 5.....28	85
D. E. Vannott, Remington.....	500.....4 5 5 4 4 5 4.....31	800.....5 5 3 5 5 5 5.....33	1000.....4 2 3 4 5 4 4.....21	88
E. H. Sanford, Remington.....	500.....5 4 5 4 5 5 5.....33	800.....4 0 4 5 4 5 3.....25	1000.....5 5 4 0 4 4 5.....27	85
F. Hyde, Remington.....	500.....5 4 5 4 4 4 4.....30	800.....5 4 5 3 5 4 4.....30	1000.....5 5 5 0 0 5 5.....25	85
H. Fisher, Sharp.....	500.....5 5 5 4 5 5 3.....32	800.....5 5 5 5 3 5 5.....33	1000.....2 3 3 0 5 4 3.....20	85
R. Rathbone, Remington.....	500.....4 4 5 5 5 5 1.....32	800.....4 3 5 3 4 5.....28	1000.....5 2 0 5 4 5 3.....34	84
W. B. Farwell, Remington.....	500.....4 5 4 5 4 5 4.....31	800.....3 0 4 5 4 3 5.....24	1000.....3 4 0 5 5 4 4.....25	80
A. J. Hennion, Jr., Sharp.....	500.....0 4 4 5 4 5 3.....25	800.....3 3 5 5 5 4 4.....30	1000.....0 4 3 5 3 3 4.....22	77
C. R. Huntington, Remington.....	500.....3 5 5 5 5 2 4.....29	800.....3 2 0 0 2 3 0.....10	1000.....2 4 2 0 0 0.....12	51
J. L. Allen, Remington.....	500.....2 3 5 2 0 3 4.....19	800.....3 3 5 0 3 4 0.....16	1000.....3 0 Retired.....3	38
A. Alford, Remington.....	500.....4 3 2 3 3 4 4.....21	800.....0 0 2 2 4 2 4.....14	1000.....0 0 0 0 0 0.....0	35

The first competition was shot on the 15th of November, 1873. Seven competitions were shot at the old style targets, the bullseye counting four, the highest aggregate score per man being 84 points. The other three were shot on the new targets—bullseye 5—making the highest aggregate score 105. The scores of the winners in the ten matches were as follows:—

Robert Omand.....	70	H. Fulton.....	77
John Bodine.....	69	H. Fulton.....	73
J. P. M. Richards.....	71	L. L. Hepburn.....	98
A. V. Canfield, Jr.....	73	H. S. Jewell.....	96
L. L. Hepburn.....	78	L. L. Hepburn.....	98

The Whitworth rifle, presented by Mr. T. C. Clark for second prize in this match, having never been won but once by any one person still remains in abeyance.

A cut of the Remington badge will be found on page 233, vol. 1, No. 15 of this journal.

CORRECTION.—The new rule of the National Rifle Association regarding affiliating societies which we printed last week, was by an error made to read that "any rifle club or association, organized and having its headquarters within twenty-five miles of the Creedmoor range, may become a member of the National Rifle Association upon payment of fifty dollars per annum to the association." It should have read "any rifle club or association having its headquarters NOT within twenty-five miles of Creedmoor, etc."

—The *Pull Mall Gazette* is our authority for the following bit of gossip regarding Mrs. Scott Siddons, the well known actress and elocutionist. "The Biddeford and Torrington Rifle Corps have just obtained a new long range, which was formally opened by Mrs. Scott Siddons lately. In the presence of Sir Edward Green, the local gentry and the officers and men of the respective corps, Mr. Siddons took a Martini-Henry rifle and fired at the target, making a bullseye the first time and a centre with her second shot. She

was loudly cheered, and the Devon volunteers boast that they have now in their county the best marksman and the best markswoman in England."

—We publish herewith an engraving of the elegant Gold and Silver Badges, manufactured by the Gorham Manufacturing Company for presentation to the victors of the International match at Dollymount. They were delivered by Col. Gildersleeve to the Irish committee in charge of the match. On the evening of July 3d, at the Exhibition Palace in Dublin, the Lord Mayor presiding, among the numerous awards distributed, the Lady Mayoress presented to the American Rifle Team these beautiful badges, which were universally admired by every one.



This engraving originally appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, and has been kindly furnished to FOREST AND STREAM for its present use.

THE FOREST AND STREAM BADGE.—The seventh competition for the badge and the accompanying medals presented by Mr. Conlin occurred at the gallery No. 930 Broadway on the 25th ult. The number of contestants was large, and the winner proved to be Mr. J. P. M. Richards, with a score of 13½ inches in 20 shots at 75 feet. Messrs. Thos. Lloyd and A. B. Dodge were the winners of the second and third badges, scoring respectively 16½ and 20 13-16 inches, being the score nearest to and over 15 and 20 inches. The following are the complete scores:—

Inches.	Inches.
J. P. M. Richards.....13½	Chas. Johnson.....19½
M. P. Lennon.....15½	A. B. Dodge.....20 13-16
Thos. Lloyd.....16½	Geo. W. Yale.....21½
Wm. Hayes.....17½	H. Wing.....22 2-8
T. C. Noone.....17 11-16	D. L. Beckwith.....22½
Wm. Mosier.....17 7-16	Thos. Fenton.....23 5-16
C. A. Cheever.....17 13-16	Joseph Woodward.....23 6-8
C. F. Robbins.....17 15-16	Fred. Bullick.....23½
L. V. Sone.....17½	J. L. Price.....24 1-16
Fred Kessler.....18	J. B. Gun.....24½
G. W. Hamilton.....18½	C. Jones.....29½
A. B. Freeze.....18 7-16	W. T. Thorp.....30
Geo. W. Jones.....19 1-16	W. B. Joline.....32½
Ed. Brown.....19 5-16	

The winners of the FOREST AND STREAM badges are as follows:—

First Badge.	Second Badge.	Third Badge.
G. W. Yale.		
John Trageser.		
Wm. Hayes.	L. Bird.	A. Marsh.
Wm. Hayes.	Wilson MacDonald.	W. A. Sherman.
G. W. Hamilton.	A. G. Hellwig.	J. J. O'Kelley.
M. P. Lennon.	W. B. Farwell.	R. F. Hill.
J. P. M. Richards.	Thos. Lloyd.	A. B. Dodge.

The next match will be shot on Thursday, September 9, at No. 930 Broadway.

CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB.—We learn from the last issue of the *Chicago Field* that the efforts made to establish an interest in rifle shooting at that place, and which by the way were set on foot originally by our Chicago agent, Ira G. True, have culminated in the organization of a regular rifle club, with a constitution similar to that of the Amateur Rifle Club of this city. In forming this association, the projectors have in view a systematic course of instruction for its members, and propose to encourage shooting under such conditions and rules as those now in force at Creedmoor, abjuring all artificial rests and selecting a range, not in some sheltered spot where the influence of the wind is escaped, but rather one where the marksman will be forced to train himself to allow for wind and be prepared to meet other vicissitudes of weather. No selection of a range has yet been made, but a tract at Galewood and another on the Lake Shore Division of the South Park are talked of. The officers appointed by the club are: President, Judge Bradwell; Vice President, Dr. Arthur Edwards; Treasurer, O. C. Blackmer; Secretary, Col. R. S. Thompson; Executive Committee, W. R. Rooney, James P. Root, J. A. Shaffer, Scudder, S. S. Greeley. Mr. Blackmer has been appointed as a committee of one to visit the clubs and ranges in this section and report upon the same. Creedmoor will receive particular attention, and Mr. Blackmer will make himself familiar with all the details of practice and construction. Some good shooting may be expected from the members of this club, many of whom are men accustomed from boyhood to the use of the rifle, and who want only practice to develop them into first class long range shots. We hope to see a visiting team at Creedmoor ere long, and in the distance looms up a vision of inter-State matches without number. Chicago is in time to furnish a team or portion of an American team to participate in the great International matches, which will be one of the marked features of next year's Centennial.

THE RIFLE IN GEORGIA.—One of the attractions of the Georgia State Fair to be held at Macon in October next, is a series of rifle matches, open to all-comers. The first match, to be shot on Tuesday, October 19th, is open to teams of eight from all parts of the United States, five shots each at 200 and 300 yards, off-hand; prize, \$300. The second is an all-comers match at 100 yards, five shots, standing, prize, \$100. The third is a similar match at 200 yards, with the same premium. Entries are to be made to the Secretary of the Georgia State Agricultural Society before October 18th. The shooting will be conducted according to the regulations of the National Rifle Association.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In reply to a call through our dailies of the 12th inst. by the Board of Directors of the Georgia Game Association, to such members of that organization as were desirous of forming themselves into a rifle team under its auspices, quite a number met at the rooms of the association that evening, and organized a team to be called the Georgia Game Association Rifle Team, and elected the following officers: Captain, Malcolm McLean; Lieutenant, J. P. White; Secretary, William N. Nichols. At an adjourned meeting held on the evening of the 19th inst. rules and regulations similar to those existing at Creedmoor were read and adopted, after which the names of several new members were added to the list. It was decided that the members should be formed into teams of eight, each team to be commanded by an officer to be elected or appointed, as might be decided upon hereafter. Two teams were formed from those present, under the command of the Captain and Lieutenant, as follows: Captain McLean's team—Robert Wayne, W. H. Connerat, T. Halligan, Jos. Hirschbach, J. Kaufman, W. J. Fohard, J. W. McAlpin, B. C. Wright. Lieut. White's team—W. F. Chaplin, E. F. Lovell, Wm. N. Nichols, J. G. Butler, Geo. E. Alden, J. R. Hamlet, F. W. Dasher, W. F. Scherff.

Captain McLean's team at once challenged that of Lieut. White to shoot for a prize to be agreed upon, and as the two teams are very evenly matched, some close shooting will be looked for. It will be seen that Messrs. White and Hirschbach will be opposed to each other, and to a certain extent it will be decided as to which is the best rifle shot. Quite an effort was made some time ago to bring about a match between these two fine shots, but failed. My having stated in a letter some time ago that Capt. White was the recognized champion rifle shot hereaway, gave considerable offense to several parties, hence the effort to make a match between them. If he is not—and he is too modest to claim that distinction—how is it no one who has contended against him in the matches gotten up by the members of the old Savannah Rifle Club—now defunct—or at the festivals of the Schutzen Gesellschaft of this city, has ever beaten him?

Great interest is manifested in the rifle contest which is to come off at Isle of Hope on next Thursday, when a fine Remington rifle and breech loading shot gun will be given as prizes to the successful winners. The guns to be used will be the Springfield breech loading rifle, regulation pattern. The distance will be one hundred yards and each contestant will have three shots, off-hand. Many of the Springfield rifles among our military men, it is thought, have had the triggers tampered with, acting almost as a hair trigger, and for this reason, I am told, the judges will examine each gun carefully, to see that nothing of that kind has been done to it. It is expected that many fine shots from Macon and Augusta will be present to participate in the contest. Some very fine shooting has been done lately by the Macon military, but, so far, Savannah is ahead. Mr. George Allen has the credit of making the finest single shot, his ball driving the tack in the centre of the target.

GEORGIA.

[It would be well to procure one or more 6 lb. trigger testers, and have every rifle tried before shooting. See regulations of N. R. A.—Ed.]

RIFLE CLUB AT MONROE, MICHIGAN.—A rifle club has just been organized at Monroe, Michigan, numbering twenty members, with the following officers: President, F. H. Hubbard; Secretary, Vincent Kindler; Treasurer, H. A. Conant. The rules governing the National Rifle Association have been adopted so far as they may apply to the club, and the rules of practice observed at Creedmoor have also been added. The club will commence at once. B.

MICHIGAN STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

JACKSON, Mich., August 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We have formed a rifle club here called the Jackson Rifle Club, and have secured a range of 1,200 yards near the city. Only two or three of our members have the long range rifles yet, but these have been engaged in practice at the longer ranges, and have made fair scores. We hope at no distant day to send a team to Creedmoor. A number of clubs have been organized in other parts of the State, and we hope during the coming Winter to form a State association of the amateur riflemen of Michigan. G. H. WOLCOTT, President Jackson Rifle Club.

—The second contest of the New Jersey Rifle and Gun Club for the club medal took place at Ridgewood on Aug. 19th. Distance, 200 yards, off-hand, Creedmoor third class target. The following is the score:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Gaylor.....	3 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 4	40
L. Lane.....	4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	39
A. Lane.....	2 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3	31
Perry.....	2 4 4 4 3 3 0 2 0	25
Reading.....	0 0 3 5 2 3 0 3 2	21
Sheffield.....	3 2 0 0 3 0 0 2 0	12

C. MARTIN, Secretary.

HOLYOKE, Mass., August 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Our club now numbers thirty-two members. We use the Creedmoor targets, rules, etc., and are about equally divided in the use of the Remington, Sharps and Maynard rifles. This week's score is at 400 yards, seven shots, position any without rest:—

H. White.....	27	E. C. Smith (taking the badge).....	32
A. Knight.....	29	J. Snover.....	28
F. Norton.....	12	J. Mercier.....	23
D. H. Smith.....	28	D. Kelton.....	27
S. Chapman.....	27	C. Farrington.....	23
W. Heywood.....	27	R. McDonald.....	17
A. Munger.....	33		26

Week before last, August 14th, W. J. Bishop and J. Snover made a tie on 34 at the same range, 400 yards, and on shooting off Bishop made 15 out of a possible 15, taking the badge. On August 21st E. C. Smith took the badge, 300 yards, score 27. A valuable silver cup is to be shot for in a few weeks. Yours respectfully, S.

—At the third and last trial of the Parthian Jr. Rifle Club of Hudson, New York, to select a team to shoot against the Saratoga Rifle Club at Saratoga, September 8, the following are the names and score; distance 500 yards; highest possible score 100:—J. A. Smith, 93; L. Geiger, 92; Thos. Dennegar, 91; E. S. Elmer, 85; A. Bush, 81; S. B. Newcomb, 88. Reserve, G. H. Macy and Fred. Geiger.

PLANKERS.

—At the Provincial Rifle competition at Fredericks, N. B., on the 24th August, the national silver medal was won by Lieut. Congle, with a score of 39 points at 500 and 600 yards.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AT
MEMPHIS, Oct. 25, 1875.

TRAP SHOOTING. Premiums \$3,500 cash.
BENCH SHOW OF FIELD DOGS. Premiums, \$500 in cups.

FIELD TRIAL. Premiums, \$1,300 in cash, and \$300 in cups, donated by FOREST AND STREAM and Rod and Gun.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, Oct. 25th.—Trap Shooting, Purse No. 1. \$1,000; \$200 entrance; 50 to fill or prorate. 10 single rises, class shooting; \$350, \$250, \$175, \$125, \$100.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 2. \$500—\$15 entrance, 33 to fill or prorate. 10 single rises, class shooting; \$150, \$125, \$100, \$75, \$50.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26th.—Trap Shooting, Purse No. 3. \$1,000; same conditions as Purse No. 1.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 4. \$500; same conditions as Purse No. 2. Also, BENCH SHOW OF FIELD DOGS. Cups valued at \$35 will be given the prize dogs, bitches, and pups in each of the following classes: Irish, Gordon and English (or of any breed) Setters and Pointers. Cups valued at \$10 will be given Hounds, each to dog, bitch and pup.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27th.—Trap Shooting—Purse No. 5. Gold Medal; for members of the Association only.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 6. \$500; same conditions as Purse No. 2. Also continuation of Bench Show and awarding of the premiums in the same. Wednesday at 9:30 P. M. the proprietors of the Peabody Hotel have tendered the Association a grand champagne supper and banquet. All visiting sportsmen are cordially invited, free of charge. The Peabody Hotel will entertain sportsmen at reduced rates.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28th.—Field Trial for Setter or Pointer Pups under 18 months; for the champion pup of America. Purse \$300 cash, and magnificent cup, value \$150, donated by Rod and Gun; \$15 entrance; \$150 cash and cup to champion; \$100, second; \$50, third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29th.—Field Trial for braces, Setters or Pointers, regardless of ownership; for Champion Brace of America. Purse, \$500 cash; \$25 entrance each brace; \$250 and championship to first; \$150, second; \$100, third.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30th.—Field Trial, free for all Setters or Pointers, for Championship of America. Purse, \$500 cash, and magnificent cup, value \$150, donated by FOREST AND STREAM; \$25 entrance; \$250 cash and champion cup to first; \$150, second; \$100, third. In each purse in the Field Trial it will require twenty entries to fill or prorate. If only one entry in either purse \$150 in cash will be paid and cup. Trap Shooting open to the world except those barred at Cleveland in 1875. Barker's traps will be used. Shooters choose the judges. Judges for Bench Show will be announced in due time. Programmes with full details will be mailed on application to

P. H. BRYSON, President,
W. A. WHEATLEY, Secretary,
Memphis, Tenn.

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SCOTTISH GAMES.

The Nineteenth Annual Games of the NEW YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB will be held at LION PARK, 106th to 110th st. and 8th avenue.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1875.
Music by Robertson's and Wallace's brass and string bands. Music to cease at the termination of the games. City cars run direct to the Park.
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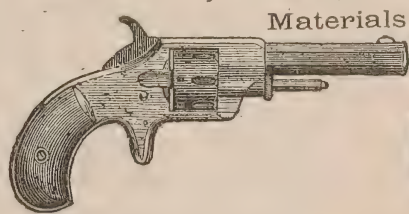
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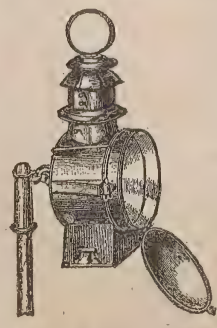
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Jack and Dash Lamp

Fishing, Jack and Dash Lamp.

White Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

THE HAZARD POWDER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. only.

Hazard's "American Sporting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 lb. kegs. Burns slowly and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with great penetration. For field, forest and water shooting it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12 1/2 and 6 1/2 lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFG is also packed in 1 and 1/2 lb. canisters. Burns strong and moist. The FFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard Rifle powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER. GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office.

88 Wall Street, New York.

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER.

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER.

For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6 1/2 lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

AUDUBON POWDER.

Very quick. For woodcock and quail Nos. 1 to 4. Packed in metal kegs of 12 1/2 lbs. and 6 1/2 lbs., and in pound canisters.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER.

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g., FFG, and FFG, the last being the finest and most used. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12 1/2 lbs., and 6 1/2 lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and 1/2 pound.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made.

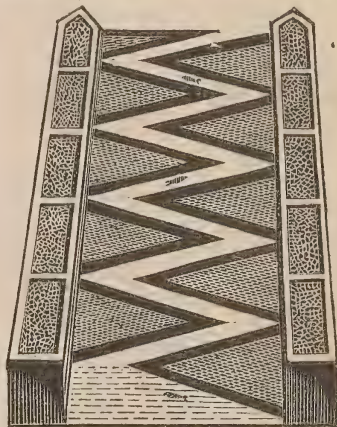
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21 Park Row, N. Y.
(OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE.)

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PATENT

Chute and Fishway.



The Fish-way is constructed in the bottom of a chute of any desired width, by means of timbers forming triangles, making a zig zag course, breaking the force of the water in its descent, enabling any kind of fish to ascend it. It may be constructed on a rise or grade of one foot in ten. Its upper end extends into the pool of a dam. The water "flows" with a uniform swiftness over a smooth bottom. It does not form any "pools or eddies."

This Fish-way can be seen in a dam in the Mohawk River near Schenectady, N. Y., and for its successful working see the Report of the New York Commissioners of Fisheries for 1874.

may 6-ly JAS. BREWER, Muncy, Pa.

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KEEP YOUR GUNS CLEAN, FREE from rust and lead with one-half the usual time and labor, by the use of my chemically prepared Circular Gun Swabs, suitable for cleaning any size bore, and warranted not to injure the finest barrels. Put up in packages containing 100 Swabs and sent postpaid to any address on the receipt of 50 cents. Please state whether they are wanted for shot gun or rifle. Try a package and you will use no other. Address R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vt. an19tf

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND DOUGLASS 10 bore breech loader, and Charles Lancaster muzzle loader, both at a very low figure.

CHARLES L. RITZMANN & CO.,
943 Broadway, above 22d street.
Cartridges of all sizes ready loaded on hand, and glazed to order. jya2d

SCOVILL'S Blood and Liver Syrup

All cutaneous eruptions on the face or body indicate
An Impure Condition of the Blood,
and this may or may not be SCROFULA; but in
either case is nothing more than an insidious poison,
that

BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE
as it courses through the veins, sowing seeds of death
with every pulsation.

In this condition of things something is needed **AT**
ONCE TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD; and

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup

will positively effect this desideratum, expelling
every trace of disease from the blood and system and
leaving the skin

SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.

Hundreds of certificates attest its value. Price \$1 a
bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Rogers's VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

A brave man may suffer pain, when inflicted upon
himself, heroically; but he

Cannot see his Child Suffer.

There is no other malady incident to childhood that
is accompanied with more indescribable wretched-
ness to the little sufferers than that

Produced by Worms;
and when the parent fully comprehends the situation
he will not delay a moment in securing the most
prompt and efficient remedies to insure the expulsion
of the intruders. The remedy may be found in

Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Please bear in mind that
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is the reliable prepara-
tion.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is a palatable prepara-
tion.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is liked by children.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP positively destroys
worms.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP leaves no bad effects.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is highly recommended
by physicians, and is unquestionably the best WORM
MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

HENRY'S Carbolic Salve.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The wonderful celerity with which this
combination of Carbolic Acid with other
soothing and Curative Emollients acts,
is something akin to the marvelous.

It is with pride that the proprietors call
attention to the gratifying fact that

**Physicians give it the high-
est meed of praise,**

and use it and prescribe it in their practice.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

JOHN F. HENRY, Esq.:

Your CARBOLIC SALVE proves an excellent article,
and I thank you for it. This is another evidence of
the great value of the discovery of Carbolic Acid. Yours
truly,

GEO. B. LINCOLN,
Pres't Board of Health.

Price 25 cents per box.

REV. R. B. LOCKWOOD'S Catarrh Cure!

The Best Remedy Known, and Endorsed by all the
Principal Physicians of the Country.

Rev. R. B. Lockwood's Nasal Douche will be
found valuable in obstinate chronic cases.

Rev. R. B. Lockwood's Liver and Stomach Pills
dyspepsia, relieve the enderment of thousands.
Price 50 cents each.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors,
8 and 9 College Place, New York.

HENRY'S SEWING MACHINE OIL

A PURE OIL that does not gum up and has the
endorsement of the principal Sewing Machine Com-
panies.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS

It is easy enough to make a pill, but to make a
good pill, ah! that's the difficulty. There are cheap,
harsh, drastic pills, that are of even less benefit than
a dose of salts. But a good medicine, like Dr. Mott's
Liver Pills, which penetrates to the seat of disease, is
a desideratum indeed. Will positively cure all dis-
eases of the Liver. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents
per box.

Green's Oxygenated Bitters.

At certain periods of life a tonic is a necessity; but
there is danger in using stimulants that injure the or-
gans of digestion while giving temporary relief. To
obviate this and present to the public a tonic free
from Alcoholic Poison, Dr. Green prepared the Oxy-
genated Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia and all kin-
dred complaints. Sold everywhere. Price \$1 per
bottle.

Packer's All-Healing Tar Soap.

It cures all kinds of Skin Diseases with a most won-
derful certainty; it promotes cleanliness, personal
purity and general health; it is a preventive of many
kinds of disease, and it is an absolute necessity in
the nursery. Price 25 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Breech Loaders. W. & C. SCOTT & SONS.

Winners of the "Turf, Field
and Farm" Gun Trials.

(See issue October 3d, 1873.)

In which competition the committees have awarded
our guns, First and Second for POINTS OF MERIT
OF ACTION, MATERIALS, PROPORTION, AND
SHOOTING QUALITIES combined, in all the four
classes.

THE PREMIER GUN.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON call attention to their
very FINEST weapon, combining all their recent im-
provements, marked on the rib between their name
and London address the brand—"THE PREMIER
QUALITY."

Medium and fine guns bear full name and address,
and plain guns full name and "London" only.

Each gun is numbered and the actions are stamped
with name and trade mark.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON, Sole makers of the
Patent Top Lever, solid, Double Locking Bolt Breech
Loader, bearing the full name of the firm. W. & C.
SCOTT & SON caution sportsmen against imitations
of their patent and name. Guns bearing the name
abbreviated, or with different initials, are not genuine.

TRIAL OF SCOTT & GREENER'S NEW SYSTEM
OF BORING, BY THE EDITOR OF
"THE FIELD," LONDON.

(See The Field, January 30th, 1875.)

"From a comparison of the two tables it will be
seen that with Walker's shot, Messrs. Scott's guns
showed a marked superiority over Mr. Greener's,
both in average and in the highest score made. In-
deed, with the left barrel, in his third shot, Mr. Scott
got a selected group pattern of 239 and a penetration
of 37, equalling the highest pattern made by Mr.
Greener, and exceeding the penetration of that par-
ticular shot by eight sheets."

London Office:

10 Great Castle St., Regent Circus, near Lang-
ham Hotel.

Chief address:

Manufactory Premier Gun Works,
Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

WHOLESALE.

April-6m

THE GREAT London Gun Trial, 1875.



W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous
clients in the United States that he has been very suc-
cessful in the above trial, having secured the first
prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12
bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and
class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for
improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any
other maker, and is far superior in the three most es-
sential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION,
and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St.,
New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-
SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which
will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be ex-
amined about the 15th. All special orders given to
Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of
the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority
of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape, Westley
Richards, Tolley, Scott, and others, will shortly be
published, and can be had on application at No. 1
Cortlandt St.

W. W. GREENER,

Champion Gun Maker,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S FINE ENGLISH BREECH LOADING GUNS,

Made to Order
OR
FROM STOCK.



These Guns, celebrated for
genuine high class workmanship
and No. 1 shooting POW-
ERS, are built in six qualities
(or brands.) They are now im-
ported direct to our NEW YORK
OFFICE, and sold by the Manu-
facturers to SPORTSMEN at
the following prices.

Pioneer, - - - \$65 Gold.
Tolley, - - - 90 "
Standard, - - - 115 "
National, - - - 140 "
Challenge, - - - 180 "
Paragon, - - - 225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others re-
quiring Guns specially built, on
our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING,
with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes
carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price
sheets to our

BRANCH OFFICE, 29 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,
Birmingham, England.

July

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAMS & POWELL, Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,

Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the
extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABIL-
ITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader
and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,)
its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the
strength and simplicity of the action so great, that
W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated
and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip
being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple
grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP
ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the AN-
GLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on ap-
plication, and orders may be forwarded through any
of the best houses in the States for execution in the
Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to
230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

NO. 25 SOUTH CASTLE STREET,

LIVERPOOL.

Established 1780.



J. D. DOUGALL'S EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor
of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENE-
TRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus:
Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetra-
tion, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340
pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave
180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pel-
lets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as
to the durability of these new systems, we herewith
warn all beforehand that our system is our own inven-
tion (though founded on the American idea) and is DU-
RABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the
guns tried had been in use during last season, and re-
ferences permitted to the owners. Send for illustrated
Circulars to

59 St. James's Street London.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST

Breech Loading Shot Guns
Double and Single Express Rifles.

Long Range Match Rifles, &c

24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN,

AND

72 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON.

CHAS. GREEN,

Manufacturer of

Breech Loading Shot Guns.

The strongest and most durable snap action made.
Shooting qualities first-class.

MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH
LOADERS.

Same action as new guns. Send for circular and
price list, No. 3 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y.

Apr 8-6m



Clark & Snider.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

SNEIDER

PATENT BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN.

ALTERING

Muzzle-Loading Guns to Breech-Loading

A SPECIALTY.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

214 W. Pratt st., Baltimore.

Kay Shot Concentrating Cartridge.

No creasers, turners, or topwads required. Loads
in half the time usually required. Fifty per cent.
better distribution and greater penetration secured.
Send to your gun dealer for sample. Ju3-1y

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Descriptive Guide to Adirondacks,

THE ONLY COMPLETE AND RELIABLE GUIDE
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Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the
GREAT NEW YORK WILDERNESS.

NEWLY REVISED EDITION.

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WILD SCENES AND WILD HUNTERS;

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aug26-3t

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IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING & DISPENSING **CHEMIST.**

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SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER
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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

PRESERVED TARAXACUM JUICE.

MÜTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

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COOPER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

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WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES, (from
original prescription.)

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DENTIFRICE, In Bottles.

DENTIFRICE, in Tin Canisters, suitable for
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ARABIAN RACAHOUT, in convenient bottles

AGENT FOR

E. DÉJARDIN'S SYRUP RED ORANGE,
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The attention of Druggists and the Trade generally, is called
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ENGLISH & FRENCH
MEDICINES & PHARMACEUTICAL
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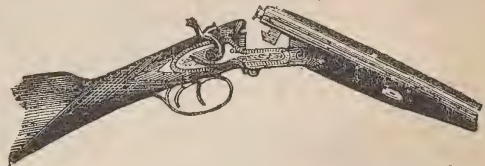
Which will be mailed on application.

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Chas. L. Ritzmann & Co.,

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Factory, 114 Centre Street.



IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle

Remington Rifles and Shot Guns, Holabird Shoot-
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plements for both muzzle and breech loading guns.
Sportsmen's Goods and Ammunition of All Kinds.

We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech
loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns
on hand cheap.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United
States.

Ivory and Pearl Stocks put on Pistols. Repairing
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Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready
loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order.
aug5-6m

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THE TRAP SHOOTER'S REFEREE

CONTAINS THE

Rules for Pigeon Shooting

of all of the prominent Gun Clubs of the United
States and Canada, including the Rules of the Hurl-
ingham and London (English) Gun Clubs. Price 50
cents. For sale by Gunsmiths everywhere, and at
the office of Forest and Stream, or mailed on receipt
of price by CHAS. SUDAM, Publisher, 149 Cham-
bers street, New York City. Sept 2tf

YACHT WANTED.

SLOOP, FROM 40 TO 50 FEET KEEL.
Address, with particulars and price, YACHTS-
MAN, care of this office. Sep 2-2t

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

TUBBS' HOTEL,

OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.

SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July 22-6m

Elizabeth Islands near N. Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP, 450 ACRES LAND on Nashawena Island, near Pasque, Cuttyhunk, Penikese, and Martha's Vineyard. Admirably suited for a fishing club or Summer resort. Price \$50 cash per acre, if applied for soon. For further particulars address W. A. STAGG, 68 Broadway, N. Y. Aug. 12-4t

BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIETIES. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane respectfully informs his friends that, having largely added to the Springville House, he is prepared to entertain and take care of his guests in ample manner. Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaranteed. The young bay birds are now coming in and good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm. N. Lane, Good Ground Station, L. I. Live wild geese stools for Spring and Fall shooting. Aug 5-3mo

Lake Couchiching Hotel, Canada.

This charming and picturesque first-class Summer Resort will be opened for the season on 7th of June, and will remain open until October. The sporting in the immediate neighborhood is exceptionally excellent, the Hotel being within ready access to the Muskoka Lakes, Sparrow Lake, and Trading Lake, where Salmon Trout, Black Bass, Speckled Trout, etc., abound in original plenty. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, etc., provide for the amusement of guests. Mail and telegraph offices in the house. Rates exceedingly moderate. For circulars containing terms, etc., apply to the office of Forest and Stream, or JOHN E. FOREMAN, Box 2645, P. O. Toronto, or to THOMAS SCULLY, Manager, Couchiching, Ontario. my 20

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

NIAGARA FALLS.

GALE & FULLER, PROPRIETORS.

Near the Rapids and Falls. Extra inducements to families or single persons for the season. Carriages at reasonable rates. July 7-3m

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

FRONTING ON FOURTH, FIFTH and Walnut streets, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$4.50 per day, according to floor and location of room. During the past year this hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, re-frescoed, re-carpeted and re-furnished from top to bottom, and is first class in all respects. The Southern is located near the centre of business, the theatres, and all places of amusement. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and there is in the hotel building the nearest restaurant in the city for ladies and gentlemen. Sept-16t

QUEEN'S ROYAL NIAGARA HOTEL,

NIAGARA.

Delightfully located on the mouth of Niagara River, fourteen miles from the Falls. Accessible by boat and railway. Fine facilities for fishing, boating and bathing. McGAW & WAINETT. July 7-3m

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.

SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.

This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Crossmon House,

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Jeff. Co., N. Y. C. CROSS-MON & SON, Proprietors.

THIS House, recently rebuilt and elegantly furnished, is now open for visitors. It is located in one of the most delightful places in the Thousand Islands region, commanding an extensive view of the St. Lawrence and the Islands and offers every facility for the comfort and enjoyment of guests. Outfits for boating, Hunting and Fishing Parties. Steamers for the bay connect at Chilton with the Utica and Black River Railroad, and at Cape Vincent with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. 5m

Twin Lakes Trout Farm.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, Sportsmen, Artists, Anglers, &c. Splendid scenery and drives. Fine boating, trout, pickerel, and bass fishing and woodcock shooting. Also lessons in oil and water color painting, drawing and etching, if desired. Address J. IVES PEASE, or E. SHERMAN PEASE, P. O. box 60 Canaan, Conn. N. B.—Cottage building sites overlooking the lakes for sale cheap; also one for a hotel. Apr 8-1t

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY.—The subscriber having leased the above hotel for a term of years, is determined by sparing no pains to make this resort second to none in the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn. First class table and low prices. Now ready for the reception of guests. July 7-Oct 1 C. A. BUNTING.

UNION DEPOT HOTEL, Canaan, Conn. G. H. CORBIN, Proprietor. New, clean rooms and beds, first-class table, &c. Fishing, shooting, and pleasant drives near by. Apr 8-6m

BOARD NEAR TWIN LAKES, FOUR hours from New York via Harlem Railroad. A desirable location for sportsmen, artists, and all those wanting a pleasant home. Address F. P. COOPER, Locust Hill Farm, Ashley Falls, Berkshire county, Mass. Mar 24-6m

BLUEFISH—KINSEY'S ASHLEY HOUSE, BARNEGAT INLET. Only five minutes to the Sheephead Ground, where all the sheep-head are taken. Bluefish, Sea Bass, Blackfish, Barb, and Weakfish, only one hundred yards from the house. Address for circular or engaging yachts, J. W. KINSEY, Waretown P. O., Ocean county, N. J. July 1-1t

Fishing and Gunning.

Carman House, Forked River, New Jersey. EVERY FACILITY FOR FISHING and gunning; house newly furnished; excellent table, fine boats and competent baymen. Bluefish, weakfish, kingfish, striped bass, geese, brant, wild fowl and bay snipe of all kinds in their season. Woodcock, quail, partridge and English snipe on the grounds of the Hotel. Reached via N. J. S. R. R. via Pier 8, N. R. E. H. FRAME, Proprietor, Sep 2-2m

Attractive Route

To the Trout and Grayling Fisheries of Northern Michigan, VIA GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, MACKINAW GRAND RAPIDS AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

The attention of SPORTSMEN and TOURISTS is invited to the many attractions offered by this line, now completed from Richmond, Ind., to Traverse City, on Grand Traverse Bay, and to Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay. The waters of the Grand Traverse region and the North Woods of Michigan are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the abundance and great variety of the finny tribe. BROOK TROUT abound in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAYLING, now attracting the attention of Sportsmen everywhere, is found only in these waters. BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL, and MASCALONGE are also found in great numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING AND CHAIR CARS run through from Cincinnati to Traverse City; also PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS from Detroit over Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana road, via Grand Rapids, to Petoskey, with SLENDID STEAMER making DAILY CONNECTION at latter point for the Island of Mackinaw.

For Tourists' Guide, containing complete and accurate maps, with full information as to Fishing Grounds, transportation facilities, and in short all that could be desired by Sportsmen or Tourists, send to Forest and Stream office, or to the undersigned. Low Round Trip EXCURSION TICKETS good until SEPTEMBER 30th. J. H. PAGE, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Route.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE ROUTE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY is peculiarly rich in the variety and extent of its scenery, and while the tourist has alternating glimpses of the beauty of rivers, gaps and mountains, the sportsman has within easy reach many localities that afford him every facility for the enjoyment of the sports of the field and stream. We enumerate a few of the pleasure resorts which crowd the line of the road.

Rutherford Park.—9½ miles from New York. Fine hotels and boating pastimes on the Passaic. **Clifton.**—13½ miles from the city, overlooking the picturesque Lake Dundee.

Lake Mohonk.—A beautiful body of water 1,200 feet above the Hudson—splendid hotel accommodations. **Orange Lake.**—Six miles West of Newburgh, and noted for its fishing attractions.

Milford, Pa.—About eight miles from Port Jervis. Is noted for its trout fishing, woodcock shooting and superior hotels.

Avon Springs.—Celebrated for 20 years as a resort for invalids, the waters possessing many valuable healing qualities.

Watkins Glen.—This beautiful gorge is distant 294 miles from New York, via Erie Road to Elmira. Its wild and picturesque attractions are second only in reputation to those of Niagara.

Chautauqua Lake.—18 miles long, 3 miles wide; said to be the highest navigable water on the American continent, being 730 feet above Lake Erie and 1,290 feet higher than the Atlantic Ocean.

Niagara Falls.—This great natural reach is reached by the direct line of the Erie Railway.

There are along the line of the road no less than Ten Large Lakes, abounding with fish, and affording most delightful sport for black bass and pickerel. Their names are—Lakes Greenwood, Orange, Mohonk, White, Otsego, Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Silver and Chautauqua.

The following schedule will afford a partial guide to the numerous fishing localities reached by this road:

Trout Fishing:

At or near Southfields,	32 miles from New York.
" " Oxford,	52 " " " " "
" " Middletown,	67 " " " " "
" " Otisville,	76 " " " " "
" " Port Jervis,	88 " " " " "
" " Monticello,	112 " " " " "
" " Milford,	96 " " " " "

Black Bass and Pickerel.

At or near Sloatsburg, 36 miles from New York, including Lakes Truxedo, Potague and Cedar Pond. At or near Monroe, 50 miles from New York, including Round, Long, Mombasha and Cromwell's Ponds.

At or near Florida, 64 miles from New York. The famed Mirror Lake, is distant 1 mile.

At or near Otisville,	76 miles from New York.
" " Gnyard,	80 " " " " "
" " Port Jervis,	88 " " " " "
" " Monticello,	112 " " " " "
" " Cen. Valley,	48 " " " " "
" " Seneca Lake,	291 " " " " "

Tickets for sale at the General Offices of the Erie Railway Company, 124 Washington street-Boston; 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway, New York; and 732 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Express trains leave New York from depot foot of Chambers street at 9 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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Steamers Nipissing and Wenonah

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SPORTING REGIONS OF MUSKOKA.

Tickets from Toronto to the Head of Lake Rosseau and Return only \$6.

HOTELS GOOD AND CHEAP.

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Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—Steamer Elm City leaves New York at 11 P. M., arriving in New Haven in time for the early morning trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Apply at General Office on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent, if

STEAMERS TO Eastern Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c.

THE International Steamship

Company's Steamers New York and City of Portland.

will, until October 3d, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Eastport, Maine, and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B., Amherst, Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawksbury, C. B. This is

A Most Desirable Route for Sportsmen, presenting a convenient and pleasant mode of access to the famous hunting and fishing grounds of the Eastern regions, at very moderate rates of fare. For circular, with map and description of the route, apply to W. W. KILBY, Agent, Commercial Wharf, Boston. July 15 to Oct 1

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New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, Salmon, Sea Trout, and Brook Trout.

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Good hunting, large and small game in all the above localities in their season.

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July 7-3m

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Please inform me where in this city I can procure your world-renowned "Vanity Fair." Can't keep house without it.

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It is clean and sweet, and a most, pleasing soother of disturbed feelings, and a capital companion, and a comforter.

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As I opened the box of Vanity Fair, a good many friends present tried it, and all considered it the best tobacco we ever smoked.

It is a kind of oil and balm for whatever was stormy and harmful; it gives a permanence to the smile of existence.

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Central Railroad of N. Jersey.

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Commencing WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1875. FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank. Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North River, for Long Branch, at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5:00 P. M. For South Amboy at 6:00 P. M. RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:00, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M.

Leave South Amboy for New York at 6:55 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch Station, with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent, R. E. RICKER, Sup't and Eng'r. July 153m

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Aug 26-1y

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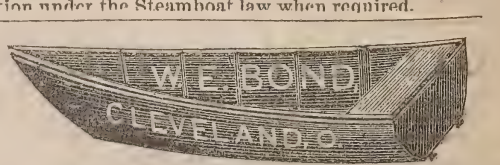
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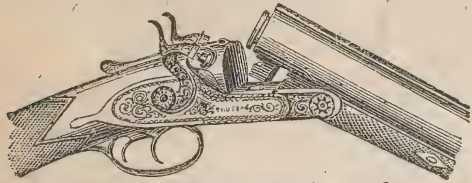
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Fine Bronze Yacht Guns on mahogany carriages, complete, as furnished the New York and Boston Yacht Squadrons. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.**HAVANA LOTTERY.**
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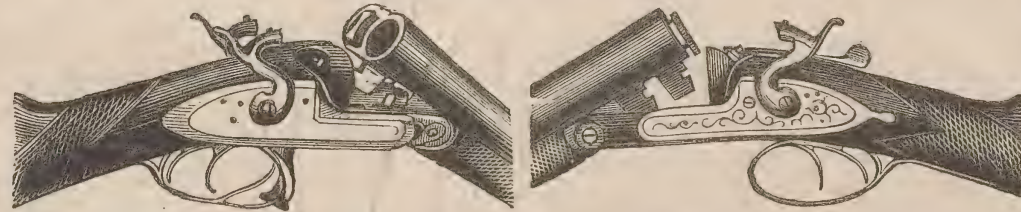
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Endorsed by the leading sportsmen in the United States, and pronounced superior to anything now offered to the public. A full description of Shells and Patent Loaders with prices, may be obtained from any of the leading sportsmen's depots throughout the country. Manufacturers of Aluminum, Celluloid, and German Silver Reels for Trout, Salmon, and Bass fishing.

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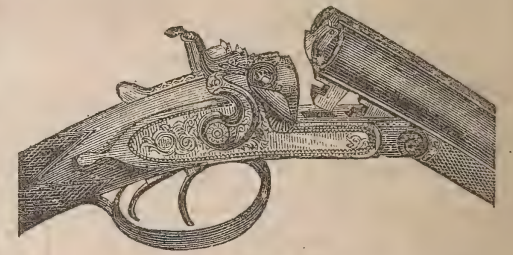
Gentlemen—The fifty shells I received from you to-day suit me better than any I have ever used. They are stronger and better in every respect, and I shall use them in all my shooting hereafter. Yours truly,
A. H. BOGARDUS.

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ON

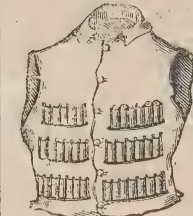
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BREECH LOADING GUNS
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HOLABIRD'S Shooting SUITS,
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This Vest affords the best arrangement yet invented for carrying cartridges. The weight is so evenly distributed that it is scarcely felt. Cartridges can be carried with the heads down in this vest, which is of great importance when brass shells are used, as when carrying them with the head up the weight of the shot often forces the wad forward, when bad shooting is the result. In ordering send measurement around the chest. PRICE \$7.50.

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Pope's Rifle
AIR PISTOL,
Shoots Darts or Slugs

Perfectly Accurate at Thirty Feet,
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NO NOISE, AS THE FORCE IS AIR ALONE!

Splendid For Amusement.

Recommended by General Sherman.

One may become a dead shot by practicing with it. To a Sportsman it is invaluable. Price, including Darts, Slugs, Targets and Gunstock, \$5. Handsomely nickel plated, \$3. Self adjusting Bell Target, \$2. For sale by gun dealers generally, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Postage 35 cts.

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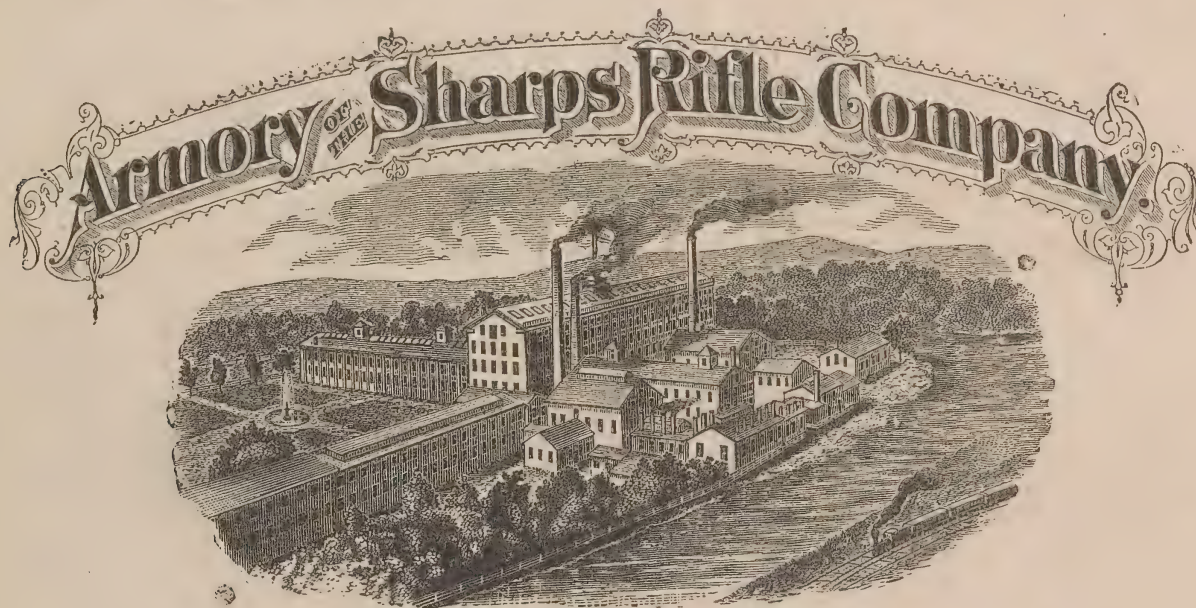
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SPRATT'S PATENT DOG BISCUITS. 4-ly

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A SURE PROTECTION
Against the attacks of Mosquitoes, Black Flies, Fleas and Ants. In pocket bottles. For sale by
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MORE VICTORIES!!

See Official Reports.

SHARPS vs. REMINGTONS.

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Inter-State Match between Co. E, First California Infantry, Using SHARPS Rifles, and Co. D, Twelfth New York Regiment, Using Remington Rifles. Victory for SHARPS, 511 against 488 points.

JULY 7, 1875.

Contest at Belfast, Ireland, for the Mayor's and Citizen's Cup, Won by Col. H. A. Gildersleeve with a SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE over 24 competitors, including the best shots of both Irish and American Teams.

JULY 24, 1875.

Contest at Creedmoor Range for the REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE. Won by Mr. H. S. Jewell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE, Scoring 96 out of a possible 105.

HIGHEST AVERAGE AT DOLLYMOUNT, IRELAND.

SHARPS average, 162 points.

Remingtons average, 161 points.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 5.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Grayling and Bass.

FLY FISHING ON THE MANISTEE, AND
TROLLING ON PORTAGE LAKE.

BY THADDEUS NORRIS.

“OLD man, I would rather have been with you on the Au Sable than hooking and landing big salmon on the Little Marguerite, where we had iced champagne at dinner and slept in a luxurious log house.” Thus wrote Dr. Jim Wood, of Poughkeepsie, after reading my account of running the stream just named; he wrote me also that all the animose of former days had died out. Killing big salmon was only hard labor. We had both come to such conclusion as early as the Summer of 1869, when we explored the Grand Cascapedia and killed only one fish under twenty-five and up to thirty-five pounds. Writing this under my own name, I can take my “aff-davy” to it.) Dr. Jim said, “Let’s go to some river where there are nice little twelve pounders.” After such confession, I thought I would take compassion on Dr. Jim and ask him to go with Dan Fitzhugh and me, and run the Manistee this Summer, where the lazy superannuated salmon slayer could seat himself in the bow of a fairy little boat, never rising from his seat, and kill pretty grayling to his heart’s content. He jumped at my invitation, said “count me in—book me for the trip.” When July came he spirit had died out, he allowed business and other matters to interfere, forgetting the glorious maxim “pleasure before business.” I drew a long sigh—had laid down his letter, informing me of his disappointment, and was again at my fly tying, when a young limb of the law came on, sat down by me, and with his wonted familiarity, picked up Dr. Jim’s letter and read it. He had never killed as much as a half creel of trout on our closely-fished Pennsylvania streams; nor had I since I had taught him the art. “Uncle Thad,” said he, “I would give my forefinger to go with you. I’ll give up that cricket match.” I never had, as you know, a ‘belly full’ of fly fishing in my life. “Done,” I replied.

This boy Jay is not only a lineal descendant of John Jay, of legal celebrity, but his uncle Eusebius, now a peaceful citizen of Westchester, and an ancient chub fisher, was renowned *Jay-hawker* in Missouri during the war of the rebellion, and, of course, Jay has double right to the name. He had never camped out—the innocent child! We started for Bay City on the 9th of August by the way of Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit, taking the comfortable night steamer between the two last named cities. We spent a day and a half with Dan Fitzhugh in Bay City, and on the evening of the 12th of August arrived at Crawford. Dan and I had conceived the Utopian idea of trolling and fly fishing Portage Lake for bass, maskinonge and large northern pickerel for a few days, and then running down the outlet, which is one of the sources of the Manistee, into the main stream, and coming out where the Indiana and Grand Rapids Railroad crosses it, and thence back to Bay City with our boats by rail.—Vain mortals that we were. We ascertained from the best sources of information that came within our reach, that the outlet was small, with no more water after it left the lake than would float a very lightly laden boat, even of Daniel’s admirable model, and much obstructed by brush and fallen logs. So we reluctantly abandoned our programme, and determined to fish the longer and larger branch of the Manistee, three miles west of Portage Lake, and after a surfeit of rayling fishing to cross the level land between with our boats on a wagon and fish the lake.

A few words geographically as to this noble river. There is a stream—also with many sources—flowing from the southeast and uniting with the main river, and which is called the Little Manistee. A good map of the State shows our branches of the larger stream flowing from the north; the sources generally rising in lakes. The most easterly rises in Portage and flowing some twelve or fifteen miles west with that immediately west, which is a river twice

as long and much larger, and rising much further north. West of this longer stream and flowing nearly parallel is a river with a more southerly head and somewhat longer than that flowing from Portage Lake. The most westerly of the four is even longer and, as I have heard, larger than any of the three already mentioned. All of these branches abound in grayling—most of the water being maiden to the angler. It is the second branch alluded to that Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., explored by making two trips earlier in the Summer, one of them in company with his father, Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, senior an old sportsman, now in his ninth decade, and still hale and full of the ardor of former years. There is a sort of a road to this branch, which is seven or eight miles distant from Crawford, almost level, over sandy, barren plains, and through sparse timber, with little or no undergrowth. Dan’s first camp was north of the parallel of Portage Lake, his second just opposite, and his third south. In the three trips including the last, in which Jay and I accompanied him, he has fished about twelve miles of the river. Just opposite the middle of the west shore of Portage Lake, a man by the name of Babbit, whose home is at Crawford, (or Grayling, as it is now called) has established a camp for the purpose of catching grayling with hook and line and sending them to the Bay City and Detroit markets. It is illegal to spear or take them with nets.

It was to Babbit’s camp on the morning of the 13th that we made our way with a two horse wagon loaded with our tents, provisions, etc. Dan and I riding or walking, as fatigue or a wish to stretch our legs prompted us. My young friend Jay scorning the indulgence which we found so convenient, footed it all the way. We found at Babbit’s camp a large Norway pine tree on the bank of the river, one side of which is smoothly hewn for a foot or so, and the figures 1840 still plainly legible on the surface. It had been an old landmark of early surveyors and the figures were neatly cut with one of their instruments. It was from this pleasant camping place that they made the “carry” to Portage Lake, which is about four miles long, and from thence, after crossing the lake, it is a distance of three or four miles across a low dividing ridge, to the upper waters of the Au Sable. Thus was a passage made by boat from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron; and doubtless it was an old traditional passage used by the Indians. Dan had left two of his boats at Babbit’s camp on a former trip, so we had none to wagon over from Grayling. Ramsdell, one of the pushers, had his boat already there. We lunched with Babbit and his friend Jones, who kept camp with him, and for an hour enjoyed the rough playfulness of his little bear, “Billy.” We were never tired of his sagacity and amusing antics. Let me give the biography of Billy.—“Born of poor but respectable parents”—as some of our school biographies of American heroes have it—with two little brothers of the same litter, Jones came upon them in the woods by the Manistee early in May. They were very poor and very small. Jones has an impression that the large, lean old bear who was with them, and who fled ingloriously at the ineffectual discharge of his rifle, was not their mother. It might have been their paternal parent for the maternal instinct was not evidenced. The infants ascended small scrubby pines, from which they were easily shaken, captured, tied with a string around the neck and taken to Jones’ tent. He fed them bountifully, and the orphans grew apace, both in bodily vigor and wisdom. But there was constant family jarring, scratching and biting, as one may suppose, for they were all boys. To preserve peace, Jones did as Jacob’s sons did unto their brother Joseph, he sold two of them “into a far country.” A wandering Hebrew peddler became their purchaser, and Billy remained the sole adopted child of Jones. Like all adopted children he was much petted and spoiled, but naturally formed a strong attachment to his foster parent. He wears a leather collar around his

NOTE.—I would here say that anglers or hunters wishing to secure good men for the river or forest, by addressing L. P. Ramsdell, or J. F. Babbit, at Grayling, Crawford county, Mich., can do so. Both of them have boats after Mr. Fitzhugh’s model, and one, or both, (Babbit being more generally at home) are ready to go with them, if engaged a week or so previous to starting.

neck, to which a short, slight chain is fastened. His master has taught him many bearish tricks. At Jones’ command he will stand up, lie down, or sit on his gracefully sloping “latter end.” He will hold a piece of fish patiently on his nose until Jones counts ten, and at the word “ten” will throw it upward and catch it before it falls to the ground. Although omnivorous he is piscivorous in the extreme. When we hauled our boats ashore to dry a little before starting down the river, he would smell around the well holes in search of a chance grayling and lick off the stale scales that might perchance have adhered to it. Len Jewel had several boxing and hugging matches with him, and received some small rents in his trowsers and the sleeves of his flannel shirt. Billy seldom plays truant. On one occasion, however, he did “abscour,” as my friend Jim Henry has it. Some days after he had disappeared, Jones was a half a mile down the river fishing, when he heard a gruff but infantile moaning whine. “Billy!” he shouted, and soon he heard his chain jingling and the penitent crept into the boat, smelt and nosed his master’s face and hands and seated himself contentedly in the bow. Billy is a robust little fellow of forty-five pounds, well furred and black as a coal. The chief plague of his life is a fine shepherd dog named Cap., who, although he loves him and plays with him, will steal from him, and go off and bury his ill-gotten food, and by many felonious devices trick poor Billy out of his choicest morsels. The Sunday following, as it was a day of temporary cessation from our sport, we had an elaborate dinner, with hock, which Jay had brought along, and we invited Jones, but he did not put in an appearance, which Dan attributed to our not having extended the invitation to his ward, Billy. Cap., however, as he belonged to Ramsdell, stayed with us all the time, and was of much service as a scullion—licking our plates faithfully after each meal, until he would make them shine again.

This brief history of Billy and his exploits will no doubt interest my nephew Charley, of Overbrook. But I know his older brother Joe, and any other young fly fishers who may read it, are as anxious as Charley’s oldest brother Jay, to hurry on and have a dab at the grayling. So let us stow our luggage in our boats, put our rods together, get in and drop down stream. Dan, who preceded us with as much luggage in his boat as Len Jewel thought it could safely carry, dropped down about four miles, where we found him, Len and Babbit about six o’clock, pitching tents and making benches, and a table. We embarked about half a mile below Babbit’s camp, and I lingered a little to see Jay make his first cast. “Not there,” I cried; “but over against the other shore by that log.” Jay dropped his flies lightly; up came a fish, and “Sug!” he had him. After a sharp scuffle and a hard strain on his rod, bending it almost double, he landed and held up a grayling of nearly a pound and a half. “Well; what do you think of it?” I asked. “Bully,” replied Jay. We dropped down stream, passing and repassing each other alternately and not stopping to fish one-third of the likely places, for we had a long way to run before we reached the supposed camping ground. I arrived at camp first. Presently Ramsdell pushed up with Jay. “What sport?” I hallowed. “Red hot,” responded Jay. We had each a little short of four dozen grayling in our wells, all alive and kicking. Len had his tea and potatoes on the fire, and soon a big frying pan sizzling, sputtering, and a dozen grayling browning beautifully in corn meal. I had partaken of but a slight lunch of bread and cheese, with a cup of tea, at Babbit’s camp, and being very hungry, of course made a pig of myself with the grayling. To such an extent, even, that I got up at one o’clock, fanned the smouldering coals, put on fresh wood and some old pine knots, and soon had a rousing fire. I took a moderate “nip” from the flask on the table, lit my pipe, and had scarcely smoked it out when Jay, who I had left asleep at my side, crept out of the tent and joined me. “Why, Uncle,” he said, “I woke up, and not finding you came out to see if you had gone down to the river and fallen in.” The truth is that he had eaten three grayling of about three-quarters of a pound each, and was too full to sleep sound. Soon after, Dan joined us, and then the

oracular Mr. Babbit. Our conversation woke up Johnny Sharp, a lad aged sixty-eight, who, like Dogberry's old friend Verges, "would be talking." He always told of a man's occupation and history before telling the story connected with him, and frequently forgot part of it, and broke down in the middle. He reminded me of Jim Henry, on Broadhead's Creek, who would commence: "Well, Thad, I'll tell you. There come a man a feller 'long here one day, peddling tomb-stones." We chatted until three o'clock in the morning, then turned in and slept until Len woke us up for breakfast.

August 14th.—We got into our boats at 9 A. M., Johnny Sharp and Uncle Thad taking the first mile of the water hitherto unfished; Jay and Ramsdell the second mile, and Dan and Len the third. Dan returned at 3 P. M., his wells full of fish. I overtook Jay, and again got the preceding day's answer to my query as to his sport, "red hot." The scamp, through mistake, had fished a great portion of the stream allotted to me. We knocked off at 4 P. M., Jay having over six dozen, and I about five dozen—all over half pound and averaging about three-quarters, for we returned to the water all under a half pound. Besides what we ate of them Johnny Sharp salted down—heads off and entrails out—three caddies of twenty-five pounds each, and we had some to put into Dan's big hamper, three by four feet and eighteen inches deep, which from a luggage receptacle was improvised into a live box and partially sunk into the stream.

August 15th being the Sabbath was, as I have already said, a day of cessation from our sport, and was given to reading, lounging, and eating.

August 16th.—We commenced two miles below our camp, where Dan had left off on Saturday, Dan taking the first mile, Jay the second, and I the third. It was deadly slaughter, the fish rose so freely, and yet we pricked many or held them only for a few moments. By three o'clock, although we had stopped at noon to take a leisurely lunch, our wells were chock full, many of the fish "belly up." We pushed back to camp. Johnny headed, gutted, and salted another caddy of those that were "belly up," and we put a goodly number of live fish into the hamper for Babbit. And so it went on for four days and a half. We threw back more than we put into our wells, and computed that we had utilized, as already described, about nine hundred, weighing, gross, five hundred and sixty pounds, Babbit taking all we could not salt down or eat. We packed, net weight, just one hundred and fifty pounds. We extended our explorations and fishing—cutting our way occasionally through trees that had fallen from each side of the river—about six miles below our camp, making in all of its sinuosities and horse shoe bends, as already stated, about twelve miles by water from the camp Dan made on his first trip. It is hardly five miles by land. This river is much obstructed by "sweepers," i. e., white cedars, which, growing on the margin, their roots are gradually undermined by the current, and they incline at a sharp angle from the bank, causing very frequently the familiar cry from the pusher "low bridge." These cedars appear never to rot; if a large tree falls across a deep pool it forms an excellent hiding place for the "big uns," and here we generally found our best fishing, taking them "at long taw" from up stream, or picking them out between the logs with little more than the eight foot leader extending beyond the tip of the rod.

Our flies were larger than those used on the Au Sable last year. I concluded that mine ancient friend Seth Green has used, and, I think, recommended much smaller hooks than are necessary, basing his theory, likely, on such as he fishes with on Caledonia stream in New York. We found Nos. 6 and 8 (O'Shaughnessy,) with legs and wings proportionate, equally as attractive and more certain of hooking and holding. If not too gaudy, almost any fly will take. I in more than one instance used one that had been reduced to only the hackle, and sometimes the barest covering of dubbing was killing. The white and lead wing coachman, the silver widow, the Jewel fly, and the professor, with light yellow died hackle, were mostly used. In fact, any fly on the sized hooks just mentioned which we use on Pennsylvania and other clear streams will kill. The flies tied for Maine or the Lake Superior region are too large and too gaudy. We did not use a landing net, but lifted the fish in—a brace on the droppers and frequently one on the stretcher—with the feeling that if one should regain its liberty there were plenty more ready to take hold as soon as we offered our lures.

Our evenings were passed in the usual jolly way, telling stories and anecdotes, and discussing the known or heard-of angling capabilities of the Michigan streams and lakes, and then there were songs in great variety. Johnny Sharp sang many doleful ditties; Uncle Thad gave the "Nigger Ginral," with banjo accompaniment; Jay gave us several good ones, but Dan, with his snatches of Irish song and Irish manner, was inimitable. One I shall never forget, the first verse of which was:—

"Ye gerrils that are pruttie,
And lads that are wuttie,
Come list to my dittie
While I do rela-a-ate
Concerning a visit
To fair Dublin cettie,
Where I was decavied
By a damsel of la-a-a-ate."

But we'd had a glut of grayling fishing, so we struck tents, stowed our luggage one morning, and while the boatmen pushed up to Babbit's camp we footed thitherward two miles by land. Here we passed an hour with Jones and Billy, when Meade, who was cutting hay in a wild meadow close by, came by appointment to the camp with his wagon. We put on two of our boats, stowing our baggage inside, and set out for the west side of Portage Lake, three miles eastward. We soon crossed the level, sandy plain and entered the woods, where Jones, being a professional engineer, took the lead, and Len, Meade, and Ramsdell with their axes cleared the way, chopping down saplings and cutting off fallen logs, Jay and Johnny Sharp following and pulling them aside, Meade blazing the road as we went through, Dan and Uncle Thad engineering the wagon and team. Within two hours from the time we left Babbit's camp we came to Portage Lake and lunched on its beautiful margin. Meade and Jones bade us good-by; Ramsdell cleaving a slab from a cedar log soon fashioned it into a paddle, with the aid of which, and Len's setting pole, in one of our boats they made the passage to Ramsdell's camp on the east side of the lake, and by 5 P. M. returned, after beating against a head wind with a sail boat. We embarked with our luggage, and having a fair wind back, landed in less than a half hour and pitched our tents, preferring them to the large log house Ramsdell has put up here. Jay and I trolled for half an hour and captured

enough bass with the spoon for supper and breakfast. This is a beautiful camping place, elevated about fifteen feet above the lake and surrounded by a fine park of towering Norway pines. The brisk wind from the south caused the mimic breakers to give forth a pleasant lullaby as they broke on the gravelly shore, and soon after supper we were asleep, unannoyed by mosquitoes and flies, which had caused us some discomfort on the Manistee.

We spent a day and a half here, killing as many bass as reasonable men could wish, supplying our table, leaving some in a live box, and taking with us for Hartwick, the landlord at Grayling, fifteen bass averaging about four pounds each, besides a large Northern pickerel of twelve pounds, captured by Jay. He hooked, but failed to get into his boat, a pickerel or maskinonge of more than twice the size for want of a gaff hook; supposing that he would meet only with bass he had only a wide-mouthed landing net. Trolling we found dull sport after hooking and playing grayling. We also found that the fishing in this lake had been overrated. We were told, however, that a great many had been taken there during the last two Winters through holes cut in the ice; for when the snow and frost makes a direct line from Grayling practicable the distance is not more than three miles. During the month of May, when bass and pickerel come into the shallow water near the shore, and fish have not as much caution as in Summer, large numbers of both kinds had been speared during the Spring of 1874 and 1875.

We made our way to Grayling with our boats and camp equipments one afternoon, and next morning were on our way to Bay City by a poor "one horse" branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, tracing on a freight train, (for the passenger train does not now run as far up that road as Grayling,) stopping frequently to hitch on lumber cars, and occupying nearly nine hours in running ninety-two miles—a great contrast to the facilities to anglers afforded by the Indiana and Grand Rapids Road on the Lake Michigan side of the State. We spent a day at Bay City on our return, as we did before going up to Grayling, wondering at its developed and still developing wealth produced from lumber, salt, and gypsum, the latter burned and ground producing the fertilizing plaster of paris so much used in agriculture. Miles of the river shore above and below are occupied by immense saw mills and their never-ending piles of boards. Here John H. McGraw & Co. and W. H. Sage & Co. own two of the largest mills in the world. In a single day McGraw's mill has cut 400,000 feet of lumber. The refuse from the saw mills is utilized for heating and evaporating the salt water, which is pumped up a distance of from seven to nine hundred feet below the surface. The "salt blocks" of Sage & Co.'s mill produce when in full operation three hundred barrels of salt in twenty-four hours.

If I should ever go to Michigan for trout or grayling fishing again I would try the Western Branch of the Manistee, approached from Fife Lake Station, on the Indiana and Grand Rapids Railroad; for those of the east, as well as the Au Sable, are being rapidly depleted for the Bay City and Detroit markets, so readily do grayling rise at the angler's lure or take the bait, and so soon are they fished out. Most of the branches of the Manistee, on the western side, are not very far from the railroad last named, and are still virgin waters, and around Little Travers Bay, approached by the same road, the streams contain both trout and grayling, and many of them are as yet unexplored. I have a number of pamphlets with maps describing and illustrating the route named, and can supply any one wishing to avail himself of the advantages so clearly set forth. There is no State in the Union where there is so fine and so great a variety of fishing, and the time and money spent in a trip to that State is not any more than in going to the hackneyed and overfished waters of the Adirondacks and Maine.

For Forest and Stream.

SPORTS IN TEXAS—A DEER (DEER) DRIVE.

FROM a recent article in your valuable paper, by "Month-mouth," in regard to deer hunting in Alabama, one might infer that you always got venison, and that too with but little effort, except that made by the dogs. Likely this is a general rule, but last Thursday I found an exception to it in the following manner:—

It was on Wednesday evening that T. passed along the street and called out, "get up your horses, boys; it will be a good time to 'drive' in the morning, after such a rain as we have had." Soon B. was driving in the horses that were grazing on the fresh grass. Next morning it was raining, and our zeal or the chase was dampened, but about 7 o'clock it ceased to rain, the clouds broke away, and the sound of T.'s horn, and the bellowing of the dogs, fired us into action. Hastily saddling our horses and tying a blanket on our saddles we mounted and started for the Red River Bluffs. As we passed the Western Hotel, Jim, Ned, T., and Walter, called out, "go slow, boys, and we will overtake you." When about four miles out, it began to rain again, and we might have turned back had we not been so close to the hunting ground. We were now at the head of the Smith Branch, which ran due north, two and a half miles into Red River. This branch has a skirt of timber and underbrush running its entire length, and from one to four hundred yards in width. I dismounted and began to lead, the water streaming off my hat into my gun barrels. Breech loaders with prepared shells suggested themselves as being more suitable for such occasions. They are not much used here yet. I should have stated that ravines with timber on them intersected the main branch from right and left, making it difficult to cross on horseback in places. As T. fired from his left shoulder, he proposed to take the west side of the branch. B. had a Ballard rifle and I suggested that he go down the branch some distance and take a "stand." I followed down the east, or right hand side of the branch and soon came upon B. sitting quietly upon his horse observing a flock of turkeys on the prairie some fifty yards in front of him. I called to him to shoot, and the turkeys flew. "Why the thunder didn't you kill one of them turkeys?" exclaimed I, as I came up. "I wasn't hunting turkeys," was his only reply. I now tried to ride into the woods, and blundered into a red bad and grape vine thicket, up to my eyes. Before I could get out I was as wet as a rat. I finally got back to the prairie, and up flew a half-grown turkey, and bang! went a load of buck shot right over my horse's head, without the least disturbing him, but the turkey went on into the thicket "worse scared than hurt." It was now

B.'s time to laugh, and I could only say, "If I'd small shot I would have got him?" T. called over, "what you found?" "Turkeys, look out!"

We failed to start a deer on the Smith Branch, and turned over a ridge on to Mann's Creek, the rain still pouring. A thought struck me that if I got a chance at a deer my gun would miss fire, and I suggested the propriety of going home, but T. said "No, it will clear up directly." There was some very dense cover on this creek, and the bushes were dripping with water, but rain and all else was forgotten as the dogs began to make the welkin ring with their music. Soon a louder and more exciting roar from the dogs showed that the gunner was a-foot; the horses stuck up their ears, and the hunters strained their eyes for a sight of the game. A spur of prairie ran clear across the valley; this stand was immediately taken possession of, but the hounds came up, passed through, and showed that we were too late. Driving the rowel of my spur into my horse, I made a considerable detour, to another stand. This time the deer turned back up the creek before it got to my stand, and I had the mortification to hear the dogs going up the creek almost out of hearing. Over hills, rocks and gullies I followed in hot haste, and could see B. and T. on the opposite side of the creek, close after the dogs. I was just edging the thicket at full speed, when the deer burst out of it, coming down the creek almost in my face; with a half backward bound, he sprang back into the thicket, and with a sudden lurch I wheeled my horse around and made for a stand. I had just passed about a hundred paces; at this place I could see clear across the valley, I hastily dismounted, turned my horse loose and cocked both barrels of my gun. Just at this juncture the deer sprang out of the brush into the opening about forty paces from me. "Whack!" went my right, "whack!" went my left, and into the creek bed went the deer. "Fits and blazes!" I fancy King Richard would have offered his kingdom for a breech loader if he had been in my predicament. The deer, now thoroughly scared, made tremendous bounds and left the dogs far behind. Jim, Ned, and Walter coming up, observed it crossing the prairie ridge, and making a bee line for the east fork of Mann's Creek. It is needless to make further details; suffice it to say that after about eight hours' run we put it into Red River, some four miles from where we started it, and called off the dogs. We got home a little before night, and to say that we were tired, wouldn't half express it, and our poor horses looked considerably "worse for wear."

It so happened that I was the only person that got a chance to shoot, and I could not. You are doubtless aware to what an extent the mind can be concentrated upon the game you are in search of, until every thing else is lost sight of, even one's safety. This was verified recently in T.'s case. He was hunting on a fractious horse, that did not fancy firing over his head. T. was riding leisurely along with his bridle down, and gun across his saddle, when a turkey sprang into the air from the dense prairie grass. Quick as thought T. covered him and down he came. His horse wheeled and plunged madly, T. meanwhile clutching at the dangling reins. Presently the horse ceased plunging, and commenced running, when T. got hold on the reins and brought him to a stand.

I hope you will not understand me that we always have such ill luck as in this case. Capt. Rowland and Mr. Reavis, citizens of our town, on a three day's camp hunt, week before last, killed six deer and more young turkeys, (now nearly grown) and prairie chickens (pinnated grouse) than they had any use for.

My experience on this has taught me that cheap water proof caps will do very well for dry weather, but will not answer for wet weather; consequently I shall be more cautious in my selections in the future.

For Forest and Stream.

A TRIP THROUGH THE ADIRONDACKS—CANADIAN SPORT COMPARED.

THE "Kahweambejewagamog Club," H. P. Dwight, Toronto, Ont., president; E. Wiman, N. Y., vice president, is an association of gentlemen who have for many years fished and hunted on the rivers and lakes and in the woods of Canada, principally in the Muskoka and Hollow Lake regions. None of the members have ever been through the Adirondacks. At the Hollow Lake meeting last Autumn, any member who could visit the Adirondacks was requested to do so and report to the club, and make comparison with Canadian sport. About the 20th of June last, by invitation of Mr. Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, who has a fine cabin on Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain, I joined his party, and now report, with your permission, to the members of the club in Canada and New York, and to others who, perhaps, would like to know the difference in the two places.

We left New York at eight o'clock in the evening, breakfasted in Utica the next morning. A couple of hours more by rail and we were at a hotel in Boonville. Here we put off our store clothes and "billed shirts" (as our guides called them), and donned our blue flannels, etc. A ride of a dozen miles or so brought us to a good hotel on Moose River, where we had speckled trout for dinner. The harness was taken off our horses and saddles put on; we mounted, riding about fourteen miles over an awfully rough road to the Forge Hotel, on First Lake, now kept by Arnold. There were a dozen guides here waiting for ties. Ours we engaged beforehand, so after breakfast Saturday morning, we took boats, and got to our camp in three or four hours, with a good appetite for dinner. At our first meal we had speckled trout—a speckled trout, the little speckled trout of our own catching. In fact I caught that one myself. It was a very fine and perfect specimen of *Salmo fontinalis*. It cost me about one hundred dollars a pound.

In forty hours from New York (including twelve, a night at Arnold's Hotel) we were at home in the woods. This is about the same time it takes from Toronto to the fishing grounds on the Muskoka, and a good deal less, and with half the expense, fatigue and trouble it does to get into the Hollow Lake region. There is a large tract of country, beginning about a hundred miles north of Lake Ontario, a watershed, resembling the lakes and rivers in the Adirondack region. The Canadian lakes, with their islands, bays and points, are beautiful; but around the whole shore of many of them stand tall, black stumps, monuments of carelessness in the use of fire—desolation itself. I saw hardly any of this from First Lake to the Saranacs. The land in Canada is comparatively level. If one goes fishing he must fish. There is nothing else to enjoy. The

Adirondack scenery of itself pays well for a trip; but I don't mind paying a little more to catch two or three trout. Everybody has heard of the mountains of the Adirondacks, but no one can have a correct idea of their grandeur without seeing them.

Colvin, in his most interesting report to the New York Legislature—"Topographical Survey of the Adirondack Wilderness"—gives the names and measurements of three mountains, each more than 5,000 feet high, to wit—Marcy, MacIntyre, and Haystack; seven more above 4,900; twelve more above 4,000; four more above 3,900, and nine more above 3,700. These high peaks, of course, are only one here and there, among many smaller ones. The view from almost any—even of the smaller ones—is beyond description. You see range back of range, like tremendous waves of the sea, one after another, until in the far distance the last is hardly distinguishable from the blue sky itself. Pratt and Parsons went up from Third Lake to the top of the Bald Mountain. The number of peaks visible to the naked eye from that point by actual count (according to the last time I heard Parsons tell it), is one hundred and forty.

I am not much of a fishist or shootist, but I know that the change that we have from the time that we leave civilization until we get back again—boating, tramping, eating, (don't forget the onions and bacon) and sleeping in the woods, does me an immense deal of good, and I like it. But if Pratt, Dwight, or Tom Townsend, who pride themselves on throwing a fly, want to get up with the punkies in the morning, or spend their twilights with the musquitoes and black flies at the "spring holes," they may do so. I shall, if I like, pull the net over my head, put on my buckskin gloves, or sit with my head in the smoke of the camp fire and admire old "Nipple-top," which is right in front of our cabin. This is altogether the most fascinating mountain in the whole region. The Deacon, after a week in camp, would put on the "dope," (tar and oil) and sit the whole of a moonlight evening looking at it. Colvin gives its height at 4,684 feet above tide water, or about 3,000 feet above Fourth Lake. You boys who enjoy fine scenery fool away your time when you go to Canada. By the way, we were annoyed by mosquitoes and flies very little indeed, much less than at any time when I have been in the Canadian woods this season of the year. The water in the Canadian lakes as a general thing is clear and blue, like clear spring water, much nicer than the dark water of most of the Adirondack lakes and rivers.

The beauty of Seventh Lake is impressed upon my mind more strikingly than any other. It is nearly round, from three to four miles across, and almost completely surrounded by high mountains. I happened to see it first in the light of a most gorgeous sunset. The clouds were in colors more brilliant and beautiful than can be painted on canvas, and the mountains were tinted as if by fire. The lake like a mirror, so that looking down upon the water it seemed fathomless, like the heavens, reflecting all the glorious scenery around and bright clouds above. Thus surrounded, one feels in his heart to say: "Praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men." There is a novelty about the Canadian birch bark canoes which one enjoys; but the Adirondack boats are preferable. They are from fourteen to sixteen feet long, about three feet beam, and weigh only from sixty to eighty pounds. They are as easily carried across portages as a canoe, and a guide with his oars will pull a heavier load a greater distance and in rougher water than he could paddle a canoe.

Our guides were excellent—the best I ever had. They were pleasant and willing, and did not drink a drop of liquor during our trip. I have had the whole pleasure of a trip spoiled by a guzzling guide. One of them was a most excellent cook, keeping us in fresh bread of different kinds, griddle cakes, (maple syrup) etc., etc. Anybody who can get Jack Sheppard or Dick Creigo (P. O. address, Boonville), or those whom they recommend, will be fortunate.

In Canada we always carry along our tent. There is no need of it in the Adirondacks. On all the principal lakes there are plenty of cabins, or bark camps, built like a shed, one side open. On Third and Fourth Lakes there are several very fine private cottages, none better adapted to make one feel like staying all Summer there than Mr. Pratt's—a log hut. On the first floor is a sitting, bed room and a store room. Up stairs are four beds, a dining room and kitchen in the extension. Close by is an ice house, well filled. The only objection to such an establishment is, it affords too many luxuries. You are not likely to be nearly as glad to get home. Jack Sheppard also has a large and very nice cabin on Fourth Lake, and is prepared to entertain parties and furnish all supplies for the table for about one dollar a day. It would have been a great accommodation and saving of money if we had known it before we went in. Guides get three three dollars a day in the busy season. As only one of our guides had ever been in there before, after staying about a week on Fourth Lake, we packed up in light marching order, sending all our traps we could spare back *via* Boonville, a guide and boat for each of us, and continued our trip through the Fulton Chain of eight lakes, then Raquette, Forked and Long Lake (stopping at Kellogg's, about half way down, the first night) down the Raquette River, by Mother Johnson's and Corry's, across the Upper Saranac, by Bartlett's and across Round Lake, and through the Lower Saranac to Martin's—altogether some eighty or ninety miles—a most delightful trip. From Martin's, the next day, we had a pleasant ride on a four horse Concord coach to Ausable, thirty-eight miles; then cars to Plattsburgh, where we took steamer the same evening, arriving in New York the next day. I hardly need mention the luxurious steamers on Lake Champlain, or the Saratoga express, rushing through with only three stops, for there is nothing in Canada to compare with them.

"Well, did you get any trout?"

Yes we did, a few—enough to eat some at every meal, not a great many, nor very large ones; should be glad to have caught more; plenty of salmon trout. It is all nonsense to expect to catch many or very large trout in the main lakes and streams of the Adirondacks. There are too many fishing for them. Paul Smith can accommodate three hundred guests; Martin half as many more, to say nothing of smaller hotels. Thousands go in and out every season. The best way is to make your headquarters at a convenient place on some of the larger lakes, then go off across, several miles, to less frequented lakes and streams, and you will get plenty of trout.

"Did you get any deer?"

No, we did not; don't bother me with so many questions. It is against the law to kill them now; but they do it, and a great shame it is. We had venison all the time in camp, and at every hotel from First Lake to Martin's. I don't know where it came from. None of our party killed it. (We couldn't.) I did all I could to keep anybody from shooting one on Sixth Lake one night. Young Comachio said he got near enough with a guide from Martin's to hear a deer stamping in the water one night, at a cost of only seven dollars and a quarter. His guide blandly remarked that it was customary to drop a ten dollar bill, if they killed a deer; but as he didn't intimate that he should so drop, he didn't get a deer.

My conclusion of the whole matter is—it pays well to take a trip to the Adirondacks, and I don't know how you can improve on the route we took. But if you have plenty of time, and want to get a good many fine fish and game in season, go to Canada. ROBERT JACKSON. Brooklyn, August, 4th, 1875.

CLAM BAKES AND BARBECUES.

THESE old time feasts are indigenous to Rhode Island and Virginia, both of these States being jealous of their prestige, and allowing no other to assume first place. A Rhode Island correspondent writes us, with a pardonable degree of native pride, giving this description of a Narragansett Clam Bake *par excellence*—

"A clam bake gotten up after the old Rhode Island style is something that cannot be had outside of this State. Many clam bakes are made in Massachusetts and Connecticut, but are nothing but impositions and frauds. An old-fashioned clam bake years ago consisted of a few clams, say two or three bushels, baked upon the shore upon stones made red hot by burning wood upon them; then a little seaweed thrown on, and the whole covered closely up and left to steam away for an hour more; then stools and big stones would be collected around the clam pile and the clams would be eaten. That was years ago. Now I will tell you how our friend Hiram Maxfield, at Silver Spring, a short way down the bay, feeds thousands every year from 12 o'clock noon until late in the afternoon. Hiram puts into one bake from twenty-five to fifty bushels of clams, and sometimes double the number of bushels. The round paving stones, forming a circle of ten feet in diameter, are made hot by burning wood upon them until they become so hot that they crack and snap. Seaweed is then thrown upon the stones; then the clams are poured upon the seaweed; then comes more seaweed; next the bluefish, all dressed and stuffed full of nice dressing, the sweet potatoes and green corn, all left well covered up with seaweed and canvas for about forty minutes; and then the signal is given! Hot clams served by more than a hundred waiters direct from the bake, on nice clean tables, in a dining room cool and comfortable. Clams, clam chowder, (soup, sometimes called,) clam cakes, fish, (baked or boiled,) fish chowder, sweet corn, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, and water melons—this constitutes a dinner from a Rhode Island improved clam bake point of view. Thousands upon thousands visit these shore resorts, and live upon clams from July 1st until September 15th. Oakland Beach, Rocky Point, Silver Spring, Field's Point, and Ocean Cottage, all connected by steamers running half hourly, and now steam cars land you at all of the places, with one or two exceptions, where you can obtain the salt air, good shade, and clams. Our hard-working merchants and business men who cannot leave their business for a vacation frequently visit these places, taking a steamer for Silver Spring, get dinner, and step aboard a boat going down the bay. They consider Saratoga, Long Branch, and first-class lighted Summer resorts nowhere compared with our healthy and beautiful Narragansett Bay."

Speaking of clam bakes, the ninth annual clam bake of the Fat Men's Association of America took place last week at Gregory's Point, near Norwalk, Conn. The pounds weight of solid men was 24,617, divided among 108 persons. Eighty bushels of clams, oysters, bluefish, lobsters, green corn and sweet potatoes were cooked on the hot stones under seaweed, and the quantity of lager beer provided was 300 kegs.

Now for the Virginia Barbecue. Our correspondent is our old friend, Capt. John M. Taylor, now a permanent resident of the Old Dominion. He says:—

"I attended a barbecue which took place lately on the estate of Dr. Booth, of Shenstone. The invitation was for a barbecue and fish fry, which is somewhat interesting to the uninitiated. These *fetes* generally take place in the woods, close to a small lake or stream on the plantation of the host, where the neighbors are invited to meet. We drove up to a grove of pines on the estate, in the centre of which was a long improvised pine board table covered with a clean cloth. At the head was a barbecued lamb, roasted whole; at the bottom a barbecued shoat, also roasted whole, with fixings of vinegar, butter, red peppers, and other tasty ingredients. These immense dishes were flanked by tureens of vegetables, water melons, and cantaloupes, and the appearance of the table reminded one of the olden times. Before proceeding to eat these nice things the fish have to be caught; so a long net is furnished by one of the guests and handed to an old white-wooled negro, who is eminently respectful and understands his business, being at the head of a gang of five others, all of whom seem to take great delight in walking into the lake and hauling the seine. When sufficient fish are caught, (small perch, catfish and pike,) for the present "fry," the gentlemen proceed to clean and fry the fish as quickly as possible, the negroes continue hauling, and the invited guests to demolish this rustic meal, many of whom handle the knife and fork with a good deal of gusto and precision. This spectacle at its height presents a very animated scene, the group of friends on the wooded knoll above the lake, encircled by numerous horses and mules, hitched to the surrounding trees. The negroes in the lake beyond up to their necks singing and howling their weird nondescript songs, floundering in the water and mud as they haul the nets gradually to the shore, the rush of the guests from above to see the number of the catch, the peach and apple brandy passing around, conversation flowing, and the *fete* is closed by the assembled company collecting their horses and forming a cavalcade, and so riding through the beautiful woods to their respective homes. Altogether, these "barbecues and fries" present one of the charming phases of the interior life of Southern Virginia, and are one of the many methods by which the planters, (who are gentlemen of refinement and culture,) vary the monotony of their lives, which, to say the least, is harmless and recreative. CAPTAIN."

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The *Scientific American* says: If mosquitoes or other blood-suckers infest our sleeping-rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal and these animals leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash, thrown in their holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their runaways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store-room free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwelling, saturate a rag with cayenne in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which then can be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat the rag for the purpose of opening communication with the depot of supplies.

Fish Culture.

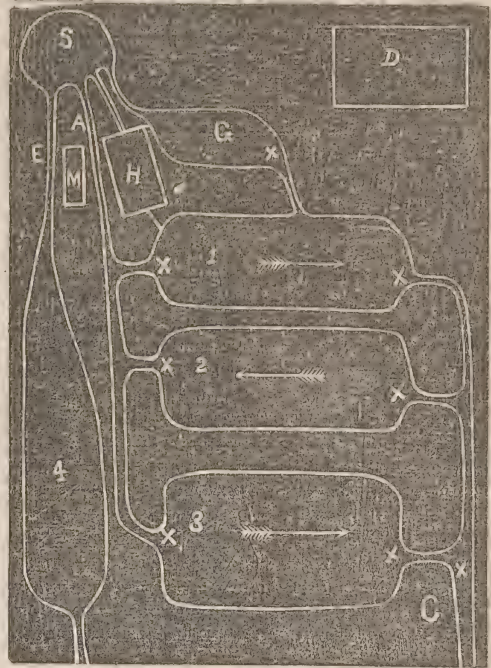
FISH CULTURE:

PLANNING, LAYING OUT, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF PONDS.

BY ICHTHYOS.—NUMBER SIX.

A SITE having been procured, the next step is the planning of the series of ponds necessary for the different ages of fish. Any mistake in the initial work will always prove a source of embarrassment to the pisciculturist, entailing constant perplexity, if not ultimate disaster. It is an easy matter for a man who is skilled in fish breeding, to plan, lay out and construct ponds; but with the beginner it is a matter about which he knows very little, therefore, the expenditure of a few dollars, paid to a competent instructor in fish culture, or to a scientific piscicultural engineer, will be likely in the end to save thousands of dollars. A well arranged and productive establishment may be taken as a model, but in each new application of the art, as applied to the development of a new site, the plan must of course vary with the ground, in fact, it would be difficult to apply one model to all localities, for it is quite impossible to find two or more sites so alike as to admit of the systematic use of one plan. But the experienced eye can discern at a glance what disposition of ponds and hatching house will be most feasible, for the successful, and above all, the economical working of them. But in the projection of what is known in modern parlance as a fish farm, it is a great mistake, that in order to be productive, its appointments must be elaborate and expensive. Such an idea is likely to have been borrowed from Roman pisciculturists, who laid out and constructed ponds and preserves regardless of expense. Indeed they were often made of expensive materials and were not only large but elaborately wrought, and constituted one of the many attractions of a nobleman's estate. Ponds must be substantially built, especially the banks, which constitute the principle wear and chief expense of the work of preparation in the establishment of a fish farm.

For successful fish culture, and with a view to the artificial production of fish for commercial purposes, three ponds are essential. In shaping and arranging them most conveniently, all depends upon the water supply, whether it be spring or rivulet, and how these sources of water are situated in reference to height above the ponds and hatching house to be projected. Four feet is the least fall consistent with the distribution of water through the series of ponds, rapidly enough to keep the water in the most distant of them cool enough for the health of the fish. The shape of the ponds has a very unimportant bearing upon the success of fish raising. Some pisciculturists aver that the ponds are more convenient if oblong, while others advise them to be pyriform, or pear shape. There might be such a conformation of the surface of the ground as to demand other shapes, long, narrow and deep, rather than wide and shallow in depth. Mr. Seth Green, whose judgment in all piscicultural matters is authority, says: "It is better for any one wishing to raise a large number of fish to have several series of ponds, than to attempt raising a larger number by increasing the size of the ponds. Fish do not feed so well in large ponds, are not so easily taken care of, and eat each other more." In order to give the reader an idea of the arrangement of a fish farm a plan is introduced, the prototype in part, representing the arrangement of ponds, etc., at Troutdale, N. J.



The spring marked S on the plan constitutes the source of all the water of the establishment, and has a capacity of twelve hundred gallons per minute, constant and undiminished in flow throughout the year. "The temperature of the water is 50°, which never varies more than one degree in the heat of Summer or depth of Winter."

The water from the spring passing down a raceway fifty-five feet long, (A) four wide and six inches deep, enters pond No. 1, and following the course of the arroyos, passes successively through 1, 2 and 3, and is discharged at the point C into No. 5. This pond is not used for fishes, but for the cultivation of watercress, a cruciferous plant much used in eating houses, which finds ready sale in the markets of all large cities. It may be well to state that the ponds for cress culture may be multiplied to any extent; for the profits in this direction are truly great, and many fish culturists derive a large revenue from this specialty. At those points in the cut marked x are sluice-gates in which are placed screens of wire cloth, which are arranged in pairs or sets, and each perform a separate duty, the one highest up arrests the leaves and other floating objects which blow or float into the ponds, while the lower screen prevents fish of different ages from mixing. When the small fry are first placed in pond No. 1, if the whole volume of the stream was permitted to pass through, the fishes would be driven against the lower screen with such violence as to cause them to perish, but by the provision of a cross race (C) the amount of water supply can be so easily graduated as to be harmless. H represents the hatching house, near the spring, where sufficient cold water passes into the

building for hatching purposes through the filters and conduits into the hatching troughs. G represents the gold fish pond, where these much esteemed pets are multiplied and sold to fanciers, who vend them. M is work shop and mill for cutting meats for the fish, the machinery being driven by water at E, which subsequently discharges into the bass pond No. 4. D is the house of the Superintendent. The dimensions of ordinary ponds run from 50 to 200 feet in length and narrow enough to easily admit of the removal of dead fish. Pond No. 1, for the smallest fish, may be from one to two feet deep; No. 2, two to four feet; No. 3, three to five.

(To be continued.)

TO RAISE BROOK TROUT.

Mr. A. Palmer, of Boscobel, Wis., gives the following instructions in trout culture:—

"They are easily bred, and grow rapidly, although they don't produce as much spawn as some fish, yet a sufficient amount to trouble the breeder to find water to raise the fish in, each female producing from five to eight hundred spawn at two years old, and about double that amount at three years old; but they cannot be raised to advantage in any other than spring or brook water. This may be either hard or soft, but not largely impregnated with minerals. Trout, in their natural state, prefer active water of even temperature, but still they do well in pond water if there is a continual supply of fresh water running into them, and will stand a temperature of sixty-five or seventy degrees; but water which runs up to a high temperature will not raise as many trout as that of more even temperature. The same applies to still water. They are great consumers of oxygen, and cold water contains more than warm water, and running water more than pond water. In building ponds we try to have a fall from one pond to another to carry this property into the water. We find in transporting trout that, as long as the cars are moving they need little attention, but if they stop for a short time the water must be agitated. They are cheaply raised. Being cold blooded, they waste no food in keeping up the heat of the body, and ponds which have been built a few years, as well as brooks, produce a large amount of insects and crustacea, and nearly enough to feed what trout the water will bear. I am feeding about fifty thousand, ranging from two to eighteen inches in length, the larger proportion small, and they will not eat a beef liver a day. Milk curds, any lean meat that is fresh, or other kinds of fish, make good food for them."

The subjoined letter from Fred Mather, Esq., which originally appeared in the *Chicago Field*, answers many of the questions which are so frequently pressed upon our attention:—

"Inquiries, as a rule, do not give particulars enough to base an opinion upon as to the probable result of an experiment in trout raising. It is something like saying to your physician, 'I'm sick; what's good for me?' To judge if a particular pond is suitable for trout culture one should know its highest temperature in Summer, its source of supply and quantity of flow, as compared to the size of the pond, as its capacity to contain trout depends more on the frequency with which the entire body of water is changed than upon the size of the pond.

The character of the water is also important, us upon this depends the kinds of vegetation suitable for the production of the natural food of the fish, as crustacea, insect larvæ, etc. Again, the locality is to be considered before it can be decided whether it will pay as a business venture or not; for upon the cheapness of food depends the profits, and if near a place where many animals are slaughtered, and the refuse, such as lights, liver, spleens, and heads can be readily obtained, then it is evident that the slaughter-house being in the neighborhood of the ponds is an element that must not be omitted from the calculations; for while the pond will sustain a few fish on its production of natural food, when we overstock it we must supply the deficiency from the slaughter-house or the dairy.

Curd has been fed in some places with good results, but in my experience it has not done well as a steady diet; it has seemed to produce a fatty generation of the vitals that often caused death; hence, if the pond was well supplied with water-breeding insects which live either on vegetation or upon each other, it might possibly correct this evil. Experiments in this direction are sadly wanted. I believe, however, that a few insects and larvæ, shrimp, (*gammarus*) and such forms of life as comprise the food of the trout in a state of nature, are very beneficial from a sanitary point of view, to the trout kept on what is called "artificial food."

Your correspondent's idea of having a spring brook enter his pond is good; this will bring in much food that he will never see, and will prove superior to a pond supplied by springs rising within itself. Now he asks, 'Can I raise trout in my pond?' My dear Sir, no man can tell you that. Try it, moderately of course, so that a failure would not be financial ruin. But the raising of any kind of stock requires not only natural facilities, but that attention from the owner that only comes from his personal interest in it. The day has gone by when it was supposed you could buy a thousand fish eggs, put them in your pond, and three years after take out a thousand fish weighing a pound each. As it is said, 'planting a tree involves a promise to take care of it,' so does making a fish pond, and each man must decide for himself the question, 'Can I take care of it?'—that is, after the novelty has worn off and it becomes a question of business routine, like feeding the other stock and fixing the fences, with this exception, that the fish can be put off a day or two without apparent suffering, but the pigs can't; therefore, the 'day or two' might possibly, with a negligent man, extend to a month. The next question, as to the price of trout, is easily answered—yearlings, \$10 to \$12; two-year olds, \$20 to \$25 per 100, larger fish in proportion, and fry according to season. The cheapest way, if you have the conveniences, is to buy spawn. This can be safely shipped in cold weather anywhere, and hatched without difficulty. As to the width of 'pickets,' it depends on the size of the fish. For fry he wants wire-cloth of ten wires to the inch for the first two months, which can gradually be increased in size as the fish grow. Trout will run down stream or up stream, or anywhere else that they can get. In my ponds, which are fifty feet long by ten wide, and from three to five deep, with a deep pool in the middle, they are often all over it; but on the approach of any person they gather

in the deepest water. I often see them lying near the outlet screen, and know of several cases where they went through a broken slat. I use telegraph wire screens, as muskrats gnaw wooded ones."

—The Maine Commissioners of Fisheries have lately been distributing black bass caught in Phillips' (or Fitz) Pond in Dedham, which was attacked in 1869 by the introduction of 60 small specimens from West Winsted, Conn. Several hundred have been caught there this year. Black bass are also making their appearance in various other localities, which were also stocked in 1869, by the introduction of still smaller numbers of fish; in one case 13 fish (proportions of sexes unknown), proved sufficient to stock a large pond nine miles long.

Natural History.

TAME SNIPE.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Land and Water* writes that when visiting the Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam, in the year 1869, he saw a tame woodcock confined in a small cage, with a turf and some finely chopped meat. It looked quite healthy. He believes that the sandpipers in the Regent's Park collection have been fed in the same way. During hard frosts he has thus kept the green plover alive, removing it from the garden to the greenhouse.

We once tried the experiment of keeping English snipe alive, but met with only partial success, arising from the difficulty experienced by the birds in finding their food in the natural way. It has been accomplished successfully, however, in England. *The Field*, some years since, printed an instance, which is reproduced by the Rev. Mr. Wood in his work on natural history, published in London in 1869. In this instance, a gentleman named Upham, of Starcross, Devon, had a common snipe, which had been caught by some boys in a warren in a starving state, which afterwards became very tame and would follow Mr. Upham around a room for a worm. Her bath was a good sized pie dish, her dining-room an abandoned flower pot, and her amusement probing in a large damp sod of rushes placed fresh for her every day on a piece of brown paper. The quantity of worms consumed by this bird was enormous, nearly double her own weight in twelve hours. Mr. Upham kept a diary, noting down "Jenny's" habits and peculiarities, but her fate or length of life is not given.

Our experiments in this direction were made at Hankow in China, more than six hundred miles west of the coast, in the year 1863-4. It is a matter of surprise to all "barbarians" on their arrival in China that live game, particularly pheasants, can be bought in such large numbers, and in no portion of China, perhaps, was this peculiarity more marked than at Hankow. In the city of Wuchang, the residence of the Viceroy of the Hupeh and Honan Provinces, and a place supposed to be tabooed to foreigners, the market contained almost every variety of game bird known in China, the list of which, by-the-by, corresponds very closely to that of Great Britain. The pheasants are, of course, the same, the bird having been introduced into England from China; the quail is the same small variety, and woodcock equal in size to the English bird, largely exceeding ours in weight. The Chinese are poor shots, but exceedingly expert netters and trappers, and it was frequently a source of great amusement to follow a party of snipe catchers in their peregrinations through the low-lying wheat and bean fields. The indignation that would otherwise be felt at witnessing this mode of capturing game is repressed by the uselessness of opposition, and a knowledge of the great abundance of the birds. The mode of netting was as follows: A large and very light net, square, or nearly so, in shape, was borne lightly over the tops of the wheat by four men, one at each corner, the operation being always conducted at twilight. Behind these walked another man, carrying a long bamboo, which he waved gently in the tall grain. The birds being startled, rose to fly, when their heads became entangled in the meshes of the net, from whence they were withdrawn and placed alive in wicker baskets. These could always be bought in Wuchang, in the Spring and Fall, for about twenty-five cents, each containing a dozen snipe. Adjoining our residence was a garden fitted up in the native style, with much rock work and miniature ponds. Numbers of snipe were placed within an enclosure in the garden, where they had access to an abundance of water and some moist ground, but one after another they died, one occasionally surviving several weeks, and in one instance, several months. They showed but little wildness or inclination to fly, but appeared generally to be dazed and in a state of stupor, although the ground showed where their long bills had been at work probing the earth for worms. The other birds confined at the same time, golden and silver pheasants, mandarin ducks, etc., did very well. The quantities of English snipe in some localities in China is almost incredible. Deserted lotus ponds, where the water has been allowed to drain off and nothing remains but the soft, black mud and slimy ooze of great and dangerous depth, with a deceitful mantle of half decayed leaves, are their favorite resorts, the attraction, no doubt, being the excess of insect life and worms to be found. At the report of a gun they rise from the ponds in myriads. In the Fall of the year snipe are sometimes found on very high ground; every spot available for agricultural purposes being terraced, sometimes to the very summit of the hills, where irrigation is practicable, the snipe seeking the little detached wheat and bean fields, where the rich black loamy soil

furnishes them with food. They are also abundant in the Spring of the year on the marshes and meadows, where the grass affords good cover and capital walking. Among the birds always to be seen exposed for sale alive in Chinese markets are different varieties of the heron or crane families. These invariably have the lids of their eyes sewed together, the object being to prevent their pecking out the eyes of the passers by.

DROPSY EXTRAORDINARY.—An extraordinary event occurred the other day to a dweller in the Rue Andrae, in Paris. For the last fourteen years a woman living in that street has been believed to be a sufferer from dropsy. She has had all the symptoms of that disease, besides the extraordinary swelling or inflation of the body. A few weeks since she went to Burgundy to make a visit, and while there she felt indisposed. At the end of a few days she experienced the pangs of child birth and gave birth to a dead child. The child was of ordinary size, but its teeth and nails were full grown. The body has been sent to the Academy of Sciences. This birth, after a fourteen years' period of gestation, is unparalleled in France. In 1832 a lady died at Pas de Calais, who believed herself to be affected with dropsy for seven years. An inquest was held, and the body of a child, completely ossified, was discovered.—*Exchange*.

A FLYING SNAKE.—Yesterday we were met by a friend, who inquired, in an excited manner, if we had ever seen a snake that had wings, and "flew through the air with the greatest of ease?" From his statements we learn that while two boys, named Remington and Jenkins, the former from this city, and the latter a Platte Countian, were hunting in the woods, a serpent was seen approaching them, about four feet above the earth. Jenkins took off his hat, and throwing it over the snake, succeeded in capturing it. It is over one foot long, spotted, and has wings about the size of a man's head. The boys have the serpent preserved in alcohol.—*Leavenworth Times*.

THE BOSTON AQUARIUM.

DANVERSPOET, Mass., September 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In company with a friend I recently paid a visit to the Aquarial Gardens, 13 West street, Boston. These gardens are owned and carried on by Wm. E. Baker, of the firm of Grover & Baker, sewing machine manufacturers. Collected in the fresh water tanks were a variety of fish, among which we noticed bream, dace, suckers, shiners, pickerel, catfish, lake trout, eels, sticklebacks, goldfish, etc. Each of these tanks were appropriately marked by neatly printed cards bearing the scientific and common names, with notes upon the objects contained in them. There were several large tanks, one of which contained a family of frogs, another a lot of tortoise, embracing the speckled, painted, sculptured, and snapping varieties; two large wooden tanks contained seven seals from the coast of Maine; another contained an alligator seven feet in length, while another contained one four feet long. Besides these there were several tanks containing fresh water crawfish or lobsters, English lizards, American water newts, a leatherback turtle from Nebraska, and a small sea turtle. In another room were arranged a number of salt water tanks, most of which have not been filled yet. A few contained several varieties of British anemones, which exhibited a variety of colors; another was filled with American anemones, mollusks, etc., while still another had a couple of sea-horses from the coast of France, which were very curious. I believe it is the intention of Mr. Baker to charge an admission fee and give the proceeds to the poor as soon as he gets it well arranged. As it is it is well worth a visit, and one may spend an hour advantageously in looking over and studying the specimens which he has brought together. Yours, A. F. GRAY.

CONFIDENCES OF WOODCOCK.

MURKIRK FURNACE, Md., Sept. 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A few weeks ago I noticed an article in your paper on the courage of birds. I am informed by Mr. George W. Mitchell, Jr., (a farmer of this county, and reliable) that some years ago he found a woodcock's nest and made up his mind to watch the nest and see if he could see the young when hatched. He used to visit the nest every day, but the old bird would not leave it after he began to set, striking at him with her long bill if he attempted to touch her. One evening at dusk he left her, sitting on the nest; the next morning early she was gone, and only the broken shells were left in the nest. CHAS. E. COFFIN.

WHITE SQUIRRELS.

WETAUWEGA, Waupaca County, Wis., September 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Being a reader of your valuable paper I would inquire through its columns if any one has ever seen a white squirrel? I saw one yesterday that was killed near this place by a boy, and is now in the possession of Prof. H. T. Boreham, taxidermist, of this place. It is a male of the size of the gray or black squirrel, perfectly white, with eyes as white as two glass beads. Yours truly, GEO. W. TEAL.

[Albino squirrels are not uncommon.—Ed.]

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Allow me, in behalf of the Hannibal Shooting Club, to thank you for the fine specimen of South American teal, just received by the hand of M. M. Barker, Esq. Truly, etc., G. M. HEWITT, Vice President Hannibal Shooting Club.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1875.

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending Sept. 4th, 1875:—
One Virginia Deer, *Cariacus Virginianus*. Presented by Master D. B. R. Champan.
One white-haired Porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus*. Presented by Mr. A. P. Ransom.
One South down Ram, *Ovis aries*. Presented by Mr. L. G. Morris.
One Rhea, *Rhea Americana*.
One Red Coatimundi, *Nasua narica*. Presented by Master David Rode. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

—Old Tiger Tail, the Seminole, is endeavoring to concentrate his people upon the Big Cypress, in Florida, and induce them to more thoroughly occupy themselves with agricultural pursuits.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

GRAPE CULTURE IN TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Gainesville, Texas, under date of August 20th:—

"I mail you to-day in a small box a sample of our wild grapes. They grow on the upland in the lower cross timbers in great quantities. The raw land can be bought at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Seeing an article in your paper about California raisins has caused me to think they might be raised here."

The box containing the grapes has reached us in good condition, and the contents found to be very similar to our own wild grapes. We fear, however, that this grape, even when transplanted and treated with the greatest care would never be suitable for raisins; the skins are too thick to dry readily, and the fruit is not sufficiently delicate for this purpose. There is no reason, however, why Texas should not produce grapes as well adapted for both raisins and wine-making as any now grown in California. In fact, in some respects that State has an advantage over California, inasmuch as her Summer rains would render unnecessary the artificial irrigation, which in the latter State is advantageous, if not absolutely necessary to the young plants in the earlier stages of their growth. In fact, it is only of late years that it has been discovered that the regular Summer soaking given to the vineyards could be dispensed with, and native viniculturists in the southern counties still adhere to the old custom at the expense of the richness and wine-making properties of their grapes.

Vines appear to love a stony or sandy and sterile soil, where the requisite amount of heat is also to be found, and viniculture in Texas would probably be, as it is in California, exempt from those diseases and difficulties which are the bane of growers in Europe and other portions of our own country. There are thousands, yes tens of thousands, of acres of land in Texas admirably adapted to this business; not the rich river bottoms suitable for other agricultural purposes, but hill sides and sandy mesas, where the cactus and horned toad now hold undisputed sway. We remember seeing on the magnificent vineyard of Sunny Slope, in Los Angeles county, a corner inclosed within the rabbit proof fence, which was cut off from the former bed of a mountain stream, and on which, on the surface at least, was apparently pure sand. The vines on this spot were in the most flourishing condition, and the proprietor informed us that the grapes were of a superior quality.

Any of the varieties grown in California would probably answer equally well in Texas. In fact, the vine in the former State, and the immense business which has sprung from its introduction, can almost be called the result of accident; the padres who founded the missions brought cuttings with them from Old Spain and Mexico, and from these has sprung the common variety known as the "Mission." With the spread of viniculture as a business came also the introduction of almost every variety known to the world, the qualities of many for table, wine, or raisin making, being still in embryo; hybridization has also been attempted, and in some cases with great success. The common mission variety alluded to above, the white muscatel of Alexandria, the Zagos, and probably other varieties, would succeed for raisin-making in Texas. The first named is the hardiest and easiest to propagate. In fact, nothing can be easier than the laying out of a vineyard, and the subsequent cultivation on the California plan. The ground, after being thoroughly broken up and harrowed, deep plowing being essential, is laid off with a marker in parallel lines six feet apart each way. The cuttings, which are in lengths of two and a half to three feet, are inserted in the ground at the points of intersection with the simple aid of a crowbar, two buds being usually left exposed. The after cultivation is very much the same as that followed for corn, no stakes or trellises being used, and the vines trimmed back to one bud each year. Vines planted in this manner are expected to bear the third year, and to produce profitable crops in the fourth and fifth.

Upon the completion of the Texas and Pacific Railroad it will be very easy for our Texas friends who may desire to engage in this business to procure an ample supply of cuttings from Southern California, and we shall be happy to put them in communication with the leading vine culturists of the State. The price of cuttings of the mission vine extends only to the expense of cutting and labor involved in shipping; the choice varieties, such as the muscatels and Hamburgs, rose of Peru, and others, are worth \$10 per thousand; rooted vines can be bought in the nurseries for \$2 to \$4 per hundred at from one to three years of age, but for cultivation on a scale of any magnitude the cuttings would be preferable.

The greatest enemies to the vine culturist in California are the rabbits and gophers. The latter can be kept away to a great extent by having a patch of alfalfa in the vicinity of the vineyard, but during the long and dry Summer, when every other green thing has been devoured, the rabbits play sad havoc with a young vineyard, although the older plants, from the height of the stalk, escape.

The usual complaint against California wine is that it is too "heady." This the wine makers attribute to the soil possessing too much of what they technically term "fat," and anticipate that when it has been longer worked this quality of richness will leave it and improve the wine-making qualities of the grape. In addition to this the mission grape, of which a large proportion of the wine is made, contains so much sugar that it is necessary to add a certain proportion—say twenty gallons to the pipe—of native brandy to prevent the fermentation which would repeat-

edly ensue. This, of course, adds to the strength of the wine, and is the fruitful source of complaint from visitors to the State. The wines sold here under the name of California are generally composed principally of a mild juice imported from Europe, advantage being taken of this very quality of the true native wine to foist an adulteration on the public.

THE NELUMBUM LUTEUM.

THIS beautiful, and in northern latitudes exceedingly rare, water plant was discovered in the vicinity of Monroe, Mich., nearly twenty years ago in the waters of La Plaisance Bay, a beautiful sheet of water five miles long and one mile wide on the west extremity of Lake Erie. Its presence there, and the astonishing growth and natural increase of the plants in those high latitudes, have been a source of great interest to the botanists who have come in contact with the plant and the circumstance of its existence in those waters. Mr. Whelpley, who first called attention to the fact, was a meteorological reporter for the Smithsonian Institution at Monroe, and communicated the discovery to that institution, and received the following reply:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20th, 1875.

THOS. WHELPLEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR— * * * * The plant in question is no doubt the *Nelumbium luteum* of Willdenow. It is common in the extreme West and South. The Asiatic species, I believe, is *Nelumbium speciosum*, and is supposed to be represented on the Egyptian monuments. The plant, however, has long since disappeared from the valley of the Nile. The above are the only two species known, and constitute the *Nelumbiacæ* of Lindley. When the seeds are ripe, we should be pleased to receive a specimen, if a convenient mode of transportation can be devised—probably by mail.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. FORMAN, Assistant Secretary.

In compliance with this request Mr. Whelpley transmitted a package of seeds, which were planted in the aquatic department of the public gardens, and also by private gentlemen near Washington. The *Nelumbium speciosum* has been successfully cultivated by artificial means in tight tubs and excavated tanks, proving that the *Nelumbium luteum* can certainly be domesticated, and become one of the most interesting individuals in the great floral family, and if those found in the waters at the head of Lake Erie prove to be the hybrids, as above suggested, a hardihood of plant and facility of culture can be reached that might be attained in the unmingled class, besides the addition of fragrance from the nymphia oduta. It seems the Asiatic lotus was held in high esteem by the ancients. Not only was it thought sacred by them and an object of worship, but was considered a model for Indian architecture, the same as the bud or germ was for the Gothic, and the acanthus leaf for the Tuscan, the domes of their temples being copied from the inverted corolla of the lotus.

We notice in monuments that have been exhumed from Ninevah that the lotus flower occupies a prominent place, and always appears in connection with their altars for religious worship. It doubtless grew in the valley of Euphrates, and was held sacred by those people the same as by the Egyptians. The flower is now in full bloom in Monroe, and the bays and bayous are in many places covered with the leaves and flowers, while the air is fragrant with the rich perfume.

Judge Conger, of Michigan, read an essay a short time since touching upon this plant and the island near which it grows in such abundance.

PLANTS FOR THE HOUSE.

LADY writes to me to know what plants I would recommend, and how many for two south windows of a sitting room. She wants something of a variety in the collection, and prefers those which give good satisfaction as regards constancy of blooming, and are not very particular as to the treatment they receive.

Sixteen well grown plants are enough for two ordinary sized windows. There may be five or six hanging plants, if desired, and no plants are more ornamental than our best drooping plants are when grown with care.

I would recommend four flowering geraniums. For scarlet, I would take Hector, which is large of flower, has immense trusses, and a very profuse bloomer. For rose, Master Christine, a very beautiful plant every way. For salmon, Fritz, or Mrs. Austin, both desirable. For white, the White Princess, or Madame Vancher.

For roses, I know of none more desirable than Hermosa, bright rose, double and very fragrant, and a profuse bloomer; Agrippina, small, blooming in clusters of very rich dark crimson, and Safrano, pale sulphur yellow, large, full and delightfully fragrant. The Marshal Neil and Bon Silene roses are beautiful, but more difficult to grow satisfactorily than the other three mentioned. I have never had any success with Marshal Neil.

You will want two carnation, and among a large number of splendid kinds I know of none better than La Purite, bright, clear rose, and Peerless, pure white, both profuse bloomers and very fragrant. Of course the collection should include a calla and oleander, and an abutilon, and it ought to have a couple of bouvardias, say Davisonii, pure white, and Hogarth, rosy scarlet. Then you want a heliotrope for fragrance, and a rose geranium. This gives you sixteen plants. But if you want some ornamental leaved plants omit a rose, or the salmon geranium and put in a coleus, than which none are better than Setting Sun, bright crimson edged with yellow, and a plant of the abutilon Thompsonii. This is one of the most striking and effective variegated plants. The leaves have two shades of green and two of yellow, and the colors do not blend into each other, but are clearly defined like mosaic work.

For hanging plants take Moneywork, Saxifraga, Kenilworth ivy and Wandering Jew. These grow readily and are all fine and effective plants. And you want an English ivy, too, to clamber up between the windows, and a double Chinese primrose. With this collection you ought to have

flowers all Winter. They are all easily grown in any good rich soil with an admixture of sand to keep it light and porous.

There are scores of other plants nearly as described, but these are kinds which flourish best under the treatment of an inexperienced person, and I am quite sure they will give good satisfaction.—[E. E. Reaford in *Western Rural*.]

CURE FOR RING BONE.—A correspondent of the *Western Rural* gives this cure for ring bone:—"Pulverized cantharides, oil of origanum, oil of amber, oil cedar, Barbadoes tar, British oil, each two ounces; oil of wormwood, one ounce; spirits of turpentine, four ounces; common potash, one-half ounce; nitric acid, six ounces; oil of vitriol, four ounces; lard, three ounces. Melt the lard and slowly add the acids; stir well and add the other ingredients, stirring until cold. Clip off the hair and apply by rubbing and heating into the parts affected. In about three days, or when the part is done running, wash off with suds made with white castile soap and apply again. In old cases it takes three or four weeks, and in recent cases two or three applications have cured."

The Kennel.

A VISIT TO NEWTON.—We have just returned from a flying visit to Newton, N. J., where we were introduced to the kennel of Mr. Theo. Morford. Mr. M., it is well known, makes it a specialty to breed orange and white setters with black points, and now he can show four or five brace of magnificent dogs of those colors, and we assure our shooting friends that it would be worth a visit to Newton to see their performance, and the easy and great control he has over them. And then at Newton can also be found the breeding kennel of Mr. A. C. Waddell, who now has quite a display of thoroughbred setters and pointers and their whelps, among which is Fanny, a full-sized liver-colored pointer bitch, which has recently been served by the famous black pointer Phil. The pedigree of Phil is well known, but having no better pedigree than said bitch Fanny, she being by Dandy out of Moll; Moll out of Nell by Shot. Shot was imported by Dr. Alsop, of Middletown, Conn. Dandy is the property of Mr. James Wabberton, and Moll is owned by Mr. Krechus, both of New Britain, Conn. Fanny is certainly a magnificent specimen of a high-bred pointer bitch, and from her and old Phil something altogether extra may be expected.

A FINE RETRIEVER.—The *Halifax Herald* says that a pointer dog the other day drove a handsome peacock into the water of the Northwest Arm. Several boats went to its rescue, but not in time to save it. The dog witnessed the scene from the shore, not venturing into the water, and when the boats headed for the land it sagaciously turned tail and fled, and was soon no more. The bird was the property of a gentleman residing at the Arm, and was a valuable one.

MORE POISONING.—A letter to John Avery, Esq., President of the Blooming Grove Park Association, from the Superintendent at the Park, dated Aug. 31, says:—

"Four of our dogs, yours, one of mine, the black setter Fanny, and the hound Storm, died the other night. I suspect they were poisoned by some of our pseudo friends. When you come up try and bring dogs with you."

[We have been pained to record the death by poison of a score of most valuable dogs within the single month just past, and the villiany is not confined to one locality, but extends from Maine to Kansas. There is no doubt but that the miscreants above alluded to, could be indicted and punished severely for malicious mischief, in any State of the Union, and the sooner the law is enforced the better! There are precedents enough on the court records to guarantee this.—Ed.]

ON BREEDING HOUNDS.—In breeding hounds we have to be fully as particular as we are in breeding pointers and setters. Before choosing our dogs and bitches, their characters ought to be fully developed, and it will take at least two seasons for us to be thoroughly acquainted with them, and if three all the better. The sire should be a hard worker, a quick hunter, and a good drawer. By quick we do not mean fast; a quick hound turns with the scent, a fast one overruns it. The bitches must have width in their loins and length in their flanks. Never breed from an old bitch, although you can put a young bitch to an old dog, with expectation of a fine litter. In shape, hounds should have a wide head, wide chests and wide ribs, hams long, short from hocks to feet, thighs muscular, feet round, forelegs short and straight, shoulders well set back, the neck long and clean, although we prefer the neck a little throaty. The earlier in the year the pups are born the better. A diary should always be kept, and after every day's sport the performances of the different hounds who have distinguished themselves noted down in it, as well as remarks of wind and weather, etc., and it will prove hereafter when choosing your sires from your two or three seasons' hounds an invaluable record, by help of which you can at once choose exactly what hound you wish to mate, for you must mate mental qualifications, as well as a symmetrical form—i. e., what qualities your bitch may be deficient in, should be in preponderance in the sire. If your diary is kept alphabetically, very little trouble will be experienced in running back two or three years to see the performances of different hounds in the field. When your brood bitches are heavy, they should no longer be left in the kennel, but have a place appropriated to themselves, with an inclosed place to run in, the larger the better. If they can be left loose, only shutting them up at night, it will be a great benefit to both mother and pups. Four are sufficient to leave with the mother; the longest and heaviest. When the puppies are a few days old, cut off dewclaws and a bit of the tail with a pair of sharp scissors.—*Canadian Sportsman*.

DISTEMPER IN DOGS.—There are various remedies for distemper, and the malady assumes somewhat different forms, if allowed to run its course. It usually makes its appearance about the seventh or eighth month of puppyhood, and it is half the battle to attack it in its incipient stage. The disease commonly assumes the form of continued fever, like influenza; and, not unfrequently nervous fits constitute the premonitory symptoms. These are often mistaken for rabies, and many a valuable dog, under their attacks, has been unnecessarily destroyed. Some years ago I gave a terrier puppy to a Highland gamekeeper, and on afterward inquiring how it was getting on he answered, "It was rinnin' roun' aboot an' wadna tak' its meat, an' I knockit its head against the wa'." There is a striking resemblance in the symptoms of distemper to those of general fever in the human species. In both we have great prostration of strength, with loss of appetite, heat, and thirst, difficulty of breathing, a discharge from the nose and eyes, great depression of spirits, etc. The animal must be kept warm, and a pill administered, consisting of one grain of tartar emetic and one grain of calomel. This will produce vomiting and purging, and lower the pulse. When the action of the medicine has ceased, if the dog be small and manageable, bathe him in a tub of warm water for ten minutes, rub him dry, and dress his coat; pour down his throat half a tumbler of warm rice water or thin oatmeal gruel, containing from six to eight grains of saltpetre, and give him a warm bed for the night. Next morning he will probably show an inclination to feed. Put within his reach a plate of thin gruel and buttermilk mixed, or rice water, and at night administer a small dose of castor oil. He will probably require no more medicine. Feed him for a few days on broth made with bones and vegetables, to which may be added a handful of oatmeal or barley dust, and give him a bone to pick. Keep cold water always within his reach. A puppy pampered with butchers' meat is almost sure to succumb to distemper under any treatment. If kept lean he will probably only refuse his food for a day or two and shake off the disease without requiring any medicine beyond a slight dose of castor-oil, or a bolus of sulphur and butter.—*Fancier's Gazette.*

KENNEL NOTES FROM GERMANY.

MUNICH, Germany, August 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

There is no part of your paper that I read with greater interest than the articles under the head of The Kennel, and have thought perhaps it would interest some of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM to know what is expected of a dog here. The most important things are, of course, that he point partridges well and does not spring after hares. After he does these two things well, he is taught to stand ducks and range in the high grass. He must, in fact, be good with everything—snipe, roc and large birds. The setter is preferred here, as he goes better in water. It seems to me that these are the kind of dogs needed in America, being strong, quick, and having excellent noses. There is an English friend of mine here who has been in America, and says he thinks they are better adapted to our shooting than English dogs.

Now, one word for the little dachshund. These small dogs are of great service in what are called "Treib-jagd." They are sent into the centre of the circle formed by the jager and drive out all the game. They look like a dwarfed fox hound, with bow legs, and weigh from twelve to twenty-four pounds. Enclosed please find a photograph of my setter. He is black, with the exception of a few white hairs on breast; height, 22 inches; from shoulder to tail, 26 inches; nose to point of skull, 9½ inches; tail to end of bone, 14½ inches; chest, 29 inches in longest; feathering 6½ inches. I bought him from Prince Karl's Stall Master here. I should like to know what you think of him. His name is Hector. The photograph was taken without any brushing or preparation at all. I shall come to America next Summer, and then I hope you can see him in the field. I shall try and write you an account of the hare shooting, which is about the best sport here.

Hoping that you may find a part of this letter interesting enough to publish, I remain yours sincerely,

W. S. MACY.

FANCY PRICES FOR DOGS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Will you allow me to say a word or two on dog matters. The article which you copy from the Philadelphia Press is apt to produce a wrong impression about the prices of dogs in England. By the rules of the dog shows every exhibitor is obliged to put a price on his dog. The fixing of the enormous prices mentioned in the Press, is but another way of saying, "not for sale." When the dogs on exhibition are offered genuinely for sale, the price named is generally a moderate one. Very well bred and well broken dogs can be bought all over England and Ireland for about \$50 each. \$100 is a high price, and one seldom asked, except for a noted dog, or for one from some very distinguished kennel, like Llewellyn's or Shorthouse's. There is to be seen at almost all the shows in England a Doctor Stone. He "totes" round some handsome red Irish setters, and he takes many Bench Show prizes. He is a twin to our razor strop man. They call him "Blarney Stone." If I remember aright his best dog is priced £20,000. I have no doubt I could buy his whole stock for £100. Some celebrated dogs are sold as high as an hundred and fifty pounds; but such prices are paid chiefly by breeders of both kinds, i. e., by those who breed for their own use, and breeders of dogs for sale exclusively; for, as will be seen at once, a dealer who comes into possession of a noted field trial or other winner, can make sale of such dog's stock at considerably more than the average prices. But of this your readers may rest assured, that nobody, unless some one with more money than brains, ever pays any such prices as are mentioned in the Philadelphia Press article.

A YANKEE WHO BOUGHT DOGS IN ENGLAND.

BELLE FORTE, Nottoway County, Va., September 4th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of 26th of September the account given by a London correspondent of a Philadelphia paper of the marvelous prices stated to be given for dogs at a recent show is calculated to mislead the general public. In some instances the correspondent says they were labeled so and so, mentioning incredible sums of money; in another instance he states they brought £1,000. I assure you this is all a delusion. As I heard a gentleman say in reading your journal last night, "What! a dog worth \$5,000?" I took the liberty of explaining the matter to him in this wise: It has long been the custom at dog shows in England to label the animals with prohibitory prices, and the uninitiated might fancy that these sums of money actually change hands. The facts are simply as follows: For so many thousands sterling read, "Not to be sold." I believe the largest sum that ever was paid for a pointer, setter, or any dog used by the sportsman was something between £300 and £400. Some of the largest sized dogs, such as the wolf hound and those from the Pyrenees, occasionally bring fancy prices, but never do they reach the thousands. For gambling dogs, such as the grayhound, I am credibly informed that Lord Lurgan was offered £5,000 for Master McGrath. Why was this? Because this unequalled animal had won in stakes alone somewhere between £7,600 and £8,000, to say nothing of immense sums of money in bets. Faithfully,

JNO. M. TAYLOR.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gairdneri*. Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*. Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, *Micropterus nigricans*. Striped Bass, *Morone lineatus*. Sea Trout, *Salmo immaculatus*. Bluefish, *temnodon solitarius*. Weakfish.

Trouting is permitted in Maine until October 1, and in Canada until September 15th. Salmon fishing with fly is permitted in New Brunswick until September 15th. Land-locked salmon and salmon trout in season till September 15th.

Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.

FISH IN MARKET.—We have to report this week a more plentiful supply of fish, the recent westerly winds having driven them on the coast in larger numbers than at any time during the past thirty days. Spanish mackerel are more abundant and now sell for 40 cents per pound. Of fresh mackerel there are none in market. Sheepshead are worth 25 cents per pound; eels, 18 cents; bass, (striped) 25 cents; bluefish, taken all along the coast, from New Jersey to Massachusetts, are worth 8 cents per pound; blackfish, 15; pompano, \$1 per pound; sea bass, 18 to 20 cents. Refrigerated salmon bring 50 cents; halibut, 18 to 20 cents; green turtle, 15 cents; frog's legs, 50 cents per pound; soft crabs, \$1.50 per dozen; scollops, \$1.50 per gallon.

BAIT.—Shrimp are selling for \$1 per quart; shedder crabs, \$1.50 per dozen; sand worms, \$1 per 100; soft clams, 40 cents per 100.

THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.—Notwithstanding the presence of fish in great numbers, both inside and outside the bay, we hear of but few catches of consequence being made. On two or three days of the past week the waters outside Fire Island Inlet have apparently been alive with bluefish, but neither the seductive squid or the odoriferous chum of mossbunker have been of the slightest avail in alluring them to the hook. In other words they wouldn't bite. In the eastern part of the bay some few weakfish have been caught, but the only catches in the neighborhood of the inlet were, we regret to say, taken by a small party of gentlemen who hitherto have enjoyed reputations as fishermen, from one of the pound nets in the channel. It was rather singular that fish should bite when confined within a net, but in this instance both young bluefish and weakfish took bait readily. We have no fears, however, that this aquarium fishing will become popular, and our sympathies in the present instance are divided between the deluded fishermen and the impoverished pound owner.

SQUETEAGUE.—Any of our Massachusetts friends who wish to try squeteague (weakfish) fishing are recommended to visit Wareham, Mass. Stop at the Kendrick House, P. S. Hackett, proprietor, to whom they should previously write in order to have a boat and boatman engaged to take them down the river into Buzzard's Bay to the fishing grounds. A party who are fortunate in securing the services of that renowned and jovial colored gentleman, Dempsey (Hill), who carries parties from the Kendrick House, and his fast and well found yacht, "Dempsey's Dream," will be sure of a pleasant time, even if they experience "fisherman's luck." Dempsey is *au fait* in everything pertaining to capturing fishes in those waters.

—There seems to be no doubt that the bass fishing at the Twin Lakes, that lie on the State boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut is very fine at this time. Mr. Cooper, whose advertisement of a private boarding house has stood in our columns all Summer, assures us that there are plenty of bass to be had there this month and next, and that they are frequently taken weighing three and four pounds. The Twin Lakes are very beautiful sheets of water, and accessible in four or five hours from New York. It is one of the pleasantest resorts we know of. Our readers who want a day's fishing will do well to take a run up there via the Harlem Railroad to Millerton, and thence via Connecticut Western Railroad.

—Dr. John P. Ordway, President of the Massachusetts Angler's Association, and Elnathan Delano, another prominent and active member, left Boston on Saturday last for a month's sojourn in search of rest and recreation among the Rangely Lakes in Maine. The Doctor has not yet recovered from the effects of the injuries received, occasioned by participating(?) in a railroad accident last Winter. This leaving all care behind is by order of his physician.

—Gen. Henry W. Fuller, of Boston, and brother-in-law of his excellency Governor Gaston, caught in the Adirondacks, last month, the largest speckled trout (salmon fontinalis) that has been landed there for at least a dozen years. It weighed 7 pounds 1 ounce, and was taken with a six-ounce Thomas Tout rod. Nearly three-quarters of an hour were occupied in securing the prize.—[*Saturday Evening Gazette.*]

THE FISHERIES.—The number of fishing arrivals at this port for the week ending September 2, was 63—23 from Georges, 10 from the banks, 30 from off shore mackereling and 1 from the Bay. Amount of Georges cod brought in is 300,000 pounds; halibut, 11,500; Bank cod, 850,000. Mackerel still continue very scarce, the 30 arrivals only bringing in of an aggregate 2,000 barrels.—[*Cape Ann Advertiser, Sept. 4.*]

—Two gigantic codfish were captured by a party at the Isles of Shoals the other day, weighing 60 and 36 pounds, respectively, and measuring five and three and a half feet in length.

—A dead whale was towed into Green Cove, N. S., recently. It would yield about 40 bbls oil, worth \$200. It had a chain of 12 or 15 fathoms attached to its tail.

MAINE.—Bangor, Aug. 30.—A salmon was taken from a weir on the lower end of Verona Island on the 23d inst. This is unusually late, and probably the last of the Penobscot salmon for this season. It was in fine condition and flavor.

ROAMER.

NEW YORK.—Syracuse, Aug. 28.—Yesterday afternoon in about three hours, in Oneida River, near Brewerton, and about four miles below Oneida Lake, I took seventeen black bass (and a lot of cheap stuff) on a trout fly rod, using my trout leader and cast of small trout flies. That was an experiment, but eminently satisfactory. I found I could "set" the hook every time and the fish couldn't get away. Four times I took a pair of black bass, and once I took two black bass and two rock bass—twelve fish at five hauls—and got them all in. I had on four flies, and took all there was room for, for once.

A. J. N.

NEW JERSEY.—Carman House, Forked River, Sept. 7.—The fishing during the last week has been poor, weakfish being very scarce and small. Some few sea bass and kingfish are taken daily at the inlet, and this constitutes the sport. To-day the bluefish have again struck in from outside and several boats have made fine catches with the squid, averaging 30 or 40 each. Capt. F. Mathews and Mr. J. L. Frame, of New York, caught 39 to-day, and report the fish plentiful, running from 2 to 5 pounds each. How long this will last we cannot tell—probably not many days. Striped bass are coming along slowly, some fine ones being taken at Meadow Bank opposite here, but they are not plentiful enough yet to warrant much encouragement.

II.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

RALSTON, Lyecoming county, Pa., August 17th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The streams had been swollen for a week past, giving the trout a chance (which ought to be secured to them by law after August 1st) to escape the temptations put in their way, and to run up to their spawning grounds. After a good breakfast at the Ralston House, Squire Myer (he is Justice of Peace, and a good landlord, too,) proposed a day on Roaring Branch to close the season. Soon, seated in a wagon, we were bowling along over a good road for the Branch. The Lyecoming was bank full and discolored, but when we reached the mouth of the Winslow, a side stream, I thought that its clear waters might have tempted some nice fish; so after arranging to meet the wagon a mile above, I started up the stream. I soon found I was right. The stream was small and very clear, requiring careful fishing with long casts. When I reached the wagon I had some nice fish—enough to make us hopeful of a large basket. The road up the Branch is not Macadamized, but it climbs the mountain through a beautiful gorge made by the stream, and occasional openings through the forest reveal beautiful scenery, with the Branch glittering like a thread of silver beneath us. After following this course for four miles we came to a clearing, where we left the wagon, and taking our rods the Squire and I started down the mountain for Roaring Branch. We struck it at the forks, and there took lunch, after which the Squire took one branch and I the other. A few hundred rods' walk brought me to a splash dam up the left branch, and after a few successful casts was rewarded by an eight and a ten-inch fish. I began to think that I had reached Mecca and the reward of the faithful fisherman, but a shower above discolored the stream, and my fun was spoiled; not, however, before I had secured a good addition to my morning's take. I met the Squire at the junction, as agreed upon, and he, too, had found another splash dam on his branch, and his experience had been good, although I blush to say that he was *bait* fishing. We fished down the main stream—the roughest stream bed you ever encountered—and some two miles down met "Shorty," our wagoner, who had put up the team at a house below and borrowed a "rig" from a boy, with a few worms, with which he had caught a respectable string, as he came in search of us. Our united take was not unworthy of the talent employed, and we reached home in time for a late supper of trout and other dainties. I look back upon the past season, as I hope all good fishermen do, with pleasure. I have taken all the fish I desired, and have never once disgraced my hand or rod by a bait of any description.

J. B. C.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sept. 9.	6 2	2 48	2 2
Sept. 10.	7 5	3 56	3 5
Sept. 11.	8 8	4 52	4 8
Sept. 12.	9 5	5 50	5 5
Sept. 13.	9 53	6 42	5 53
Sept. 14.	10 43	7 27	6 43
Sept. 15.	10 23	8 6	7 23

NEW ROCHELLE REGATTA.—The second annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club was sailed on Saturday last, resulting in one of the finest small yacht events of the season. By noon the following large fleet had reported to the committee, and were classed in five divisions:—

FIRST CLASS—JIB AND MAINSAIL.

Name.	Owner.	Length.
Elcamer.....	N. Edgar.....	26 06
Susie S.....	Ira Smith.....	27 04
Chemman.....	F. W. Meeker.....	25 01
W. T. Davids.....	T. Kissam.....	27 07
Journeymen.....	R. McWhinney.....	28 08

SECOND CLASS—JIB MAINSAIL.

Sarah H.....	W. S. Hains.....	21 00
Mary Emma.....	Iselin Bros.....	23 11
Emily P.....	James Sweeney.....	21 08
Pidgeon.....	F. Pidgeon.....	20 13
Sophia Emma.....	J. Varian.....	21 10

THIRD CLASS—CAT BOATS.

Fron Fron.....	Thorn Brothers.....	23 09
Kamehameha.....	Capt. Van Cott.....	24 10
Favorita.....	G. W. Byron.....	20 02
Lurline.....	George J. Bradish.....	24 00

FOURTH CLASS—CAT BOATS.

Four Brothers.....	E. Spahee.....	18 06
Byron.....	Capt. Baker.....	17 10
Only Daughter.....	Commodore Farley.....	16 06
Gertrude.....	Capt. L. W. Gulager.....	18 05
Ella.....	W. H. Johnson.....	18 04
Fidget.....	Mr. Van Wyck.....	19 10

FIFTH CLASS—UNDER 15 FEET.

Lulu.....	G. T. Penfield.....	12 06
Lavonia.....	H. Orcott.....	12 11
Shanghaum.....	J. Hickey.....	14 11
Susie.....	George Lambden.....	13 02
Ripple.....	A. Hoffman.....	14 00

The course was from the schooner yacht Meta, anchored a short distance from the pier, to the Mattinecock buoy and back for the fourth and fifth classes, a distance of twelve miles, and for the first, second, and third classes, from the

SOUTH BOSTON, Sept. 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The third championship regatta of the Dorchester Yacht Club was sailed on Saturday. The breeze was strong from the southwest, and the day was all that could be desired. The only accident was the capsizing of the Wanderer, which occurred when she was approaching the last buoy on the home stretch. At the time her chances for winning the prize were excellent. The crew clung to the bottom of the boat, and were soon after taken off by the Mabel, which towed the capsized yacht to South Boston. All the boats sailed over the usual course—about nine miles—with the exception of the fourth class, which sailed the short course—something over five miles. Below is a summary:—

FIRST-CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Corrected time.	H. M. S.
Lillie.....	Babb.....	1 25 08	
Eva.....	Bangs.....	1 26 21	

SECOND-CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.

Fannie.....	B. Dean.....	1 29 02	
Queen Mab.....	Halsall.....	1 35 44	
Niagara.....	A. Dean.....	1 41 09	
Mabel.....	Roberts.....	Not timed.	
Wanderer.....	Russ.....	Capsized	

THIRD-CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.

Water Witch.....	Gorman.....	1 35 31	
Bristol.....	Mann.....	1 36 42	

FOURTH-CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.

Rocket.....	Bass.....	1 13 19	
Tulip.....	Burgess.....	1 14 00	
Virginia.....	Plimpton.....	1 17 17	

FIRST-CLASS KEELS.

Mariquita.....	Dexter.....	1 38 17	
Sunbeam.....	Mickerson.....	1 38 39	
Lidie.....	Whorff.....	1 44 19	
Saxon.....	Clarke.....	1 53 35	

SECOND-CLASS KEELS.

Ruby.....	Preston.....	1 48 44	
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The Lillie, Mariquita, and Rocket, each having won in a previous contest, take the prize in their respective classes. In the second-class centre-boards the Fannie won, and a special race will have to be sailed by the Fannie, Mabel and Wanderer, as a boat is required to win two races before taking a prize. In the third-class centre-boards the Water Witch won, tying the Bristol, and in the second-class keels the Ruby sailed the course alone, thus tying the Macduff, and these boats will have to sail again. This race will take place at an early date, and the final regatta of the club will be held on the 20th of September.

READY ABOUT.

THE TROY REGATTA.—The rowing season may be said to have been brought to a close with the regatta of the Amateur Association at Troy. A series of well contested and interesting races were witnessed by a large congregation of spectators, although the narrowness of the course, which rendered it necessary to row the races in heats, militated somewhat against the effectiveness of the contest. On Tuesday the events were the first two heats of the four-oar race, three heats of the single scull race and a pair-oar race. In the first heat of the four-oar race three crews appeared, the Friendships, Atalantas and Mutuals. The Atalantas pulling an easy stroke of thirty-four to the minute, won the heat in 8m. 22½sec., the Mutuals second in 8m. 40½sec. Immediately after the conclusion of this heat, three other crews started, the Beaverwycks, Argonauts and Quaker Citys. The Argonauts started with the lead, but were soon passed by the Beaverwycks, who won the heat, doing the mile and a half (which was the distance in all the races) in 8m. 22½sec.; the Argonauts 6½sec., and the Quaker City crew a dozen lengths behind. In the first heat in the single-scull race, Young, of the Arlington Club, having withdrawn, Riley, of the Neptunes, Ackerman, of the Atlantics, and Randall, of the Potomacs, were left to compete for the heat. Riley was the favorite, and won in 9m. 24½sec., Ackerman second in 9m. 35sec. The second heat brought out four contestants, R. H. Orr and J. B. Maxwell, of the Sevanhaka Club, and George W. Lathrop and T. McCormack, of the Beaverwycks. McCormack got the best of the start, but was soon passed by Orr and Lathrop, the latter winning the heat in 9m. 41½sec.; Orr second. The third heat was a forgone conclusion for Courtney, of the Union Springs Club. Roach and Bainbridge pulled against him, but could never hurry the champion, and he won the heat in 9m. 34sec. The pair-oar race was won by the Argonauts, represented by Ed. Smith and J. Eldred in 9m. 39sec.; the only competitors being Gorman and Wilson, of the Beaverwyck Club.

The first event of the second day was the concluding heat of the single-scull race between James Riley, of the Neptune Boat Club, West Brighton, Staten Island, and Charles E. Courtney, of the Union Springs (N. Y.) Boat Club. Courtney won in 9m. 46sec. The event of the day was the concluding heat for four-oars, between the Beaverwycks and Atalanta crews. The latter, comprising the four college men, Rogers, Downs, Eustes and Gunster, won in 8m. 34½sec.; the Beaverwycks time being 8m. 42sec. The concluding event of the regatta was the double-scull race between the Neptune, Beaverwyck and Union Springs pairs, the latter, having the invincible Courtney as stroke, won in 8m. 50½sec.; the Neptunes time being 9m. 06sec., and the Beaverwycks 9m. 13sec.

Our thanks are due to Capt. J. K. How, Col. Lee Chamberlain and others of the Laureate Boat Club for courtesies extended to our representative and we regret that want of space prevents us from giving a more extended account of this interesting and successful regatta.

THE WATKINS REGATTA.—As we go to press this event is in progress, and there is every prospect of the regatta being a success. The two Cornell crews have been at the lake for some days. The course has been laid on the western shore of the lake and a good stand with a seating accommodation for a thousand spectators has been erected opposite the starting point. Gil Ward has also gone to Watkins to row in the professional single scull race today.

—The Schuylkill Naval Board met September 6th and perfected their arrangements for the Local Regatta of the 18th inst. The races will be in the following order:—Double sculls, single sculls, six-oared barge, four-oared gigs, pair-oared shells, and four-oared shells. The members will take the champion flags for the respective classes, besides a handsome special flag. Each winning oarsman will receive a handsome badge, which has been adopted for the "Local." It is unfortunate that the regatta could not be arranged to meet the programme of the Cricket Tournament, or perhaps it is unfortunate that the cricketers didn't accommodate the programme to the date of the regatta.

SCULLS.

TYPO RACE.—The Union and Herald Boat clubs rowed their third annual race on the Harlem River on Tuesday, September 7. The members of both clubs are compositors employed on morning dailies in this city. The crews were composed as follows: Union—J. P. Schofield, bow; D.

Kells, No. 2; J. Macbeth, No. 3; Al. A. Mohr, stroke; C. Gatter, coxswain. Herald—J. Armstrong, bow; G. Johnson, No. 2; J. Veitch, No. 3; W. Clack, stroke; J. Dutton, coxswain. Their galleys are built by Chris Thomas and John Kyle and there is not a stick among these minions of the oar. The Union crew won—Time 15m. 20s.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

S. K., Jr.—Who is the best maker of American paper shells? Please send me the address. Ans. The Union Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

ZEKE, Augusta, Ga.—Please inform me where I can find some honey bees for sale? Italy bees are preferred. Ans. Address Jasper Hazen, Woodstock, Vt.

W. H. B. Leicester.—Will you please send me the rules of the Creedmoor Rifle Association? Ans. Address Secretary National Rifle Association, No. 93 Nassau street.

Y. S., New Orleans.—Will you inform me where I can procure the best book on Trapping and the best traps? Ans. Newhouse's "Trapper's Guide." Address him, care Oneida Community, Oneida, N. Y.

E. B. S., Syracuse.—If a metal shell fits a gun, should the burnt powder cover the outside of the shell after being fired? Ans. No; but the gas formed by the combustion of the powder would probably penetrate the shell and discolor it.

F. B. F., Paris, Ont.—What is the latest edition of "Fur, Fin and Feather?" Ans. A revised edition just printed. We can send you a copy. What is the price of the Hart shell? Ans. Twenty cents each, plain; twenty-five cents nickle plated.

STYX, Baltimore.—"The Fly Fisher's Text Book," by "Theophilus South," &c., Chitly, can likely be had through Scribner & Co., or some importer of English books. Published by Henry G. Bohn, York street, Covent Garden, London, 1845.

RAIL, Philadelphia.—Can you give the laws and restrictions regulating the gunning by non-residents in the counties of Burlington and Camden, New Jersey? Ans. Apply to any officer of the West Jersey Game Protective Association. Address, B. W. Richards, Philadelphia.

G. N. A., Montreal.—Please give me your opinion on the Parker gun, manufactured by Parker & Co., of Connecticut. The gun is selling a good deal here, and for the price asked, viz., \$55, greenbacks, seems a good article. Ans. The Parker gun compares favorably with any of American manufacture.

W. L., Bridgeport.—Having heard many inquiries and some disputes in regard to the height and weight of Capt. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, would ask you to give the desired information, and much oblige many of your readers. Ans. Capt. Bogardus stands six feet in height and weighs 200 pounds.

H. B. S., Newton.—Are Colvin's boats manufactured and sold now; if so, where can I get one and at what price? Where can I get any wild rice? Please give the address. Ans. Colvin's boats can be purchased from Messrs. Eaton & Co., No. 102 Nassau street, this city. For wild rice, address Richard Valentine, Janesville, Wis.

NESTOR, Sloatsburg.—Will you kindly state in your well-informed journal how many Government fish hatching establishments there are in the Dominion of Canada, and where located? Ans. Six; on the Mirimichi and Restigouche Rivers in New Brunswick, at Newcastle, Ontario, at the Dartmouth River (Gaspe) and Tadoussac, Quebec, and at Windsor, (now building) Nova Scotia.

D. M. Y., Morristown, Pa.—In a recent number of your valuable paper I saw a recommendation of Belmontly oil for protecting guns from the action of salt water. I cannot find it in this vicinity. Will you please inform me where to get it? Ans. From Henry C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland street.

FRANK, East Liverpool, Ohio.—Will you please give receipt for preparation to resist the attack of the festive musquito? Ans. Tar, sweet oil and pennyroyal, in proportion three each of the latter to one of the first, or try "culexifuge," to be had of druggists, or Eaton & Co., 102 Nassau street. We have printed many other recipes in this paper, but think these the best.

J. A., Salem, Mass.—Will you please inform me what you think of the W. & C. Scott gun that is sold for \$25, having the name of that firm on the lock. Are they genuine Scott guns and good shooters, and should you consider them a good gun for the money? Ans. No genuine W. & C. Scott & Sons guns can be sold for that price; an old second-hand muzzle loader might be, but we doubt it.

M. W. A., Brooklyn.—1st. During the latter part of this and the beginning of next month what sport could be relied upon in the shooting and fishing line at Alexandria Bay? 2d. What are the essentials of an outfit to one making his headquarters at the Crossman House? Ans. 1st. Wild ducks, black bass and maselongo. 2d. No outfit required; everything furnished. Take your own gun, of course.

S. O. P., Yonkers.—Will you inform me and other readers what positions were taken by the members of the Irish team in rifle shooting? In short, I would like to know whether they shot off-hand, or had also their patent contortions? Ans. No off-hand shooting is done at the long ranges. The Irish riflemen shot lying at full length in various positions.

JNO. S. R., Philadelphia.—1st. What is the cost of a four-oared shell bottom gig, medium quality? 2d. Do any of the boat or barge clubs in Philadelphia take contributing members, and if so, which one? 3d. What is the cost of a contributing membership in the different clubs? Ans. 1st. About \$300, with oars. 2d. Yes, several. 3d. From \$5 to \$15 per annum.

E. M. G., Solon, Somerset county, Me.—We are going to organize a rifle club here; where can I get by laws, etc.? Where can I get a good book on fly fishing? Ans. Have sent you by-laws, score book, etc. Write Secretary of National Rifle Association, No. 93 Nassau street for their report, for regulations regarding shooting, etc. No strictly American work on fly fishing.

S. K., Concord, N. H.—Will you please inform me how many genuine Laverack setters there are in the United States, and whether any can be purchased? Ans. Mr. C. H. Raymond, of Morris Plains, N. J., and Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada, possess the only genuine Laveracks of which we are aware. We know of none for sale, although a puppy might, in time, be purchased of the former gentleman.

HOWARD, New York.—1st. To whom shall I apply for general information about Florida? 2d. What kind of rod would best suit for fishing in the waters of the Southwest coast? Ans. 1st. See answer to "Pawpaw," in our issue of August 26th. Also address editors of Florida Agriculturist, Jacksonville, Fla. We can furnish from our files as much general information as any one, and may compile into form of a pamphlet. 2d. Get a stout trolling rod, such as are sold for striped bass, with reel to hold 100 yards braided linen line.

E. S. G., Brockport, N. Y.—Is there such a thing as a plover whistle, or anything made to imitate their call; if so, please send me one by return mail and I will remit you whatever the cost of same and trouble is. Ans. Take a round miniature tin box three quarters of an inch in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, or less, and a small hole exactly through the centre. If it does not answer fully on trial, ream out the hole a trifle. We have seen these whistles on sale at toy stores. A little practice will enable you to call any whistling bird.

DIXON.—I send you a parasite found upon the gills of a bluefish. You will see that it resembles a centipede somewhat. Are such parasites common, and what is the scientific name of this? Ans. Science has not delved very deep yet into the study of fish parasites. It has been ascertained, however, that nearly every species of fish has a parasite peculiar to itself. The scientific name of this is *Lizoneco ovalis*, Harger. These parasites are not uncommon.

same starting place to Mattinecock's buoy, thence to Throgg's Point and return to the place of departure, a distance of a little over twenty-one miles.

At 12:23 the final gun started the largest yachts, the little ones of the fifth class have received the signal five minutes earlier. The Susie S. and W. T. Davids, the latter celebrated for her many victories last year, were soon leading the fleet, and were first around the buoy, followed at short intervals by the entire fleet, the little Ripple bringing up the rear. At Throgg's Point the Susie S. was nine minutes ahead of the Davids, and had the race in hand. The Sophia parted a shroud, and afterward broke her traveler, but kept in the race. The following is the result:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eleanor.....	12 33 00	4 29 15	3 56 15	3 51 35
Susie S.....	12 33 00	4 11 31	3 38 31	3 35 51
Chamaun.....	12 33 00	4 29 40	3 56 40	3 49 30
W. F. Davids.....	12 33 00	4 22 35	3 49 35	3 47 25
Journeymen.....	12 33 00	4 28 45	3 52 45	3 52 45

SECOND CLASS.

Sarah H.....	12 33 00	4 46 45	4 13 45	4 07 55
Mary Emma.....	12 33 00	4 32 45	3 59 45	3 59 45
Emily P.....	12 33 00	4 48 00	4 15 00	4 10 30
Pidgeon.....	12 33 00	Not timed.		
Sophie Emma.....	12 33 00	4 52 47	4 19 47	4 15 37

THIRD CLASS.

Frou Frou.....	12 33 00	Not timed.		
Kamehameha.....	12 33 00	4 43 25	4 10 25	4 11 25
Favorita.....	12 33 00	Not timed.		
Lurline.....	12 33 00	4 40 24	4 07 25	4 05 35

FOURTH CLASS.

Four Brothers.....	12 33 00	3 50 40	3 17 40	3 16 10
Byron.....	12 33 00	Not timed.		
Only Daughter.....	12 33 00	Not timed.		
Gertrude.....	12 33 00	Not timed.		
Ella.....	12 33 00	4 01 05	3 33 05	3 26 29
Fidget.....	12 33 00	3 38 40	3 05 40	3 05 40

FIFTH CLASS.

Lulu.....	12 33 00	Not timed.		
Livonia.....	12 33 00	5 16 30	4 48 00	4 45 57
Shaughraun.....	12 33 00	4 45 15	4 17 15	4 17 15
Susie.....	12 33 00	4 40 55	4 12 55	4 11 04
Ripple.....	12 33 00	4 59 00	4 31 00	4 29 51

The Susie S. wins \$150, the first prize, beating the W. F. Davids 11m. 34s. The Mary Emma wins \$100, the second prize, beating the Sarah H. 8m. 10s. The Lurline wins \$75, the third prize, beating the Kamehameha 5m. 50s. The Fidget wins \$50, the fourth prize, beating the Four Brothers 10m. 36s. The Susie wins \$25, the fifth prize, beating the Shaughraun 6m. 11s.

The judges were Messrs. John Sawyer and H. D. Phelps, while Capt. J. Devoe acted as umpire. The time allowance was two minutes per foot for the first three classes, and one minute twelve seconds for the others.

MONROE, MICH., REGATTA.—A report of this regatta was shut out of our last issue. The Raisin River Navy, in whose hands had been placed the management of the affair, is composed of the Floral City, Amateur, Sho-wae-cae-mette, and Independent Scullers' Clubs, which may be considered quite a navy for a city like Monroe. The following events were contested:—

Entries.	Distance.	Crew.	M. S.	Time.
Four-oared shells.....	3 miles.....	Sho-wae-cae-mettes.....	19	42
Junior double sculls.....	1½ miles.....	White Fawn.....	9	58
Senior double sculls.....	1½ miles.....	Dolly.....	10	01
Junior single sculls.....	1½ miles.....	W. C. Walldorf.....	12	06
Senior single sculls.....	1½ miles.....	H. Durrell.....	11	06½
Lapstreak race.....	1½ miles.....	Amateur B.....	8	51½
Four-oared shells.....	3 miles.....	Sho-wae-cae-mettes.....	17	47

The last race was a spirited one, and excited the utmost interest and enthusiasm, as the clubs were pitted against each other in the late regatta at Toledo, in which the Sho-wae-cae-mette Club won the junior four-oared race, and the Undines came over to give the Monroe boys a friendly pull for the prize at this regatta, but they were not successful. The Sho-wae-cae-mettes put in their best strokes, and won the race by some seven lengths. The visitors were entertained in the evening by Monroe crews, and everything was pronounced good.

KEOKA.

REGATTA AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—The yachtsmen of Hamilton held their first regatta on the 4th inst., under the most favorable auspices of weather and attendance. In the first class race the Ida, Annie Cuthbert, Lady Stanley, Brunette, Mocking Bird and Dauntless competed. The Ida was the winner by twenty-five minutes, the Dauntless being second and the Lady Stanley third. The race for second class yachts was not sailed.

ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB.—This is one of the most flourishing clubs in Great Britain, and their regatta, held last month, for richness of prizes and number and importance of entries was not second to that of the Royal Yacht Squadron itself. The most valuable prize sailed for was the piece of plate of the value of \$1,000, presented by our countryman, Mr. J. F. Loubat, owner of the Enchantress. The course was from Spithead, round the Nab Light, thence westward around a mark boat moored off Yarmouth and back to Spithead. The following yachts entered:—

Yacht.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
Iona.....	Cutter.....	56	Mr. J. Ashbury M. P.
Cuckoo.....	Cutter.....	92	Mr. H. Hall.
Kriemhilda.....	Cutter.....	105	Count Batthyany.
Neva.....	Cutter.....	62	Mr. R. Holmes Kerr.
Onnara.....	Cutter.....	159	Mr. J. Wylie.
Fiona.....	Cutter.....	78	Mr. E. Bontcher.
Vol-au-vent.....	Cutter.....	104	Colonel Markham.
Arrow.....	Cutter.....	115	Mr. Chamberlayne.
Olga.....	Schooner.....	220	Mr. J. A. Hankey.
Egeria.....	Schooner.....	155	Mr. J. Mulholland.
Gwendolin.....	Schooner.....	192	Major Ewing.
Corinne.....	Schooner.....	162	Mr. N. Wood.
Flying Cloud.....	Schooner.....	75	Mr. F. Cox.
Latona.....	Yawl.....	163	Mr. A. B. Rowley.
Gertrude.....	Yawl.....	68	Sir A. Fairbairn.
Florida.....	Yawl.....	130	Mr. W. Jessop.
Heron.....	Yawl.....	45	Mr. W. Blackwood.

Owing to the lack of wind the race was not a first rate one. The Vol-au-vent, a new cutter, was the winner of Mr. Loubat's gift, arriving some hours before the other competitors. The Corinne took the second, and the Gertrude the third prize, the distribution of prizes being on the plan of the first yacht in to determine the rig of the winner, etc. We observe that Mr. Ashbury, our old competitor for the American cup, had one of his fleet entered, but his name has not been as prominently before the yachting public this season as heretofore.

DROWNING OF A YACHT CAPTAIN.—Capt. E. Smith, sailing master of the schooner yacht Eva, of the New York Yacht Club, Mr. E. Burd Grubb, was lost overboard on Thursday, Sept. 2, at 2:30 P. M., about forty miles south of Cape Henlopen. There was a gale of wind at the time, with a heavy sea. The yacht was running before the wind, and the Captain was sitting on the rail. He lost his balance and fell overboard. The yacht was immediately hove to and a boat lowered, but in the darkness and heavy sea it was impossible to save him.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
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FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS,
AND THE INDOOR RECREATION OF MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST
IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, September 9th.—Racing at Lexington, Ky., Prospect Park. Trotting at Syracuse, N. Y., Dubuque, Ia., Sycamore, Ill., Gardiner, Me., Milwaukee, Wis., Northampton, Mass. Dog Show at Manchester, N. H. Regatta at Watkins, Seneca Lake, N. Y. Shooting for FOREST AND STREAM Badge at Conlin's, 930 Broadway. Base ball—Philadelphia vs. Boston, at Philadelphia; Alaska vs. Chatham, at Melrose, N. Y.

FRIDAY, September 10th.—Racing at Lexington, Ky., Prospect Park. Trotting at Syracuse, N. Y., Dubuque, Iowa; Sycamore, Ill.; Gardiner, Me.; Northampton, Mass. Dog Show at Manchester, N. H. Regatta of Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y. Base ball—Tournament at Elmira, N. Y.; Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia; Doerr vs. Active, of Reading, at Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, September 11th.—Racing at Lexington, Ky.; Prospect Park. Trotting at Macomb, Ill.; Deerfoot Park, N. Y. Base ball—Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia; Riverton vs. Germantown, at Germantown; Hoboken vs. Chatham, at Hoboken; Star vs. Wilkesbarre, at Irvington, N. J.

MONDAY, September 13th.—Trotting at Deerfoot Park, L. I. Cricket—International Tournament commences at Philadelphia, Philadelphia vs. Canada, at Philadelphia; Canadian Team vs. St. Georges Club, at Hoboken. Base ball—Star vs. Chelsea, at Irvington.

TUESDAY, September 14th.—Trotting—Stallion race at Mystic Park, Boston; Kingston, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dixon, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Nashua, Ia. Regatta of Genesee Yacht Club, Charlotte, N. Y. Cricket—Philadelphia vs. Canada, at Philadelphia. Base ball—Doerr vs. Shibe, at Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, September 15th.—Trotting as above. Regatta of Genesee Yacht Club, Charlotte, N. Y. Cricket—British Officers vs. Canada, at Philadelphia.

FOREST AND STREAM AT THE CENTENNIAL.

WE gave an imperfect outline two weeks ago of our arrangements to have the sports of the Land and Water fully represented and illustrated at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition next year, inviting contributions from any source whatever that might add interest to the exhibition. It gives us great pleasure now to state that we have been invited by Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution and United States Fishery Commission to incorporate our display of sportsmen's goods and implements into the grand exposition which he is preparing under the auspices or sanction of the United States Government. It has been a desire of his to combine the aesthetics of the angle and chase with those of physical elements that have a more practical relation to the world's economy, and we have no doubt that under the plan proposed, the collection will prove one of the most interesting features of the Centennial Exhibition. We shall do our level best to further and promote the efforts of Prof. Baird, and to secure such a success that no American sportsman need be ashamed of it. Next week we shall probably be able to delineate the Professor's plans in detail.

A valuable sketch of Nantucket, with some notes of the operations of the United States Fishery Commission at Wood's Hole, by "Piseco," will appear next week.

"MARSH TACKIES."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond Dispatch gives an interesting description of the swamp ponies, or "marsh tackies," as they are called, that are found in certain localities along the coast of North Carolina, and which correspond very nearly in their characteristics to their congeners of the Florida peninsula. One of these localities, described by the writer, is Shackleford Island, about twelve miles from Beaufort. It is twenty-five miles long by from a quarter to three miles wide. The growth is of stunted live oak, cedar, pine, and a variety of shrubbery. The marshes are extensive, and well supplied with marsh grass, upon which the ponies live. They have no shelter save the stunted growth and the sand hills of the island. Nature provides them with ample clothing for their hard lives, and their hair sometimes grows to the length of six or eight inches. They, however, improve rapidly when once broken and taught how to eat civilized food—a process in which they sometimes die, so hard is it to change their habits. They will not eat anything but marsh grass until they are induced to eat from starvation. They graze often in water that covers their food, and they bite it from the bottom with their heads immersed. They get water to drink by pawing the sand near the sea, and drinking the water that rises in the hollows they make with their feet. The water thus brought to the surface is fresh.

These ponies have inhabited the island from time immemorial, and are supposed to be descendants from the stock which the Spaniards brought to Florida. They are not handsomely formed like the Shetland ponies. They are a little larger than the Shetlands, and are hardy to a degree above the horses that are raised in a civil way. They are not symmetrical. Their heads are generally over large, necks small but ungraceful; their hindquarters what are styled "cat hams," and their step cow-like though very firm. Their faces are their comeliest part. Their eyes are gentle, and their features show kindness and docility. They become very affectionate, and have seldom any bad habits. Their worst caper is to endeavor to scrape off their load, whether it be live or not, against a house, or a fence, or a tree. Their colors are not much varied—generally bay or sorrel, though sometimes we have black and gray.

The owners of these ponies are the inhabitants of the island or of the mainland near the sea. They generally follow the sailor's or fisherman's life. They have stated periods for penning the ponies, when "the little devils" are caught, branded, altered and sold. They sell for from \$20 to \$50 each at three years old. The owners will only sell a few mares, those being kept for breeding. The pen, as it is called, is made by forming two lines of pine trees, cut and laid in lines approaching one another until a sort of throat or opening to a pen is formed. Through this opening the animals are driven by a strong force of men, and the opening is closed behind them. The very stout and skillful men employed for the occasion enter the pen, and seizing the little colts, lock their arms around their necks, and soon have them thrown to be branded. There is no lassoing, the little fellows being so small that it is not deemed necessary.

In Harper's Magazine for 1869, vol. II, there will be found an interesting description by Chas. Hallock, the editor of this paper, of the ponies that inhabit Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and whose traits are in some respects similar to those of the Southern stock. The article is illustrated.

"GLOAN" ON THE DITTMAR POWDER.

I am utterly disgusted with black powder and all its details of dirt and smoke, and therefore am anxious and willing to herald some new substitute for it. For two years I have been shooting the English Schultze powder, and am delighted with it. Its lessened recoil, freedom from smoke, absolute cleanliness and safety are enough to make any one delighted with it. But my stock of it is well nigh gone, and there is no more of it to be had in the country. A dangerous imitation of it is sold in Canada, against which sportsmen should be warned.

I was in hope that the Dittmar powder would prove a desirable equivalent, but so far I am afraid of it. The company publish assurances that "if their printed directions are followed," the powder is as safe as black powder, if proper precautions are observed, and cite the undeniable fact that black powder is dangerous if not properly used. But it seems to me that the statement is put fallaciously, and instead of dispelling increases my doubts. I fear that the danger in black powder is not the danger in Dittmar, because I fear that the Dittmar has chlorate of potash or some similar chlorate as a basis, and if so, no man can say when it is safe.

Mr. Dittmar some weeks ago promised, through the papers, to publish a chemical analysis of his powder. He has not done so as yet. He has pledged himself most solemnly, in answer to one correspondent, that there is no nitro-glycerine in it, and I am quite ready to believe that; but he should have gone a step further, and said that there is nothing of a rending, annihilative character in it.

Gunpowder and explosive agents of which the chlorates are the base have been known to chemistry for many, many years. Sugar, starch, vegetable tissue and other like bodies enter into their composition. But they have never been adopted because they are always uncontrollable. They are like gun cotton and nitro-glycerine. No care in manufacture or uniformity of preparation will insure uniformity of results. They are not of the slowly accumulative propelling nature required for guns. They are instantaneous, rending, shattering and demolishing. They ignite instantaneously and en masse, not grain by grain as black powder does. The suddenness of the discharge, the great volume and elasticity of their gases, particularly when rammed down and confined in a small space, strain the gun, if they do not burst it. Even when they are so far controlled that the strain is not at once perceptible, yet clearly a season's

shooting under such strain must make the best barrels worthless.

I have watched carefully the reports in the sporting papers. Several accidents have been stated, the cause of which seemed to me to be directly traceable to the pressure of these chemical ingredients. Many commendatory letters have been published by men who evidently had not studied the chemistry of the powder, but spoke only of its performance. I find they all unite in praising it, but all agree in saying, "it seems a little too quick;" "I think it is rather too quick for my gun."

To me this indicates the danger I have suggested, and confirms my belief of the materials employed. In the printed instructions there is this suspicious statement: "Care must be taken not to press it into too small a space, as is more elastic than the black." And again: "Don't use more than one-third of the amount in weight that you would of black powder, or it will strain the gun."

Many guns have been reported strained and some worse. Now we all know that whatever danger there may be in the use of black powder, it is not of this kind. It may be that Mr. Dittmar has discovered a process whereby he thinks he can control this sort of explosive, but if he has, he ought in candor to tell the sporting community what its character is, and just where the point of danger is in handling it. Give us the reasons for the caution, and it will be instinctively observed. If you are told you are driving a runaway horse, you understand the necessity of watching him.

The Schultze powder is made of grains of wood steeped in alkalies and acids, and finally saturated with a solution of saltpetre. It is safe under all circumstances. Mr. Dittmar proposed at one time to make the Schultze, having been, as he claims, foreman of Capt. Schultze. I trust he will not abandon the idea. He may be satisfied that if he makes it well, there will be for it an immediate and profitable demand by gentlemen who know all about it. When once used, it will never be discarded. And he may be satisfied, also, that half of his time will not be then taken up, as it is now, in writing pledges of safety, in answer to suggestions of danger.—[Gloan in Turf, Field and Farm.]

Mr. Dittmar has replied to the above letter, asserting positively that his new powder is a great improvement on, and in every way superior to, the Schultze. He gives instructions for its use, which are identical with those previously published in these columns. With regard to the composition of the powder, he declares most positively that no substance such as chlorate of potash or nitro-glycerine enters into its composition, nor will he use any picric acid combination, or any kind of fulminate. This can be ascertained by analysis. It contains all the ingredients of Schultze powder, with the addition of starch, and he argues that his powder is absolutely safer than that preparation. He says that he proposed at one time to manufacture the Schultze powder, and had a perfect right to do so; but the parties connected with him did not want an inferior article made, even if it is more profitable, and are entirely satisfied that his new product will, in time, be universally adopted. If there is any danger in using his powder not inherent in the black, he desires to know it, and will be most grateful to any gentleman who will convince him of the fact.

SHOT PISTOLS.—The editor of the Manchester Mirror and Farmer, who is an ardent sportsman, and well acquainted with the use of firearms, is urging the manufacture of a breech loading shot pistol for use against tramps, burglars, and depredators of all kinds. He very truthfully states that not one man in twenty can by daylight, when perfectly calm, hit a foot circle a hundred feet off with a common revolver once in three trials, and the men who can tumble out of bed half asleep and shoot a dodging burglar in the dark are as scarce as any kind of men we ever heard of. What is needed is a pistol that will carry a heavy charge and scatter at a distance of twenty feet over the size of a cart-wheel, like an old arquebuse—a breech loading, single barrel, of about navy size. Loaded with buckshot it would prove most serviceable.

SWIMMING EXTRAORDINARY.—A few months since when Capt. Boyton armed with an india rubber life saving suit, accomplished the feat of swimming across the English channel, the world rang with acclamations, but it has been left for a hardy Englishman, one Capt. Webb, to out do, not only Capt. Boyton, but Leander himself, clad only in the garb presented to him without cost by Nature, and without any life saving apparatus whatever. Capt. Webb has succeeded on the second attempt, in swimming from Dover to Calais. The first effort was made on the 12th of August, when after being seven hours in the water, owing to the high sea running he was obliged to give it up. The second attempt was made on the 25th when, after swimming for twenty-one hours and forty minutes, he landed safely on the pier at Calais, in perfect health, but somewhat naturally fatigued. Capt. Webb, who is in the British merchant service, may now safely claim the title of champion swimmer of the world. It seems incredible that man should possess powers of endurance sufficient to sustain him in the water for over twenty-one hours, and while the case is not paralleled with one wherein a man was forced to sustain himself without assistance at hand, it is none the less creditable to his perseverance and remarkable abilities as a swimmer.

—The Quebec Chronicle mentions the arrival in that city of two gentlemen who have traversed the entire distance from Boston by ocean, gulf and river, by the way of the Maritime Provinces and the St. Lawrence in an open boat. A schooner has been chartered by them to go to the Labrador coast, for the purpose of a shooting and fishing expedition, combined with a scientific investigation of the flora and fauna of that desolate coast.

IN A QUICKSAND—HORRIBLE SITUATION.

AN incident which recently befell one of our esteemed contributors, Mr. Frank A. Wade, of Indianapolis, involved some experiences of such a remarkable character that it is deemed worth narrating. Mr. Wade is the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad. He is about thirty years old, unmarried, good looking, genial, and popular. A short time ago, in company with a few friends, he went up to Lake Maxincuckee, a small but beautiful body of water in Marshall county, Ind., on a fishing excursion. He had noticed some magnificent water lilies in full bloom along the southern shore of the lake, and one day he concluded to gather a few. Perhaps he intended to present them to some fair lady, and perhaps not. (This is not a narrative of conjectures but of facts.) Taking a row boat he had proceeded a short distance up the lake shore when he came to a little rivulet not more than four feet wide. There had been a heavy rain the day before, and the inflated rivulet had left quite a deposit of sand and light debris along its sides, partially concealing the character of the ground, and making a smooth and apparently solid surface. On the opposite side of the rivulet a little above where he stood there bloomed a huge water lily—a perfect marvel of beauty. Frank's soul went out toward it with a true inwardness. Selecting what appeared to be a good landing place on the other side of the little stream he cleared it at a leap. The moment he struck the earth he felt it giving way beneath him, and in less than a second he was up to his thighs in a soft mud. His first impulse, of course, was to get out, but he found he could not move his legs. Worse than this he found that every movement he made sunk him deeper. The situation began to look serious. By this time he was half immersed and rapidly losing control of himself. The more he struggled the faster he sank. Then the horrible truth burst on him that he was in a quicksand. The sensation was dreadful. The mud grasped him like a vise. His legs were helpless, and his feet seemed to be treading on nothing. And still he sank. Now he was above his waist and rapidly losing strength. Up to this time he had indulged the hope of extricating himself, but now he began to call for help. Again and again he called with all his strength. His cries were heard by two companions, Messrs. Elliott and Gall, about a quarter of a mile distant on the lake, and by some instinct they at once took in the situation. In a moment they were making toward him as fast as oars would carry them, but moments are years to a man in Frank's situation. By this time he was up to his armpits. The mud and sand seemed to press him from all directions. Respiration was difficult, and his breathing was growing shorter. Each breath was drawn with a distinct effort. He grasped at a little bunch of grass and held to it like a drowning man to a life-preserver. With the other hand he managed to get hold of a small piece of an old barrel stave, which lay within reach, and worked that under his arm. Both these stays soon failed him, and he continued to descend. The other boys were fast approaching, but now his arms were extended above his head, and his rescue seemed doubtful. He thought of home, of mother, sisters, and friends. He wondered what he had done to deserve such an ignominious death. He wondered if his body would ever be recovered if he sank out of sight. His senses reeled, and his head seemed to be bursting. The approaching rescuers struck a bar. In an instant they jumped out and were dragging the skiff over it. It was hard work, but soon done. The life of Frank Wade was at stake. In deeper water again they rowed toward him like athletes. The boat strikes the land. They leap out and run to Frank, bringing an oar with them. When they got to him the mud was within an inch of his mouth. His head was thrown back, and the back part of it imbedded in mud. He was pale and helpless. With all possible haste an oar was extended to him. He was too weak to grasp it firmly, but managed to get it under his arms, and thus sustained himself. Then hope revived. After a few minutes of rest he worked the oar into such position that he could seize it with both hands, and then the work of extrication began. Little by little he managed to loosen his body, though he could not move it. Then the boys would work him back and forth with the oar. Without describing this process in detail suffice to say that after about half an hour of hard work he was finally dragged out, leaving his rubber boots behind, the most exhausted and most beslimed man ever seen. Pale, weak, and sore, he submitted himself to his friends, who hastily stripped off his clothes and put on dry ones. Two or three stiff drinks of good brandy revived his strength and brought the color into his face. As soon as he was able to move he was placed in a boat and rowed to the landing, and thence led to the hotel. It was several days before his system recovered its tone, and a fortnight before the effects of his squeeze passed away. Frank is as fond as ever of water-lilies, but would rather somebody else would gather them.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.—If there is one charity more than another which excites our sympathies and is deserving of encouragement, it is that of the Floating Hospital, organized by the officers of St. John's Guild, by which sick children and their parents can have one day at least of pure air and enjoyment. The success that has attended the efforts of the Trustees, will be greatly enhanced through the benevolence of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, who have kindly tendered the gratuitous use of their magnificent steamer, the Plymouth Rock, for a select family excursion, on Tuesday, the 14th of September, to West Point, returning in the evening. Gilmore's Military Band, the Mozart Glee Club, the Madrigal Bell Chimes, &c., will furnish their usual entertainment. Tickets, costing one dollar, may be obtained from any of the Trustees, Banks, Insurance Companies and principal Hotels.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

THE CROUCH BULLSEYE BADGE WON BY A. V. CANFIELD, JR., OF THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.—The third competition for this badge took place at Creedmoor on Saturday last. Conditions, fifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; any breech loading rifle; excluding the members of the American team who shot in the International matches of 1874 and 1875; the badge to be awarded to the competitor making the largest number of bullseyes, and to be won three times before becoming the personal property of the winner. In the first two competitions the badge has been held by Mr. L. Geiger, making in each competition eighteen bullseyes in a score of 176 points. It is now held by Mr. Canfield with a total of twenty-three bullseyes in a score of 188 points, which has only been surpassed by the best scores made in the Leech cup competition at Creedmoor May 29th, 1875. Shooting opened at 11 A. M.; weather clear and hot; thermometer 90°; strong wind from southwest prevailing during the match, and requiring constant watching and changing to keep on the bullseye. The scoring was in charge of Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, of the Amateur Club. The following are the scores:—

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	5 4 4 5 0 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 5 5—62	
900.....	5 3 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 3 4 5 4—65	
1000.....	2 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 2 3—61—188	
Number of bullseyes, 23.		

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	0 3 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 0 5—59	
900.....	5 4 3 4 5 5 3 5 3 3 4 5 5—63	
1000.....	0 0 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 0 4 5 4 4—48—170	
Number of bullseyes, 20.		

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 4—68	
900.....	5 4 3 3 4 4 5 3 4 0 3 0 2 5—60	
1000.....	2 5 4 2 3 3 2 5 3 5 2 4 5 2—49—167	
Number of bullseyes, 17.		

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	3 4 5 3 5 5 3 4 3 4 4 5 4 3—58	
900.....	1 4 3 5 0 3 5 4 3 3 4 3 5 4—50	
1000.....	4 4 3 0 5 4 4 3 3 4 3 0 5 3—45—153	
Number of bullseyes, 9.		

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	5 5 2 2 2 5 4 5 5 2 5 3 4 5—59	
900.....	5 0 4 5 5 3 2 2 3 4 3 5 3 4—51	
1000.....	4 3 3 0 3 2 0 2 0 2 3 5 4 0—34—144	
Number of bullseyes, 13.		

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	0 0 4 0 2 4 3 2 4 5 3 5 4 5—46	
900.....	4 3 4 4 3 3 3 0 3 3 4 5 5 5—52	
1000.....	3 2 3 5 3 5 0 2 2 3 5 0 2 3—44—142	
Number of bullseyes, 11.		

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	3 5 4 3 5 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 5 5—63	
900.....	0 4 0 0 5 5 3 0 2 3 5 4 2 4—37	
1000.....	0 4 2 3 0 5 2 0 4 0 0 3 4 3—35—135	
Number of bullseyes, 12.		

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	3 2 5 5 4 3 3 4 5 5 3 4 5 3—61	
900.....	3 2 3 2 4 5 3 3 5 2 0 5 3—48	
1000.....	0 0 2 0 4 4 0 3 3 3 3 4 2 4—26—135	
Number of bullseyes, 11.		

Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....	0 0 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 0—39	
900.....	2 3 2 0 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 3 0 3—47	
1000.....	3 0 0 0 2 2 3 0 3 0 3 2 2—17—103	
Number of bullseyes, 5.		

The scores made in this match are to count as forming the first competition for the Amateur Club team.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN TEAM.—The last of the festivities attendant upon the reception of the American team of riflemen occurred at Delmonico's on Monday evening in the form of a banquet. Many distinguished gentlemen were present and many more would have been had not other engagements prevented. No less a personage, however, than Henry Wilson, Vice President of the Republic was on hand, and made a speech eulogistic of the team and the manly way in which they had deported themselves while abroad. Col. Gildersleeve also spoke in response to the toast of the evening "The American Rifle Team," and speeches were made by Gen. Hawley, Gen. Horace Porter and others. The dinner was in Delmonico's best style.

MATCH WITH THE VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB, OF HAMILTON, CANADA, AND THE AMATEUR CLUB.—The Executive Committee of the Amateur Club held a special meeting on September 2d to take measures toward the selection of a team for the above match, to be held at Creedmoor on Saturday, the 25th inst. It was resolved to invite the members of the Amateur Club to take part in three competitions at Creedmoor September 4th, 8th, and 11th, after which the Executive Committee will select eight members to constitute the team.

Mr. Alford submitted a letter from Mr. F. P. Fairbanks, late Secretary of the club, acknowledging the receipt of the testimonial presented to him on his retirement from the office of Secretary last Winter. The testimonial consists of a handsome bronze clock, surmounted with a female figure, and mounted on a black marble base. It bears an inscription:—"Presented to F. P. Fairbanks by the Amateur Rifle Club as a testimonial of their esteem, and for the services rendered as their first Secretary and one of its founders."

The President next read a communication from Col. G. W. Wingate, tendering the resignation of his office as member of the Executive Committee. On motion of Mr. Johnson, his resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him. Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, and was subsequently appointed by the President to take charge of the competitions previously mentioned for the selection of a team. Col. Wingate reported the receipt of the following subscriptions toward procuring a testimonial for the American team:—Gen. Hiram Duryea, \$25; Oswald Ottendorfer, \$50; Allan Campbell, \$25. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

YONKERS RIFLE CLUB.—A number of citizens of Yonkers assembled last week and formed themselves into an Association with the above title. The officers elected were:—G. L. Morse, President; Col. Matt. H. Ellis, Vice President; H. L. Garrison, Secretary; William B. Edgar, Treasurer; Douglas Smyth, Range Superintendent; Frederic Shonnard, Robert P. Getty, Hugh Hughes and M. K. Couzens, Directors. An admirable range has been found on the premises of the President, affording ranges up to 600 yards. The rules of the club are similar to those governing the National Rifle Association. Mr. L. M. Ballard, of the American team, is a member and some good shots will doubtless be developed.

THE FOREST AND STREAM badge was shot for again last evening in Conlin's gallery, 930 Broadway, but too late for the result to appear in this issue of our paper.

CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The opening meeting of this association will take place at the Presidio range near San Francisco, on the 24th and 25th insts. Gov. Pacheco will open proceedings by firing the first shot. The matches comprise a military short range match, similar in conditions to those of the National Rifle Association; the Kellogg Challenge Cup, presented by Major S. J. Kellogg, late of Co. A., Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. A match for enlisted men of the United States Army stationed at the Presidio; a military long range match at 1,000 yards; a team match, and various subscription matches, conditions of which will be determined on the day of shooting. The prizes are very valuable, the four in the team match aggregating \$850.

CAPT. BOGARDUS AS A RIFLEMAN.—A number of gentlemen assembled at Jones' Wood, on Saturday afternoon, to see Capt. Bogardus execute his remarkable feat of killing fifty pigeons in eight minutes, and to witness a match with the rifle between Messrs. T. Broadway and Bogardus. The last named has had no experience in rifle shooting and it was almost his initiation. Broadway is an old rifle hand, as well as pigeon shot, being a member of a Brooklyn club. The score for Broadway was:—12, 17, 12, 18, 14, 15, 17, 18, 18, 14, 15, 14, 15, 16, 18. Total, 233. Bogardus, 18, 12, 9, 14, 18, 18, 14, 16, 14, 5, 16, 15, 14, 16, 16. Total, 215. The highest figure that could be made was 18, and the highest possible score in the 15 shots was 270. The rifle used was a muzzle loading German rifle. Capt. Bogardus will make a rifle shot of no small calibre, if he will study up, as he has coolness, nerve and eye to make one of the best marksmen of the day. We will before long expect to hear his rifle crack at long range and his shooting equal if not surpass the scores of some of the big guns of the Amateur Rifle Club.

—During the recent encampment of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at Oakland Beach, R. I., they were challenged by a picked eight from Prescott Post, G. A. R., to shoot a friendly contest at 200 yards from the shoulder, standing; each man was allowed five shots. The Rhode Island men shot with Henry-Martini rifles, and the Seventy-first with regulation military Remington guns. The new Wimbledon target was used. Shooting commenced at 4 o'clock, the Rhode Islanders shooting first:—

SCORE OF 71ST REGT TEAM			SCORE OF RHODE ISLAND TEAM		
Name.	Score.	Tl	Name.	Score.	Tl
Lieut. O. C. Hoffman.....	3 4 4 4—19		O. Gifford.....	3 2 3 4—15	
Sergt. Serverer.....	4 3 4 5—18		C. Grey.....	3 4 0 3—14	
Sergt. White.....	3 4 3 4—17		E. E. Roper.....	3 3 4 0—13	
Capt. T. V. Smith.....	4 2 4 3—17		A. Sweet.....	4 2 3 4—13	
Lieut. J. H. Sturche.....	4 3 3 3—16		P. T. Collins.....	3 3 4 0—13	
Private Teets.....	4 3 3 3—15		G. A. Wallace.....	0 3 2 0—4	
Capt. R. S. Orsor.....	4 3 3 2—15		W. C. Crasley.....	2 0 0 3—5	
Private McDonald.....	3 4 0 4—10		E. Hagan.....	4 0 0 0—4	
Total.....	127		Total.....	86	

The 71st winning by 41 points.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual prize meeting of this organization commenced on the last of August and continued for the four following days. The number of competitors was smaller than last year. In the all-comer's match the number of entries was 198 against 266 last year, and in the affiliated association's match 199 against 262 last year. The most important events and the results were as follows:—

Match.	Distance.	Shots.	Winner.	Pnts.
All Comers' Match.....	200 and 500 yards..	5	Sergt. Lewis.....	37
Affiliated Association.....	300 and 500 yards..	5	Dr. Aikins.....	32
Battalion Match.....	200, 500, 600 yards..	5	Gov. Gen Foot Gds*.....	466
District Match.....	500 and 600 yards..	7	Capt. Anderson.....	47
Nursery Stakes.....	500 yards.....	7	Major White.....	26
Small Bore Match.....	700, 800, 900 yards..	7	G. Murison.....	54
Do 2d stage.....	1000 yards.....	7	Major Gibson.....	24

Ten men.

The weather throughout the meeting was warm, but the meeting generally was a success and but few complaints were made.

Adjutant General Townsend has issued an order announcing that the revised manual of rifle practice, prepared by Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, is adopted for the instruction of the National Guard of the State of New York.

A match was shot on August 30th at the Cedar Grove range by the members of the New York and Staten Island Amateur Rifle Club for the Donvan cup. Distances, 200, 400 and 500 yards, five shots at each range; position, standing; any rifle. Won by Mr. F. Miller. The following are the scores:—

SCORE.				
	200 Yards.	400 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
F. Miller.....	5 3 5 4 2—19	4 3 5 3 5—20	4 0 5 0 2—11	50
G. Wilson.....	4 4 4 4 5—21	2 0 5 4 3—14	4 2 4 0 4—14	49
F. Gordon.....	2 4 4 4 4—18	3 0 5 3 5—16	3 5 4 0 0—12	46
B. McCabe.....	2 0 5 4 3—14	3 0 4 3 5—15	2 0 3 4 0—9	38

—Company B, Sixty-sixth H. V. B. I., Capt. Hart, had its annual target practice at Bedford, Nova Scotia, on August 26th. The day was fine, and the shooting better than that of previous years. Range, 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards, ten shots each distance. The first prize, a medal, one silver badge and \$5, was won by Private Alex. Myers, with a score of 127 points, being 39 points more than won last year, and 19 points more than in 1873. Altogether there were twenty-four prizes presented, the last being a

leather medal. Company H of the same regiment had their meeting on the 28th of August at Bedford, Nova Scotia, eleven prizes, the first being won by Private Merson, score 129 points, eleventh prize by 70 points. Best score at 200 yards, 39 points; best score at 500 yards, 42 points.

—A Remington rifle and complete outfit is to be shot for at Halifax, N. S.

—The Rifle Range of the 7th Division N. G. S. N. was opened with very interesting ceremonies and in presence of a large attendance of spectators at Rochester, Sept. 3.

—The Sixth Division is also actively at work procuring a range.

—The 50th Baltimore 28th Brigade, 6th Division, will encamp at Sheldrake, N. Y., (Cayuga Lake) September 7 to 11, inclusive. During the encampment a team will be chosen from each company to compete for a Prize Drum, offered by the Colonel commanding. The shooting to be done under the direction of Captain Bradford Almy, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

—A rifle match was held in Oswego, Sept. 2, open to all comers and all military rifles.

—A meeting was held at Buffalo, September 4, to take measures for the establishment of a rifle range.

—The marksman's badge was competed for on Sept. 7, by the members of the 2d and 3d Brigade who have qualified in the first and second classes.

—The annual competition of the Dominion Rifle Association commenced at Ottawa on the 7th of September.

—The Chicago Rifle Club had its first practice at the South Park on Aug. 28; distances, 100 and 200 yards. After Saturday, 4th September, Tuesdays and Saturdays will be the regular practice days of the club.

—The Seventh, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments have each established a camp at Creedmoor for the use of their teams.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 4th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The score of the Holyoke Rifle Club in their eighteenth field meeting is as follows. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing, off-hand; Creedmoor third class target; seven shots, with a possible 35:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
E. C. Smith*	31	J. Mercier	25
H. White	29	R. Goodall	24
J. Chase	29	H. J. Frink	24
D. H. Smith	29	S. Chapman	23
D. Kelton	28	G. Parker	23
J. Snover	28	W. H. Heywood	23
J. Frink	27	R. McDonald	21
A. Knight	27	E. Rhodes	16
H. A. Smith	26	J. Munn	11
E. A. Whiting	25		

*Winning the badge. Respectfully, S.

AMERICAN AND IRISH RIFLEMEN AT WIMBLEDON.

DUBLIN, August 21st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have collected for the information of your readers some details of the shooting at Wimbledon, selecting only for comment those competitions in which the members of the American team took part or were especially interested. I am induced to do this by noticing in yours of July 22d and 29th reports of the proceedings there which, in common with almost all accounts of that meeting published in the daily press here, is unavoidably imperfect. The fact is that unless to one who thoroughly understands the system followed there, Wimbledon is a most confusing place, and the information obtained from competitors or bystanders is usually incorrect. Numbers of competitions proceed simultaneously at nearly one hundred separate firing points, which are spread over a distance of about a mile, and even the competitors themselves require to have their wits about them, and to give to the arrangements their full attention, in order to fulfill their several engagements.

A camp had been prepared for the members of the American team and the Irish eight, but owing to the incessant rain it was but thinly occupied. Of the Americans, Col. Gildersleeve and Major Fulton only slept in camp occasionally. The attractions of London, which can be reached in half an hour, proved too strong for the remainder. Of the Irish, Messrs. Hamilton, Fenton, Greenhill, John Rigby, William Rigby, Milner, and Doyle camped out during the whole of their stay.

On Saturday, the 17th of July, the Americans made their debut in the St. Leger—a competition with match rifles at 200 yards, any position, three prizes, 180 entries. Major Fulton, J. Rigby, and Mitchell, of the Scotch eight, tied with the full score, 35. Gildersleeve and a host of others made 24 each. The tie was shot off on Monday, and resulted in placing the three winners: Fulton first, Mitchell second, Rigby third. It will thus be seen that at their first appearance the Americans did well. On Saturday, also, Coleman made the fine score of 49 out of a possible 50 at 600 yards for the Members' Cup, value £50; Gildersleeve second, 48. This cup remained open for several days, the members choosing their time to shoot when not otherwise engaged. Coleman's score was considered safe to win, and was not tied until the following Thursday, when a Lieut. Birch, an Irishman, of very limited experience in the use of the match rifle, was fortunate enough to make ten bullseyes, and so beat it by one point.

On Monday, the 19th, some of the Americans shot in the Albert, which is the most important prize competition open to match rifles. The prizes amount to £500. In the first stage there are ten at 200 yards, fifteen each at 600 and 900 yards, making forty prizes; varying in value from £5 to £20. To these are added six prizes for the best aggregate scores at the three distances. All the winners in the first stage are entitled to shoot on a subsequent day for the prize of £100 which forms the second stage, and is given for fifteen shots at 1,000 yards. There were over 200 competitors. At 200 yards five made full score, including Hamilton, Rigby, and Greenhill. At 600 Col. Gildersleeve took second prize (£15), with 34, and Messrs. Young, Johnson, and Greenhill won prizes of £5 each. At the conclusion of this range no one stood better for the aggregate than Gildersleeve, his total so far being 38; J. Rigby and Greenhill and one or two others were 37. None of the three were fortunate, however, at the 900 yards, at which range Capt. Bruce won third prize, £15; E. Johnson fifth, \$10, and Hamilton one of £5. None of the Irish or American party secured an aggregate prize except E. Johnson, who came fourth with 98. This score is in your report attributed to Sir H. Halford, who did not win any prize, either range or aggregate. Major Fulton was also unfortunate, and so was excluded from competing at the 1,000 yards, where he would doubtless have been formidable.

The second stage was shot on Wednesday, and was won by Mr. E. Ross. Gildersleeve and Rigby commenced well, but were delayed by slow shooting of others in their squads until a heavy shower of rain came on and spoiled their chances.

On the same (Wednesday) evening the cup presented to the Americans was shot for and won by Major Fulton with a fine score, Mr. Canfield being a good second. In his last fifteen shots at 1,000 yards, Fulton scored 71 out of a possible 75, made up of twelve bullseyes, two centres, and one inner. This was the best score at 1,000 yards made during the meeting excepting that of Mr. Boyd, of the Scotch eight, who in the Elcho Shield match made also 71 at 1,000 yards, made up of thirteen bullseyes and two inners.

While this shooting for the American Cup was proceeding the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup (£100 value) was being contested at adjoining

ranges by all winners of £20 prizes or upward at previous meetings. J. Rigby scored 45, (ten shots at 1,000 yards,) for it, viz., two inners, one centre, and seven bullseyes. This was the best score for some time, but quite late in the evening Mr. Ward, a volunteer, residing in England but Irish born, made two inners and eight bullseyes, thus securing the cup by one point. I have now noticed all the competitions in which the Americans took part, with the exception of pool and carton shooting, which are always going on briskly at special targets. At the latter Mr. Ballard was very successful, securing a prize at 600 yards, (value £19,) for the second best shot by actual measurement made at that distance during the whole meeting.

Thursday, the 23d, was devoted to the International match for the Elcho Shield. Great interest was manifested in it by the American party, and a larger number of spectators attended than on any other day during the meeting. Messrs. Gildersleeve, Fulton, and Coleman gave their assistance at the telescopes, and kept diagraphs for the Irish team, who were also supported by many well-wishers, including their Captain, the Duke of Abercorn, and his adjutant, Major Fairthorough, Major Leech, Messrs. Foster, Bake, Mulliner, and others. The proceedings commenced at 800 yards, and the Irish team at once took the lead, the English being second, and the Scotch third. This was the state of affairs at end of tenth round. The English shot rapidly, and pulled up in the last five shots, but the Irish were delayed by a long stoppage to examine a disputed shot on one of the Scotch targets, and were thrown into a change of wind, in which they lost over twenty points during their concluding rounds. A pause was made for lunch, and the shooting commenced again at 3 P. M. at 900 yards. The Irish now made the running, beating the English score at the range by 23 and the Scotch by 16. One squad of the Irish, consisting of Young, Hamilton, Fenton, and Johnson, made the finest score yet recorded in any match at this range. The 1,000-yard range commenced with Ireland 10 points ahead of England, and 20 of Scotland. The sun began to shine in front, and the light became very bad, and seemed likely to get worse; nevertheless in the first three rounds Ireland had increased her lead by ten points more, when an accident befell Dr. Hamilton which nearly changed the fortunes of the day. He found it very difficult to see, and missed three out of four shots. He then fortunately changed his foresight, and immediately began to score again. A subsequent examination showed that he had bent the foresight without perceiving it, and his failure to see or score was explained. The English finished first with 1,503; the Irish were 1,487 and four shots to fire. J. Rigby, W. Rigby, and Wilson scored bullseyes, bringing the score up to 1,502, and Greenhill finished with a centre, landing his country four points ahead. In the meanwhile the Scotch were shooting splendidly, and had got one point ahead of England, but failing to do more, finished a good second with 1,503.

I have described the match minutely because it has been taken as a test match to measure the strength of the American team. I do not think, however, it is available for this purpose. The relative strength of the Irish team at Wimbledon and Dollymount can hardly be compared. Only three of the Dollymount six shot in the eight, and their scores at Wimbledon were fourth, sixth and eighth, indicating that the Wimbledon team was the strongest, if, indeed, any comparison can be made. As, however, many statements have been made on this subject, I have taken the trouble to reduce the scores for the Elcho Shield to old scoring, adopting a method which I have proved to give results if anything unfavorable to the reduced scores—i. e., it rather understates what the scores would be if made on the old target. I find that neither the average per man of the winning eight, or the average score of the best six in the winning eight, are equal to the average made by the American six at Dollymount. This is due to the good scores made there at all three distances, and so far the remark quoted by you from the *Mail* is correct, but the further statement that "at no range were the American scores equalled," is not so. An examination shows that the Irish score at Wimbledon at 900 yards was slightly better than even the famous score of the American team at Dollymount. It averages 54½ per man over the whole team, or 55, omitting scores of the additional men, Young and Greenhill, as against 54½ made by the Americans. Again, the Scotch score at 1,000 yards at Wimbledon stands yet unrivaled at that distance. It averages 51½ per man over the whole team, and 51 per man for the best six. The American score at 1,000 yards averaged 50 5-6 per man.

With one exception every member of the three eights and their Captains were in favor of the proposal that the Americans should shoot alongside them at Wimbledon, and nothing but an impediment created by the conditions under which the Elcho Shield was given prevented that arrangement being carried out. It would not, however, have been possible for Col. Gildersleeve to enter an eight, whose average strength would have been equal to the Dollymount six. We look forward to the time when not only an American eight but other national eights will join in a grand friendly tournament at Wimbledon, and if America be as well represented there as she has been this year at Dublin, it will require a very powerful effort on our part to prevent the crown of victory being carried again across the Atlantic.

The principal events at Dublin and Wimbledon open to any rifles give the following as the winning makers:—Irish-American Match, first score, Remington; Competition A, first score, Rigby; B, Rigby. C, Rigby; D, Remington; Abercorn Cup, Rigby; *Freeman's Journal* Cup, Metford; All Ireland Shield, Rigby; Wilkes' Medal, Rigby; *Illustrated Sporting News* Cup, Remington; Wimbledon Cup, Rigby; Albert, first stage, Metford and Ingram, tie; Albert, second stage, Metford; St. Leger, Remington; Members' Cup, Metford; Elcho Shield, Rigby and Ingram, tie; Dudley, Rigby; Lloyd's Cup, Rigby. I am yours, JOHN RIGBY.

POINT BLANK.

MAPLEWOOD, Mass., Sept. 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having read in your paper the recent articles on the meaning of point blank, and seeing that our friends have not presented the matter fully, and consequently are inclined to dispute, I would like to give you the whole matter in a very few words. I quote from Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, the text book used at West Point, which authority cannot be questioned: "The point blank is the point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory. Strictly speaking, the line of sight intersects the trajectory at two points; but in practice the second intersection is only considered. This distance is called the point blank distance. The natural point blank corresponds to the natural line of sight; all other point blanks are called artificial point blanks. In speaking of the point blank of a piece, the natural line of sight is supposed to be horizontal. In the British service the point blank distance is the distance at which the projectile strikes the level ground on which the carriage stands, the axle of the piece being horizontal."

Thus we see that the natural point blank is at a distance which is constant and fixed for any piece of ordnance, the charge remaining the same, and is a measure of the power of the piece. I hope this will set this matter before your readers in a manner which can be understood fully.

ENQUIRER.

POWDER MEASURE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In almost every number of your valued journal I find that some one is perplexed with the "drachm," powder measure question. Allow me to explain it. The drachm meant is the one-sixteenth of an avoirdupois ounce, and is not an arbitrary weight at all, but such as is used for all coarse articles and all metals, except gold and silver. Now one ounce avoirdupois weighs 437½ grains, and one drachm avoirdupois, being the one-sixteenth of an ounce, of course weighs 27 1-3 grains (as near as may be). I have repeatedly tested Dixon's measures, and find them very generally correct, my three drachm measure (usual load) weighing 85 grains. Every careful sportsman should test his measures and know them to be correct. To do so requires very little time and almost no

trouble. Let him take measure and powder to the nearest druggist and request the weight of each gauge in grains; then, knowing that 27 1-3 grains equal one drachm, he can at once prove the correctness of the measure.

LAMBDA SIGMA.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Moose, <i>Alces macchis</i> .	Snipe and Bay Birds.
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis</i> .	Caribou, <i>Tarandus rangifer</i> .
Hares, brown and grey.	Red Deer, <i>Caricars Virginianus</i> .
Wild Turkey, <i>Mileagris gallapavo</i> .	Squirrels, red, black and grey.
Woodcock, <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> .	Quail, <i>Ontyx Virginia</i> .
Ruffed Grouse, <i>Tetrao umbellus</i> .	Pinnated Grouse, <i>Tetrao cupida</i> .
Esquimaux Curlew, <i>Numenius borealis</i> .	Curlew, <i>Numenius arguria</i> .
Plover, <i>Charadrius</i> .	Sandpipers, <i>Tyingane</i> .
Godwit, <i>Limosa</i> .	Willetts.
Rails, <i>Rallus Virginianus</i> .	Reed or Rice Birds, <i>Dolichonyx orizivon</i> .
	Wild Duck.

GAME IN MARKET.—The display of game on the stalls is not such as to excite the appetite of the epicure or the imagination of the sportsman. A few pinnated grouse (prairie chickens) are being received from Iowa and sell for \$1 25 per pair, but there is not that abundance to be seen as is usual later in the year, when the thrifty granger having stored his harvest can give his undivided attention to netting and trapping. Ruffed grouse sell for \$1 50 per pair, but there is not a superabundance of this variety. Woodcock are still offered for sale at \$1 50 per pair. The market is but moderately supplied with bay birds, indicating a scarcity of this game in our immediate vicinity, they sell for various prices, ranging from 75 cents per dozen for the diminutive sandpiper to \$1 50 per dozen for the greater yellow legs.

SNIPE SHOOTING AT OAK ISLAND.—Oak Island is a portion of that long ridge which keeps the Atlantic from washing on the fertile shores of Long Island. It commences on the west of Fire Island Inlet and extends for miles in this direction. The following is an account of the way in which some of our hard-worked letter carriers attached to Station C enjoyed their vacation, making their headquarters under the hospitable roof of Rube Anderson, "a perfect host and genial comrade."

"We took the last train from New York to Babylon, on the South Side Railroad, and were met at the depot by Rube, who set us on the island by 8½ o'clock. The next morning we were up before daybreak, and as the house is in sight of a great many of the beds, we were not long in getting to them, and when daylight did come at last, it brought with it flock after flock of yellow legs, willet and tedars, of which we bagged plenty. We shot until the signal was raised for breakfast, which consisted of clams, both roasted and fried, soft crabs and eels, cooked to a turn, for Anderson keeps a good cook and the material is just at hand, fresh from the South Bay, where it may be had for the labor of taking. On counting up our birds that night we had 86 yellow legged snipe, besides other various kinds which we always cooked down there, while the large ones we sent up to the city. On Monday three more friends came down, and after three day's shooting, took away over 200 snipe. When the ducks come Anderson's place will be about the centre of the feeding ground, and I will predict success for any one shooting in that neighborhood.

SILAS.

—Wild ducks have made their appearance on the eastern end of Long Island, and in two weeks there will be fun among the broadbills and their cousins.

—Rev. James Beecher, youngest brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has purchased 600 acres of land on the Beaverkill, Sullivan County, N. Y., and erected a log shanty on the margin of Homer Lake, where he is residing with his family. The nearest settlement is three miles away. There is good hunting and fishing all around him, and he intends to enjoy these and act in the capacity of a backwoods missionary at the same time.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wood's Hole, Sept. 6.—Duck shooting will soon be prime in Buzzard's Bay. Saw a large flock of broadbills and some green head plover to-day. In about two weeks let the sportsmen come. Will notify you in time. Take New Bedford steamers direct from pier 39, New York, reaching here early in the morning. You can leave New York on Saturday at 5 P. M., take the return steamer on Monday at 5 P. M., and be back in New York at 7 A. M. on Tuesday, thus exacting but one day from business. If you want a good bayman write to J. Lafayette Sisson to meet you on the arrival of steamer. He can furnish stools and all appliances.

Salem, Sept. 6.—A friend and myself shot 135 birds on the 3d ult., including Winters, Summers, snipe, grass birds, and other kinds. A party recently returned from Rowley report a few "black-breasters," and another party in a week's rustication shot rising 200 birds. Saw a loon yesterday and one coot the day before. Shot the first rail, a chicken bill, (*P. Carolina*) on the 31st of August. Part-ridges are numerous in some localities about here, one gentleman whom your kennel editor knows, and a friend, were out the other day; they say they did excellently. Others also are holding up their ends. Quail are not very plenty. Snipe and rail grounds are very dry, and we need rain. Last Friday there was quite a flight of scattering shore birds. South Boston flats are reported thick with peeps and ring necks. Woodcock scarce.

TEAL.

NEW JERSEY.—Carman House, Forked River, Sept. 5.—Sport generally has improved during the past week, and several good bags have been made. Mr. Oscar B. Smith killed 26 snipe during the fore part of the week. Capt. Potter killed in all 139 bay snipe, and Capt. Mathews, (out only one day) 39. E. H. Frame killed to-day 46. Mr. Fraser, yesterday 39. All the above were either marlin, willet, yellow legs, dowitch or plover, some few robins and brant snipe. To-day we have seen a better show of bay birds than for two weeks past, and noticed several good bunches coming down the bay from the North. The birds have not yet come in any great numbers, therefore we look for a flight every day. The indications are that we will meet with good sport the coming week. The late departure of the birds this Spring for the north (June 22) makes their return equally behind time, but it insures

splendid sport for those who may be fortunate enough to be on hand at the time. Quail are thicker than known for several years, and unless something unforeseen happens to prevent, excellent gunning may be had this Fall. John Burnett killed, last week, 34 woodcock in the grounds back of this house, and says they are not all dead yet—pretty good for one day. Grass plover are plenty, but hard to get at. John Holmes killed, yesterday, while out bay snipe shooting, two English snipe in fine order.

E. H. F.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, Sept. 6.*—The marshes both above and below the city are full of gunners, but as far as I can find "big boats" are not plenty, and the birds, (both rail and reed) as far as I have seen, are not fat yet. The reeds are still strong and make hard pushing. A big flight is expected in about two weeks.

Delaware Water Gap, Sept. 3.—Grouse very plenty in the backwoods.

T. D. W.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Washington, Sept. 4.*—Reed and blackbirds and ortolans very scarce on the marshes hereabouts, averaging about as one to five on an ordinary season. My bag to-night shows thirty as against sixty for same day last year. Reed birds in exceedingly thin flocks, and but little fat on the birds when bagged. None but keen and patient sportsmen need go to the marshes this year.

UPHOLME.

MICHIGAN.—*Monroe, Aug. 30.*—The prospects for game the coming Autumn and Winter are very good, and the probability is that quail, partridge, and turkeys will be abundant in this locality. Woodcock have thus far been quite plenty, but owing to the unusually wet season they have almost abandoned their usual haunts and taken to the uplands, and are very much scattered, though some very good bags have been made by some of our sportsmen within the past few weeks.

WISCONSIN.—*Madison, Sept. 4.*—Grouse shooting, this season, has been nearly as good as last, notwithstanding the severity of last Winter. The season, however, has been favorable for the young birds, which no doubt accounts for the fact. The organization of the "State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game" has done considerable towards an observance of the game laws, but they are very far from being effective as yet. Quail are almost extinct, but ruffed grouse are plenty. Very few ducks have been seen this year in this part of the State, and, although the season is now open, (since the 1st inst.) there is no sport as yet in this direction. Florida gallinules are plenty and in fine condition.

M. T. B.

—On Saturday last Capt. Bogardus gave an exhibition of his shooting powers at Jones' Wood in presence of a large number of spectators, the object being to kill fifty pigeons within eight minutes, at 21 yards rise. At 5 o'clock Capt. Bogardus began to make his arrangements for his shoot. The portion of the programme regarding the traps could not be carried out as there was not room enough, so the pigeons were brought on the ground in a box and basket. The ground chosen was close to the main building and facing the open lot. Miles Johnson, at the word from Bogardus, threw up two birds at a time—time being taken from the death of the first bird. At it he went knocking down his birds, not only killing them, but almost picking them. Some two or three birds only were missed. So perfectly cool was he, when at his work, that he gave one the impression it was the easiest thing to do in the world. Sixty-two birds were shot at, of which fifty-two were killed with half minute to spare. In fact he killed his fifty birds in six minutes and fifteen seconds, for it was found there were two dead birds on the roof within thirty feet of his stand point. There was a short delay after the time mentioned, forty-eight birds only being supposed to have been killed, after which he shot at four more birds, killing two, which made the fifty. Bogardus uses two barrels, fitting to the same stock, one a twelve bore and the other ten. He used both pair in this feat. When he had finished both barrels were so hot that they could not be held in the hands without a thick pair of gloves.

NARRAGANSETT GUN CLUB.—The members of this club shot a match on their grounds at Newport on Monday last for \$500. Subscription cup. Nineteen competitors out of the twenty entered appeared, and the shooting, for amateurs, was first class. The match was a handicap, entrance \$5, ten birds each. The following is the score:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
E. W. Davis—23 yards.....	10	E. Stephenson—23 yards.....	7
C. Livingston—29 yards.....	10	A. T. Rice—23 yards.....	5
T. Van Buren—29 yards.....	10	A. Belmont, Jr.—26 yards.....	5
H. S. Bloodgood—23 yards.....	9	G. A. Post—23 yards.....	5
M. Van Buren—29 yards.....	9	S. S. Howland—26 yards.....	4
J. P. Grund—29 yards.....	8	J. A. Post—23 yards.....	4
F. P. Sands—29 yards.....	8	P. A. Post—26 yards.....	4
E. A. Post—23 yards.....	8	J. G. Heckscher—28 yards.....	3
C. D. B. Wagstaff—28 yards.....	8	G. Douglas—27 yards.....	2
Count Castelli—27 yards.....	7		

Messrs. Davis, Livingston and Van Buren having killed all their birds and tied, shot off, and Mr. Livingston took the cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send score of match for \$500 Cup presented by Mr. Bennett. The day was all that could be desired for the "pop." The winner of the cup, Mr. F. P. Sand, is new at the trap, this being his first season in the club; but his reputation as a gentleman and sportsman is first-class. The cup was of solid silver, with two pigeons facing each other on the rim, with crossed guns and sporting implements on the sides, gold lined, and in every way fit to represent its generous donor.

SNOR.

Narragansett Gun Club, Newport, R. I., Sept. 2d, 1875. Cup presented by James G. Bennett. Handicap; \$10 entrance, p. p.; \$30 to second; third save entrance; ten birds each. Mr. Robbins, referee.

Name.	Yards.	Score.	Total.	Remarks.
H. Bloodgood.....	23	1111111001110	11	Saves extra
T. Van Buren.....	23	11101110110	7	
E. Stephenson, Jr.....	27	11110111111	9	Second.
M. Van Buren.....	29	0011011	3	Withdrawn.
Carroll Livingston.....	30	1111010110	7	
E. N. Davis.....	28	111111001110	0	
P. Belmont.....	28	111011110110	9	
S. S. Howland.....	27	10000	1	Withdrawn.
A. T. Rice.....	29	11011011110	8	
J. P. Grund.....	30	1111000	1	
Isaac Townsend.....	27	11000	2	Withdrawn.
Fred P. Sands.....	27	11111111111	10	Cup.
Am. Belmont, Jr.....	26	10101010	4	Withdrawn.
G. S. Dabney.....	27	001011001	4	Withdrawn.
Lawrence Curtis.....	23	10100111	5	Withdrawn.
Count Castelli.....	23	001101100	4	Withdrawn.
G. A. Post.....	27	11100110	5	Withdrawn.
C. Douglas.....	26	11110111010	8	

National Pastimes.

CRICKET—THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

We last week gave the programme of the tourney which begins at Germantown, September 13th. Below will be found the names of the Philadelphia team, which consists of the following gentlemen:—George M. Newhall, Captain; Charles A. Newhall, Daniel S. Newhall, Robert S. Newhall, Spencer Meade, John Large, Robert Pease, Francis E. Brewster, Lopen Baird, Magee, John Hargreaves, Caldwell, Henry Newhall, and Thomas Hargreaves. Scorer, Alexander J. D. Dixon. Umpire, Thomas Rhoades.

On Wednesday and Thursday the British officers' team will play against All Canada.

On Friday and Saturday the All Philadelphia eleven will play against the military team, and on the following Monday the last match of the tourney will take place, when the American team of Philadelphia will play against a combined eleven of All Canada and the British garrisons.

—The Staten Island Cricket Club defeated the Syracuse Club, at Syracuse, Aug. 23, by 8 wickets, and the Central New York Club, at Oswego, on the 25th by two wickets. The Syracuse Club was the victor in its first match with the Staten Islanders.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The middle of September sees the Boston Club virtually champions for 1875–6, for 1875 from winning the majority of games, and for 1876 from legally carrying the champion pennant for that year as a reward for their success the previous season, that being the rule of the championship code. Last week the Reds played their last games in Philadelphia this season, and out of four games played their last but one. They may therefore be said to have "passed the Rubicon," and now their road to ultimate victory is clear and unobstructed. Nothing but a series of dire mishaps can now prevent them from winning the pennant, and well will they merit the trophy; for it is a triumph of discipline, training, integrity in play, and general good management over undisciplined and badly-trained nines in some instances, and over unfair play in others. It was pretty generally supposed that the Reds would have found their toughest opponents in the Hartford team, but the Athletics have been the hardest nine to defeat, that team "playing for the side" better than the Hartfords have done.

The past week's play was marked by some striking illustrations of the glorious uncertainty of the National game. On Sept. 3, for instance, the Reds, apparently not in the best of trim, met the triumphant Athletics—in the best fighting order—and gave them the worst defeat known in the history of the club. The next day, however, saw the now exultant Reds defeated at the hands of the Athletics through the assistance of a couple of young amateur players—a pitcher named Knight and a catcher called Coons—these two young "Coons," causing Harry Wright to "come down" in a style which was surprising. The Reds, however, managed to leave the Quakers only winners in two games out of four, and with but one defeat scored against them, they having defeated the Athletics and Philadelphia clubs eleven times out of sixteen games, three of which were drawn games, and but two of them defeats. This fully shows that the Philadelphias cannot cope with Boston this season.

—The record up to Sept. 7, inclusive, is as follows:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	Chicago.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	Games Won.
Boston.....	2	6	5	6	5	9	6	3	5	45
Athletic.....	2	1	2	6	6	4	6	2	6	39
Hartford.....	0	2	1	2	1	3	2	9	3	32
St. Louis.....	2	1	2	2	1	6	3	2	2	22
Philadelphia.....	0	1	3	2	1	1	4	4	2	22
Mutual.....	0	1	3	0	4	1	3	4	5	20
Chicago.....	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	16
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Games Lost.....	7	12	18	19	25	29	25	31	36	202

—The professional contests played since our last issue are as follows:—

Aug. 30—Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston.....	9 to 1
Aug. 30—Hartford vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	11 to 3
Sep. 1—Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	13 to 7
Sep. 2—Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia (10 in.).....	9 to 8
Sep. 3—Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	16 to 0
Sep. 4—Athletic vs. Boston, at Philadelphia.....	6 to 3
Sep. 4—Mutual vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	13 to 4
Sep. 6—Mutual vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 2
Sep. 6—Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	9 to 4
Sep. 7—Boston vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	15 to 3

—The Bostons play in Brooklyn three days this week, and the Mutuals play two days in Philadelphia.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

—The best amateur games played since our last issue include the following:—

Aug. 30—Stars vs. Flyaway, at Syracuse.....	3 to 1
Aug. 31—Hartford vs. Expert, at Harrisburg, Pa.....	3 to 1
Aug. 28—Philadelphia vs. Burlington, at Burlington.....	4 to 0
Aug. 23—Blue Stocking vs. Star, at Cincinnati.....	4 to 2
Aug. 31—Nassau vs. Eagle, at Prospect Park.....	4 to 2
Aug. 23—Star vs. Red Stocking, at Covington, Ky (12 in.).....	5 to 5
Aug. 25—Champion vs. Abingdon, at Abingdon, Va.....	5 to 4
Aug. 24—Young America vs. High Boy, at Harrisburg.....	6 to 4
Sep. 4—Active vs. Beacon, at Boston.....	6 to 4
Sep. 3—Mutual vs. Resolute, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 3
Aug. 30—Rallston vs. Beacon, at Kitchburg.....	7 to 6
Sep. 1—Expert vs. Dover, at Harrisburg, Pa.....	7 to 1
Sep. 2—Chicago vs. Aetna, at Detroit.....	7 to 4
Sep. 4—Maple Leaf vs. New Haven, at Guilford.....	7 to 5
Sep. 1—Bluff City vs. Phoenix, at Syracuse, Ill. (12 in.).....	7 to 6
Sep. 3—Resolute vs. Live Oak, at Portland, Me.....	7 to 6
Sep. 4—Eureka vs. Eagle, at Holliston, Mass. (10 in.).....	7 to 7
Aug. 28—W. Philadelphia vs. Riverton, at Oakland, Pa.....	8 to 3
Aug. 28—Wilkesbarre vs. New Haven, at Wilkesbarre.....	8 to 5
Sep. 4—Haymaker vs. Pioneer, at Boston (10 in.).....	8 to 7
Aug. 30—New Haven vs. Ithaca, at Ithaca.....	9 to 5
Sep. 3—Fall River vs. Rhode Island, at Fall River.....	9 to 7

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The base ball spirit runs high, even to fever heat, in our midst, notwithstanding the protests of some of its strongest opponents. Last Thursday the last game of the season for the championship between the Dixies and the Savannah Juniors came off, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 23 to 18. The Dixies played under the disadvantage of not having their catcher, Bailey, who is the best in that position in the South, and I doubt if he is to be excelled by many of the crack professionals North; and during the late tour of the Dixies in Florida it was said that Lincoln's pitching and Bailey's catching won them all their matches. The Juniors earned but very few of their runs. Next Thursday afternoon the Dixies meet the Georgias, and though the defeat of the former last Thursday throws the champion bat into the possession of the Georgias, yet the Dixies are going to show them the metal of which they are composed.

GEORGIA.

EXTRAORDINARY CHESS-PLAYING.—Mr. Wm. H. Mundy, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., recently played at that place twenty-four games of chess at one time against twenty-four different players without sight of men or boards. The games were played at the residence of Judge Josiah T. Miller, the player meanwhile sitting on the stoop, chatting and answering question about the games. This is eleven more games than were ever attempted at one time before. A dispute arose about the position of the pieces in two of the games, and Mr. Mundy stood up before the guests and called off all the moves that had been made in the games and the position of the pieces on the boards. He had previously played six games at once in Hudson, N. Y., and again in Geneva, N. Y. When fourteen years old he beat some of the best players then living, but has played little since. Mr. Mundy is at present in this city.—*New York Evening Post.*

SCOTTISH SPORTS.—Lion Park was on Thursday last the scene of the nineteenth annual gathering of the Caledonian Club of this city, assisted by a large number of invited guests from other cities. Ten thousand persons were present at the opening, and, after a Scotch reel performed by Highlanders in costume, the competitors were called for the games with the following result:—

Putting the Heavy Stone—1st, John Anderson, 36 feet 7 inches; 2d, H. McKinnon, 33 feet 7 inches; 3d, James Melrose, 23 feet 1 inch. Standing Jump—1st, Alex. McKay, 9 feet 8 inches; 2d, J. Anderson, 9 feet 1 inch; 3d, Andrew Rennie, 9 feet. Running Jump—1st, Andrew Rennie, 19 feet 5 inches; 2d, Robert Mitchell, 18 feet 10 inches; 3d, Geo. T. Addison, 18 feet 5 inches. Short Race (100 yards)—1st, A. C. Reid; 2d, Andrew Rennie; 3d, Robert Mitchell. Throwing the Heavy Hammer—1st, Hugh McKinnon, 96 feet 7 inches; 2d, James Melrose, 89 feet 7 inches; 3d, A. McKay, 88 feet 8 inches. Standing High Leap—1st, A. Tasker, 4 feet 5 inches; 2d, J. McMillan, 4 feet 4 inches; 3d, James Corsair, 4 feet 2 inches. Broadsword Dance—1st, J. McLaren; 2d, John West; 3d, L. D. Robertson. Throwing Fifty-six Pound Weight—1st, Hugh McKinnon, 24 feet; 2d, John Anderson, 22 feet 9 inches; 3d, A. McKay, 22 feet 3 inches. Long Race (140 yards)—1st, Wm. Sutherland; 2d, Thomas B. Irvine; 3d, A. C. Reid. Tossing the Caber—1st, James Melrose, 41 feet 4½ inches; 2d, H. McKinnon, 41 feet; 3d, M. E. More, 40 feet 2 inches. Three-legged Race—1st, W. Robertson and Hugh Graham; 2d, Andrew Rennie and Wm. Todd; 3d, L. D. Robertson and Robert Mitchell. Hitch and Kick—1st, James Corsair, 8 feet 3 inches; 2d, G. T. Addison, 8 feet 1 inch; 3d, A. Donelson, 8 feet 1 inch. Boys' Race—1st, T. Grassick; 2d, M. Baxter; 3d, Robert Smith. Mile Race—1st, Peter McIntyre; 2d, Wm. Forsyth; 3d, Wm. Parker. Vaulting with the Pole—1st, Wm. Robertson and Alex. Donaldson, 9 feet 9 inches (tie) 31, F. Duke, 9 feet 2 inches. Walking Match—1st, Thomas McEwen; 2d, John Henderson; 3d, John Lowe. Sack Race (over Hurdles 18 feet high)—1st, W. Robertson; 2d, D. Knox; 3d, R. Carmichael. Hop, Step and Jump—1st, G. T. Addison, 40 feet 1½ inches; 2d, Robt. Mitchell, 39 feet 8½ inches; 3d, A. Tasker, 37 feet 8½ inches. Bagpipe Playing—1st, Peter Bowman; 2d, Wm. Clelland; 3d, Angus Rankin. Putting the Light Stone—1st, John Anderson, 42 feet; 2d, Hugh McKinnon, 40 feet 7 inches; 3d, Wm. Robertson, 39 feet 9 inches. Highland Fling—1st, James Kennedy; 2d, James Atchison; 3d, L. D. Robertson. Special Race (2 miles, for cup presented by R. Gordon, President of the St. Andrew's Society).—Wm. Parker. Throwing the Light Hammer—1st, Hugh McKinnon, 114 feet; 2d, James Melrose, 110 feet 4 inches; 3d, John Anderson, 103 feet 3 inches. Boys' Hurdle Race—1st, T. Grassick; 2d, M. Baxter; 3d, P. Smith. Hurdle Race—1st, A. Mitchell; 2d, John West; 3d, Bennett Greig. Running High Leap—1st, Wm. Robertson, 5 feet 2 inches; 2d, John West, 5 feet 1 inch; 3d, James Corsair, 5 feet. Best Dressed Highlanders—1st, John Watt; 2d, J. Jamieson; 3d, Geo. McKay. Quoits—1st, Geo. Henderson; 2d, Alex. McGregor; 3d, William Kellock.

The prizes were distributed at the Club room in the evening.

New Publications.

HOW TO USE THE PISTOL. Very opportunely at this time is published a little handbook by the Industrial Publication Company, 176 Broadway, entitled "How to Use the Pistol." Printed instructions in pistol practice have long been much needed, and this work will in some measure supply the want. The author claims in his preface that it is the first of the kind ever published. Accepting this statement as fact, and we believe it is, the book ought to be spoken of with favor, for it certainly contains much information, and is quite correct so far as it goes. However, the instructions are given in such a general way, and so much is omitted that might be said, that it is far from complete. Perhaps we expect too much; but one will certainly look in vain for many of those little rudimentary points which would naturally occur to an instructor to give to a pupil. The writer's treatise is written from the standpoint that the pistol is strictly a weapon of defence. He very justly asserts that for long ranges and deliberate aim the rifle is to be selected. Therefore he recommends that pistol practice should be at short ranges of a very few yards and at sight; for it is only at short notice and in emergencies that this weapon is likely to be brought into use. The suggestion is good, but we think that what might be styled *emergency practice* might be coupled with good advantage to long range practice with deliberate aim. We can readily conceive of circumstances where skill in the latter would prove most serviceable. However, not to be too severe in our criticism, we will simply state that the price of the book is trifling (fifty cents, we believe), and that all sportsmen should buy one. The author deserves thanks for his efforts in bringing it out.

ACCIDENTS, EMERGENCIES AND POISONS. CARE OF THE SICK.—These are the titles of two little books issued to its policy holders by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The first contains explicit directions as to what should be done in cases of accident, emergencies and poisons until the arrival of skilled assistance, and is a most valuable addition to the family library. The other gives some practical hints as to the nursing of sick persons, with observations on diet, ventilation, etc., and will be found of great aid to those having the care of invalids. That practical benefactress and philanthropist, Florence Nightingale, is largely quoted.

The *Overland Monthly* for September has been duly received, and as the merchants say "contents noted." Mr. Joaquin Miller, the ubiquitous, contributes two characteristic selections, one in prose and the other a short poem. We do not think that Mr. Miller is making a success of his story "In a California Eden." Aside from the fact that that peculiar style of literature of which Mr. Bret Harte was the first exponent, has about reached "hard pan," the pathos of Harte's sketches, although aimed at by the great Joaquin, is entirely wanting, and but the harsher and exaggerated side of early Californian life appears to us. The articles in the *Overland* are generally very good, and there is sufficient lightness in it to counterbalance any more ponderous themes. The American News Company are the New York agents.

The *Scientific American*, published by Messrs. Munn & Co., No. 37 Park Row, is unequalled in this country as a scientific journal, and probably unexcelled by any in the world. Buy the issue of August 21st and judge for yourself. The engravings depict the whole *modus operandi* by which Hell Gate is being undermined, preparatory to a grand blast in honor of the Centennial. Nor are the illustrations confined to this subject. Recent inventions of value are described and made simple by drawings, and the letter press displays much literary ability. The editors of the *Scientific American* appear to have more than their share of "learning"—more than enough to divide and pass around—but then we can't all of us expect to know everything.

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1. Wild Cat, or Bay Lynx.....*Lynx rufus*.
2. Snowy Owl.....*Nyctale*.
3. American Wolf.....*Lupus occidentalis*.
4. Wild Pigeon.....*Ectopistes migratoria*.
5. Northern Panther.....*Felis concolor*.
6. Black Crowned Night Heron.....*Ardea discors*.
7. Woodchuck.....*Actomys monax*.
8. Red Necked Grebe.....*Podiceps rubricollis*.
9. Great Blue Heron.....*Ardea herodias*.
10. American Swan.....*Cygnus americanus*.
11. Red Shouldered Buzzard.....*Buteo hyemalis*.
12. American Woodcock.....*Rusticola minor*.
13. White Fronted Goose.....*Anser albifrons*.
14. Long Eared Owl.....*Otus americanus*.
15. Hooded Sheldrake.....*Mergus cucullatus*.
16. Horned Grebe.....*Podiceps cornutus*.
17. Golden Eagle.....*Aquila chrysaetos*.
18. Prairie Wolf.....*Canis latrans*.
19. Spotted Sand Lark.....*Totanus macularius*.
20. Marsh Harrier.....*Circus hagenii*.
21. Mallard Duck.....*Anas boschas*.
22. Great Horned Owl.....*Bubo virginianus*.
23. Great Loon, or Diver.....*Colymbus glacialis*.
24. American Deer (Albinoes).....*Cervus virginianus*.
25. The American Bittern.....*Ardea minor*.
26. Old Wife, or Squaw Duck.....*Fuligula glacialis*.
27. The Wild Turkey.....*Meleagris gallopavo*.
28. The Beaver.....*Castor fiber*.
29. Common American Snipe.....*Scolopax wilsoni*.
30. The Buff Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus merganser*.
31. The Canada Goose.....*Anser canadensis*.
32. The New York Ermine.....*Erethizon novboracensis*.
33. Red Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus serrator*.
34. Pinnated Grouse.....*Tetrao cupido*.
35. The Sand Hill Crane.....*Grus americana*.
36. The American Black Bear.....*Ursus americanus*.
37. Red Tailed Buzzard.....*Buteo borealis*.
38. Buff Headed Duck.....*Fuligula albeola*.
39. North American Porcupine.....*Erythron Hudsonius*.
40. Virginia Partridge.....*Ortyx virginiana*.
41. Common American Gull.....*Larus zonorhynchus*.
42. Grey Fox.....*Vulpes vulpes*.
43. Red Head.....*Fuligula erythrocephala*.
44. Ruffed Grouse.....*Tetrao umbellus*.
45. The Raccoon.....*Procyon lotor*.
46. The Whistler.....*Fuligula clangula*.
47. Brown or Bald Eagle.....*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.
48. Red Fox.....*Vulpis fulvus*.
49. Wood Duck.....*Anas sponsa*.
50. American Barn Owl.....*Stryx pratincola*.
51. Spruce Grouse.....*Tetrao canadensis*.
52. Northern Lynx.....*Lynx borealis*.
53. Black Duck.....*Anas obscura*.
54. Belted King Fisher.....*Alcedo alcyon*.
55. Little Screech Owl.....*Bubo asio*.
56. American Opossum.....*Didelphus virginiana*.
57. American Coot.....*Fulica americana*.
58. Ptarmigan.....*Tetrao mutus*.
59. Shoveller, or Spoonbill.....*Anas clypeata*.
60. Musquash.....*Fiber zibethicus*.

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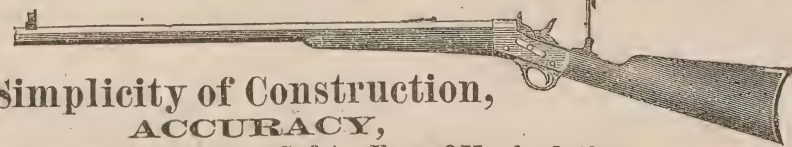
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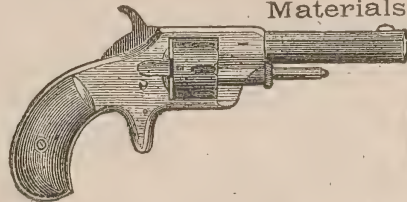


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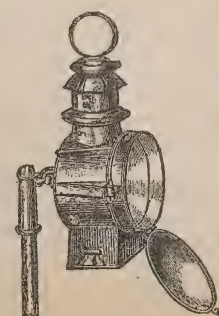
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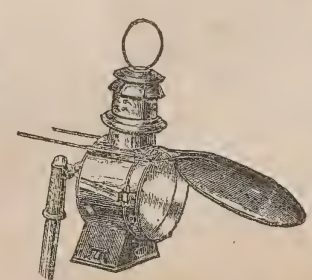
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ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes.
Sizes F.g, FF.g, FFG, the last being the finest and
most used. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25
lbs., 12 1/2 lbs., and 6 1/2 lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and
1/2 pound.

All of the above give high velocities and less resid-
uum than any other brands made.

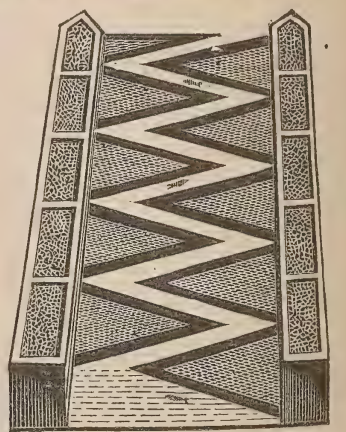
LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,

21 Park Row, N. Y.
(OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE.)

BREWER'S

PATENT

Chute and Fishway.



The Fish-way is constructed in the bottom of a
chute of any desired width, by means of timbers
forming triangles, making a zig zag course, breaking
the force of the water in its descent, enabling any
kind of fish to ascend it. It may be constructed on a
rise or grade of one foot in ten. Its upper end ex-
tends into the pool of a dam. The water flows with
a uniform swiftness over a smooth bottom. It does
not form any "pools or eddies."

This Fish-way can be seen in a dam in the Mohawk
River near Schenectady, N. Y., and for its success-
ful working see the Report of the New York Commission
ers of Fisheries for 1874
may 6-1y JAS. BREWER, Muncy, Pa.

Sportsmen!

KEEP YOUR GUNS CLEAN, FREE
from rust and lead with one-half the usual
time and labor, by the use of my chemically prepared
Circular Gun Swabs, suitable for cleaning any size
bore, and warranted not to injure the finest barrels.
Put up in packages containing 100 Swabs and sent
postpaid to any address on the receipt of 50 cents.
Please state whether they are wanted for shot gun or
rifle. Try a package and you will use no other. Ad-
dress R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vt. an18t

FOR SALE.—A LIVING BALD EAGLE
Address M. A. GATES, Troy, Bradford Co.,
Penn. Sep2-2t

SCOVILL'S

Blood and Liver Syrup

All cutaneous eruptions on the face or body indicate an impure condition of the blood, and this may or may not be SCROFULA; but in either case is nothing more than an insidious poison, that

BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE as it courses through the veins, sowing seeds of death with every pulsation.

In this condition of things something is needed at ONCE TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD; and

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup

will positively effect this desideratum, expelling every trace of disease from the blood and system and leaving the skin

SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.

Hundreds of certificates attest its value. Price \$1 a bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Rogers's
VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

A brave man may suffer pain, when inflicted upon himself, heroically; but he

Cannot see his Child Suffer.

There is no other malady incident to childhood that is accompanied with more indescribable wretchedness to the little sufferers than that

Produced by Worms;

and when the parent fully comprehends the situation he will not delay a moment in securing the most prompt and efficient remedies to insure the expulsion of the intruders. The remedy may be found in

Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Please bear in mind that ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is the reliable preparation.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is a palatable preparation.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is liked by children.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP positively destroys worms.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP leaves no bad effects.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is highly recommended by physicians, and is unquestionably the best WORM MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

HENRY'S
Carbolic Salve.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The wonderful celerity with which this combination of Carbolic Acid with other soothing and Curative Emollients acts, is something akin to the marvelous.

It is with pride that the proprietors call attention to the gratifying fact that

Physicians give it the highest meed of praise,

and use it and prescribe it in their practice.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

JOHN F. HENRY, Esq.:

Your CARBOLIC SALVE proves an excellent article, and I thank you for it. This is another evidence of the great value of the discovery of Carbolic Acid. Yours truly,

Geo. B. LINCOLN,
Pres't Board of Health.

Price 25 cents per box.

REV. R. B. LOCKWOOD'S

Catarrh Cure!

The Best Remedy Known, and Endorsed by all the Principal Physicians of the Country.

Rev. R. B. Lockwood's Nasal Douche will be found valuable in obstinate chronic cases.

Rev. R. B. Lockwood's Liver and Stomach Pills

indispose, receive the endorsement of thousands.

Price 50 cents each.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors,
8 and 9 College Place, New York.

HENRY'S
SEWING MACHINE OIL

A PURE OIL that does not gum up and has the endorsement of the principal Sewing Machine Companies.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS

It is easy enough to make a pill, but to make a good pill, ah! that's the difficulty. There are cheap, harsh, drastic pills, that are of even less benefit than a dose of salts. But a good medicine, like Dr. Mott's Liver Pills, which penetrates to the seat of disease, is a desideratum indeed. Will positively cure all diseases of the Liver. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents per box.

Green's Oxygenated Bitters.

At certain periods of life a tonic is a necessity; but there is danger in using stimulants that injure the organs of digestion while giving temporary relief. To obviate this and present to the public a tonic free from Alcoholic Poison, Dr. Green prepared the Oxygenated Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia and all kindred complaints. Sold everywhere. Price \$1 per bottle.

Packer's All-Healing Tar Soap.

It cures all kinds of Skin Diseases with a most wonderful certainty; it promotes cleanliness, personal purity and general health; it is a preventive of many kinds of disease, and it is an absolute necessity in the nursery. Price 5 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Breech Loaders.
W. & C. SCOTT & SONS.

Winners of the "Turf, Field and Farm" Gun Trials.

(See issue October 3d, 1873.)

In which competition the committees have awarded our guns, First and Second for POINTS OF MERIT OF ACTION, MATERIALS, PROPORTION, AND SHOOTING QUALITIES combined, in all the four classes.

THE PREMIER GUN.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON call attention to their very FINEST weapon, combining all their recent improvements, marked on the rib between their name and London address the brand—"THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Medium and fine guns bear full name and address, and plain guns full name and "London" only.

Each gun is numbered and the actions are stamped with name and trade mark.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON, Sole makers of the Patent Top Lever, solid, Double Locking Bolt Breech Loader, bearing the full name of the firm. W. & C. SCOTT & SON caution sportsmen against imitations of their patent and name. Guns bearing the name abbreviated, or with different initials, are not genuine.

TRIAL OF SCOTT & GREENER'S NEW SYSTEM OF BORING, BY THE EDITOR OF "THE FIELD," LONDON.

(See *The Field*, January 30th, 1875.)

"From a comparison of the two tables it will be seen that with Walker's shot, Messrs. Scott's guns showed a marked superiority over Mr. Greener's, both in average and in the highest score made. Indeed, with the left barrel, in his third shot, Mr. Scott got a selected group pattern of 239 and a penetration of 37, equalling the highest pattern made by Mr. Greener, and exceeding the penetration of that particular shot by eight sheets."

London Office:

10 Great Castle St., Regent Circus, near Langham Hotel.

Chief address:
Manufactory Premier Gun Works,
Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

WHOLESALE.

Apr 1-6m
H. C. Squires, No. 1, Courtlandt st.
New York.

THE GREAT
London Gun Trial,
1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous clients in the United States that he has been very successful in the above trial, having secured the first prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12 bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any other maker, and is far superior in the three most essential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION, and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St., New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be examined about the 15th. All special orders given to Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority of my guns over guns made by Dougall, Pape, Westley Richards, Tolley, Scott, and others, will shortly be published, and can be had on application at No. 1 Cortlandt St.

W. W. GREENER,
Champion Gun Maker,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt street, has just received an invoice of these close-shooting guns, and from him any information in reference to the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on application.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S
FINE ENGLISH
BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order
OR
FROM STOCK.

These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices:

Pioneer,	\$65 Gold.
Tolley,	90 "
Standard,	115 "
National,	140 "
Challenge,	180 "
Paragon,	225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price sheets to our

BRANCH OFFICE, 29 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,
Birmingham, England.

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAMS & POWELL,
Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,

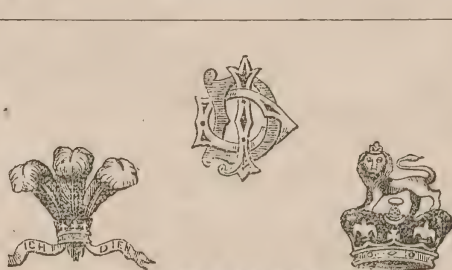
Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE OF THE BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on application, and orders may be forwarded through any of the best houses in the States for execution in the Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

NO. 25 SOUTH CASTLE STREET,
LIVERPOOL.
Established 1780.



J. D. DOUGALL'S

EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the *Field* to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340 pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the *Field*, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to

59 St. James's Street London.

CHAS. GREEN,

Manufacturer of

Breech Loading Shot Guns.

The strongest and most durable snap action made. Shooting qualities first-class.

MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH LOADERS.

Same action as new guns. Send for circular and price list, No. 3 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
Apr 8-6m



Clark & Snider.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

SNEIDER

PATENT BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN.

ALTERING

Muzzle-Loading Guns to Breech-Loading

A SPECIALTY.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

214 W. Pratt st., Baltimore.

Kay Shot Concentrating Cartridge.

No creasers, turners, or topwads required. Loads in half the time usually required. Fifty per cent. better distribution and greater penetration secured. Send to your gun dealer for sample. Ju3-1y

WALLACE'S

Descriptive Guide to Adirondacks,

THE ONLY COMPLETE AND RELIABLE GUIDE to the delightful

Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the

GREAT NEW YORK WILDERNESS.

NEWLY REVISED EDITION.

Handsome 12mo.; flexible covers, red and gold, maps, &c. Beautifully illustrated. Nearly 300 pp. Price \$2 00. May be obtained of any bookseller, or will be mailed post paid on receipt of price, by

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IN SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA.

Cheap Lands, Fine Climate, splendid Sport, Good Society, Schools and Churches Everywhere.

PROTECTION FROM LAND SHARKS.

Address Secretary Southside Immigration Society, Farmville, Prince Edward Co., Va. my20 3m

"Seth Green Fish Ponds"

Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.
A. S. COLLINS, Proprietor.

Eggs, Fry, Yearlings, &c. of Brook Trout, Salmon Trout, Salmon, White Fish, &c.

Also Bass, Gold Fish, Silver Fish, and stock for Aquaria, Wire Cloth, Hatching Trays, Patent Spawning Races, and everything pertaining to fish culture.

JUST PUBLISHED:

WILD SCENES AND WILD HUNTERS;

OR, THE

ROMANCE OF SPORTING.

By C. W. WEBBER.

Author of "Shot in the Eye," "Old Hicks, the Guide," "Gold Mines of the Gila," etc.

Demy, 8vo, cloth, extra, \$2.00.

Copies sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

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AND COUNTERFEITS!

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JAMAICA GINGER

PREPARED ONLY

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FREDERICK BROWN,
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THIS RELIABLE PREPARATION; one of the oldest of American Pharmaceutical Products, still maintains its enviable reputation, and finds a steadily increasing sale without advertising, and in spite of piracy.

Its high reputation has tempted the cupidity of parties, whose only excuse for their unfair simulations, exists in the great popularity of the original, and accidental similarity of their names.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER is protected by the private Proprietary Stamp of the manufacturer, which is incorporated with the steel plate label.

The attention of Druggists and the Trade generally, is called to the Price List of

**ENGLISH & FRENCH
MEDICINES & PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS,**

Which will be mailed on application.

FREDERICK BROWN,
(Established 1822)

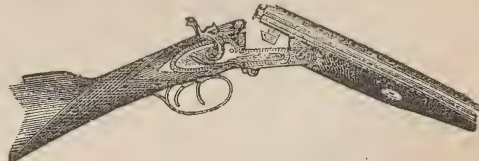
IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING
& DISPENSING CHEMIST,

N. E. Corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Up-Town Sportsman's Depot.
Chas. L. Ritzmann & Co.,

943 BROADWAY (above 22d St.)

Factory, 114 Centre Street.



IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle

Remington Rifles and Shot Guns, Holabird Shooting Suits, Cartridge Vest, Belts and Pouches. Implements for both muzzle and breech loading guns.

Sportsmen's Goods and Ammunition of All Kinds.

We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns on hand cheap.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

Ivory and Pearl Stocks put on Pistols. Repairing of all kinds artistically executed.

Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order.

aug5-6m

PIGEON SHOOTING.

THE TRAP SHOOTER'S REFEREE

CONTAINS THE

Rules for Pigeon Shooting

of all of the prominent Gun Clubs of the United States and Canada, including the Rules of the Hurlingham and London (English) Gun Clubs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Gunsmiths everywhere, and at the office of Forest and Stream, or mailed on receipt of price by CHAS. SUYDAM, Publisher, 149 Chambers street, New York City. Sept 24

YACHT WANTED.

SLOOP, FROM 40 TO 50 FEET KEEL. Address, with particulars and price, YACHTS MAN, care of this office. Sep 24

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

TUBBS' HOTEL,
OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF
the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July 22-6m

Elizabeth Islands near N. Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP, 450 ACRES LAND
on Nashawena Island, near Pasque, Cuttyhunk, Penikese, and Martha's Vineyard. Admirably suited for a fishing club or Summer resort. Price \$50 cash per acre, if applied for soon. For further particulars address W. A. STAGG, 68 Broadway, N. Y. Jan. 12-4t

BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIE-

ties. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane respectfully informs his friends that, having largely added to the Springville House, he is prepared to entertain and take care of his guests in ample manner. Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaranteed. The young bay birds are now coming in and good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm. N. Lane, Good Ground Station, L. I.
Live wild geese stools for Spring and Fall shooting. Aug 5-3mo

Lake Couchiching Hotel, Canada.

This charming and picturesque first-class Summer Resort will be opened for the season on 7th of June, and will remain open until October. The sporting in the immediate neighborhood is exceptionally excellent, the Hotel being within ready access to the Muskoka Lakes, Sparrow Lake, and Trading Lake, where Salmon Trout, Black Bass, Speckled Trout, etc., abound in original plenty. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, etc., provide for the amusement of guests. Mail and telegraph offices in the house. Rates exceedingly moderate. For circulars containing terms, etc., apply to the office of Forest and Stream, or JOHN E. FOREMAN, Box 2645, P. O. Toronto, or to THOMAS SCULLY, Manager, Couchiching, Ontario. my20

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

NIAGARA FALLS.
GALE & FULLER, PROPRIETORS.
Near the Rapids and Falls. Extra inducements to families or single persons for the season. Carriages at reasonable rates. July 7-3m

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

FRONTING ON FOURTH, FIFTH
and Walnut streets, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$4.50 per day, according to floor and location of room. During the past year this hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, re-frescoed, re-carpeted and re-furnished from top to bottom, and is first class in all respects. The Southern is located near the centre of business, the theatres, and all places of amusement. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and there is in the hotel building the nearest restaurant in the city for ladies and gentlemen. Sep 2-16t

QUEEN'S ROYAL NIAGARA HOTEL,
NIAGARA.

Delightfully located at the mouth of Niagara River, fourteen miles from the Falls. Accessible by boat and railway. Fine facilities for fishing, boating and bathing. McGAW & WAINETT. July 7-3m

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.

SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.
This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Crossmon House,

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Jeff. Co., N. Y. C. CROSS-MON & SON, Proprietors.

THIS House, recently rebuilt and elegant-ly furnished, is now open for visitors. It is located in one of the most delightful places in the Thousand Islands region, commanding an extensive view of the St. Lawrence and the Islands and offers every facility for the comfort and enjoyment of guests. Outfits for boating, hunting and fishing parties. Steamers for the bay connect at Clayton with the Utica and Black River Railroad, and at Cape Vincent with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. 5m

Twin Lakes Trout Farm.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, Sportsmen, Artists, Anglers, &c. Splendid scenery and drives. Fine boating, trout, pickerel, and bass fishing and woodcock shooting. Also lessons in oil and water color painting, drawing and etching, if desired. Address J. IVES PEASE, or E. SHERMAN PEASE, P. O. box 60 Canaan, Conn. N. B.—Cottage building sites overlooking the lake for sale cheap; also one for a hotel. Apr 8-tf

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ONE

HOUR FROM THE CITY.—The subscriber having leased the above hotel for a term of years, is determined by sparing no pains to make this resort second to none in the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn. First class table and low prices. Now ready for the reception of guests. C. A. BUNTING. July 7-10ct1

UNION DEPOT HOTEL, Canaan, Conn.

G. H. CORBIN, Proprietor. Now, clean rooms and beds, first-class table, &c. Fishing, shooting, and pleasant drives near by. Apr 8-6m

BOARD NEAR TWIN LAKES, FOUR

hours from New York via Harlem Railroad. A desirable location for sportsmen, artists, and all those wanting a pleasant home. Address F. F. COOPER, Locust Hill Farm, Ashley Falls, Berkshire county, Mass. Mar 24-6m

BLUEFISH—KINSEY'S ASHLEY

HOUSE, BARNEGAT INLET. Only five minutes to the Sheephead Ground, where all the sheepshead are taken. Bluefish, Sea Bass, Blackfish, Barb, and Weakfish, only one hundred yards from the house. Address for circular or engaging yachts, J. W. KINSEY, July 1-tf Waretown P. O., Ocean county, N. J.

Fishing and Gunning.

Carman House, Forked River, New Jersey.

EVERY FACILITY FOR FISHING

and gunning; house newly furnished; excellent table, fine boats and competent baymen. Bluefish, weakfish, kingfish, striped bass, geese, brant, wild fowl and bay snipe of all kinds in their season. Woodcock, quail, partridge and English snipe on the grounds of the Hotel. Reached via N. J. S. R. R. via Pier 8, N. R. E. H. FRANK, Proprietor. Sep 2-3m

Attractive Route

To the Trout and Grayling Fisheries of Northern Michigan,
VIA GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, MACKINAW GRAND RAPIDS AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

The attention of SPORTSMEN and TOURISTS is invited to the many attractions offered by this line, now completed from Richmond, Ind., to Traverse City, on Grand Traverse Bay, and to Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay. The waters of the Grand Traverse region and the North Woods of Michigan are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the abundance and great variety of the finny tribe. BROOK TROUT abound in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAYLING, now attracting the attention of Sportsmen everywhere, is found only in these waters. BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL, and MASCOLOGE are also found in great numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING AND CHAIR CARS run through from Cincinnati to Traverse City; also PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS from Detroit over Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana road, via Grand Rapids, to Petoskey, with SLENDID STEAMER making DAILY CONNECTION at latter point for the Island of Mackinaw.

For Tourists' Guide, containing complete and accurate maps, with full information as to Fishing Grounds, transportation facilities, and in short all that could be desired by Sportsmen or Tourists, send to Forest and Stream office, or to the undersigned. Low Round Trip EXCURSION TICKETS good until SEPTEMBER 30th. J. H. PAGE, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Route.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE ROUTE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY is peculiarly rich in the variety and extent of its scenery, and while the tourist has alternating glimpses of the beauty of rivers, gaps and mountains, the sportsman has within easy reach many localities that afford him every facility for the enjoyment of the sports of the field and stream. We enumerate a few of the pleasure resorts which crowd the line of the road.

Rutherford Park.—9½ miles from New York. Fine hotels and boating pastimes on the Passaic.

Clifton.—13½ miles from the city, overlooking the picturesque Lake Dundee.

Lake Mohonk.—A beautiful body of water 1,200 feet above the Hudson—splendid hotel accommodations.

Orange Lake.—Six miles West of Newburgh, and noted for its fishing attractions.

Milford, Pa.—About eight miles from Port Jervis. Is noted for its trout fishing, woodcock shooting and superior hotels.

Avon Springs.—Celebrated for 20 years as a resort for invalids, the waters possessing many valuable healing qualities.

Watkins Glen.—This beautiful gorge is distant 294 miles from New York, via Erie Road to Elmira. Its wild and picturesque attractions are second only in reputation to those of Niagara.

Chautauqua Lake.—18 miles long, 3 miles wide; said to be the highest navigable water on the American continent, being 730 feet above Lake Erie and 1,290 feet higher than the Atlantic Ocean.

Niagara Falls.—This great cataract is reached by the direct line of the Erie Railway.

There are along the line of the road no less than

Ten Large Lakes, Abounding with Fish,

and affording most delightful sport for black bass and pickerel. Their names are—Lakes Greenwood, Orange, Mohonk, White, Otsego, Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Silver and Chautauqua.

The following schedule will afford a partial guide to the numerous fishing localities reached by this road:

Trout Fishing:

At or near Southfields, 42 miles from New York.

" " Oxford, 52 " " " "

" " Middletown, 67 " " " "

" " Otisville, 76 " " " "

" " Port Jervis, 88 " " " "

" " Monticello, 112 " " " "

" " Milford, 96 " " " "

Black Bass and Pickerel.

At or near Sloatsburg, 36 miles from New York.

including Lakes Truxedo, Potagoué and Cedar Pond.

At or near Monroe, 50 miles from New York.

including Round, Long, Mombasha and Cromwell's Ponds.

At or near Florida, 64 miles from New York.

The famed Mirror Lake, is distant 1 mile.

At or near Otisville, 76 miles from New York.

" " Glynard, 80 " " " "

" " Port Jervis, 88 " " " "

" " Monticello, 112 " " " "

" " Cen. Valley, 48 " " " "

" " Seneca Lake, 291 " " " "

Tickets for sale at the General Offices of the Erie Railway Company, 124 Washington street Boston; 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway, New York; and 732 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Express trains leave New York from depot foot of Chambers street at 9 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

my20 LAKES OF MUSKOKA.

DAILY LINE.

Northern Railway from Toronto

AND

Steamers Nipissing and Wenonah

TO THE

SPORTING RESORTS OF MUSKOKA.

Tickets from Toronto to the Head of Lake Rosseau and Return only \$6.

HOTELS GOOD AND CHEAP.

Splendid TROUT, BASS and MASCOLOGE FISHING.

Also, DUCK AND DEER SHOOTING, Etc.

Apply at NORTHERN RAILWAY OFFICES, Toronto, and of A. P. COCKBURN, Gravenhurst.

Aug 12-10ct1

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD,

Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—Steamer Elm City leaves New York at 11 P. M., arriving in New Haven in time for the early morning trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Apply at General Office on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent. 1f

STEAMERS TO
Eastern Maine, New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c.THE
International Steamship
Company's Steamers
New York and City of Portland.

will, until October 3d, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Eastport, Maine, and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B., Amherst, Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., Summerside and Charlottetown. P. E. I., and Hawsbury, C. B. This is

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Umbagog lakes, via Gr. Tr'k to Bethel, Me. } Largest Brook Trout.

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Good hunting, large and small game in all the above localities in their season.

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NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH
RAILROAD.

Central Railroad of N. Jersey.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN

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Commencing WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1875.

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Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North River, for Long Branch, at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5:00 P. M. For South Amboy at 6:00 P. M.

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H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent, R. E. RICKER, Sup't and Eng'r. July 153m

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July

The Kennel.**Tennessee State
Sportsmen's Association.**

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

OCTOBER 25th, 26th, and 27th.—TRAP SHOOTING. Prizes, \$3,500 cash.

OCTOBER 26th and 27th.—BENCH SHOW OF FIELD DOGS. Premiums, \$500 in cups.

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sep9-td

GRAND**Bench Show of Dogs**Held in connection with the
New England and New Hampshire**STATE FAIR.**

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aug12 4t

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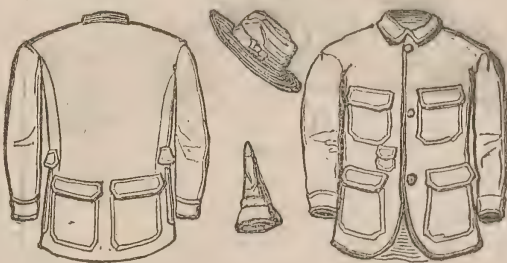
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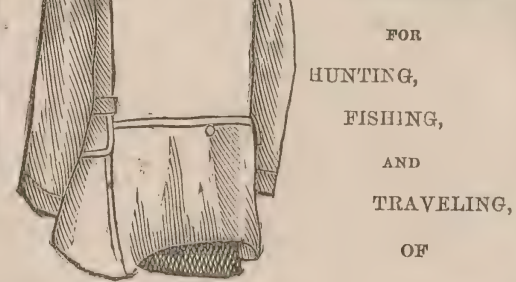
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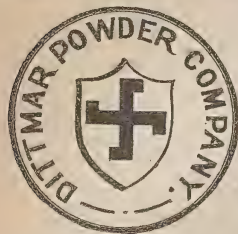
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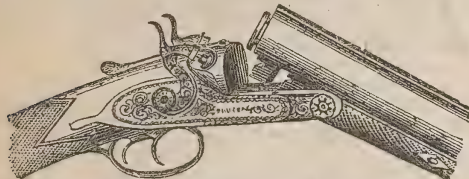
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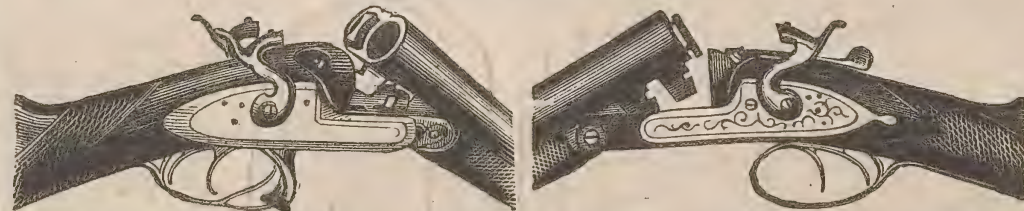
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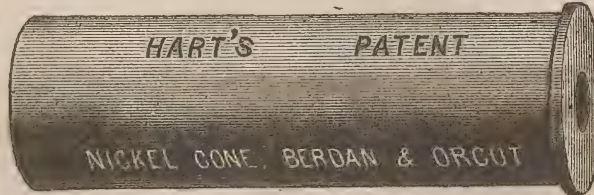
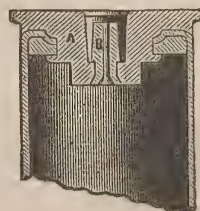
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JULY 24, 1875.

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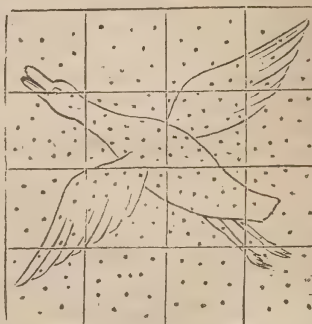
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 6.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

Nantucket Notes.

ALTHOUGH out of sight a good portion of the time for the last three weeks, the *Bluelight* has not been out of mind. Daily we have gazed upon a solid bank of fog that has shut from our view our neighboring islands, even closing in on the little harbor to such extent that our fleet of yachts and sailboats became invisible; and Nobsca Light House, a light of other days, tolling its own funeral notes from its lugubrious fog bell. Fog everywhere, outdoors and in, our beds, our carpets, our curtains, limp and steaming, our boots, our books a bed for the mold fungous, our Lone Jack and Brown Dick, a green, moist, unpleasant mixture—hard to light, fearful to smoke, and good Havanas reduced below the grade of first-class Connecticut cabbage. Now and then a heavy shower would deposit some of our own immediate wrapping, and for a moment when the rain ceased, we could see the shores of the Vineyard, but behind them to the southward, the dense bank rolling up before the constant breeze from the south, and before we had fairly realized that we had light, we were again in darkness. The *Bluelight* could not work, at least not much, for she did manage to dodge in and out a few times, and time hung heavy on our hands. There was no fishing; the constant southerly wind drove the warmer water of the southern coast into the Sound, and the bluefish left us for cooler climes; 78° to 80° temperature they did not fancy, and even the all-absorbing pounds yielded but poor returns. One bluefish was one day's record at a pound, when one barrel would have been held in former times as but slight returns. The lobster pots came up empty of lobsters, and without their seductive tails, the saucy tautog, and dandy scup ("scupoug,"—Chester has got it on one of his boats) were not to be wiled from their eel-grassy banks.

Our only source of satisfaction was to read in our daily papers that we were not alone in our dampness. From Oak Bluffs and Nantucket came the same dismal story, and the crowds who daily left the cars for the boats, bright, happy and dry, were supplemented by as many wilted voyagers returning with limp dresses, disordered crimps, and unhappy faces. Such a difference as there was between the comers and goers! Nor were we at this end of the Sound alone in our moisture. A trip to Newport and a drive on Bellevue Avenue, left on my mind but an impression of dissolving views—carriage after carriage appeared—first the horses, then the coachmen in their livery, and then when nearly alongside, almost too late for my friends to recognize and exchange salutes with the occupants, away they sped into the mist to be followed by a seemingly endless procession.

By the way, running into Newport there occurred a phenomena; at least a delusion. We caught faintly sounding in the extreme distance the sound of the fog bell on Brenton's Reef; heading directly for it again, we just caught the sound and every ear was strained; we approached it slowly, when suddenly as we listened in silence the bell boomed out loud and distinct, apparently not three hundred yards away. This occurred again, and we slowed down; the next peal startled us; it was as distant and as faint as when we first heard it; and this occurred the second time, when to our surprise the light vessel loomed out from the fog close aboard, and the bell clanging loudly. Now fog and its acoustic properties have been made subject of research by learned men, and I will not undertake to account for this strange increase and diminution of the sound, but it did occur, and was freely commented on by all on board. It seemed as though the fog at times interposed a wave, and that through this the sound barely penetrated; and that at the reflux of this denser wave the sound was uninterrupted. One practical lesson I learned from it, viz: not to feel sure that a fog bell was two miles distant because it so sounded.

But our fog is gone; it has yielded to a sharp northeast wind that for a day white capped the Sound and brought the schooners down to close reefs, and the out-going passengers bound to Nantucket on the *River Queen* and the

Island Home to a realizing sense that it is not necessary to cross the ocean to enjoy the delights of sea sickness. I made a trip that day myself, it was a little too rough for the *Bluelight* to work; she tried it, but when the spray came flying over the pilot house, it was thought best to leave the following out of the lines of dredging in Buzzards' Bay until a more auspicious occasion. So I went to Nantucket on the Island Home, and the sights I saw, and woes I witnessed are indescribable.

Our first voyage to the Vineyard was a little rough, but nothing very bad. As we approached the landing of the Camp Meeting Association, the usual crowd was not there, and the hack drivers were in oil skins and umbrellas. But one sign of comfort met our view, a portly white vested gentleman standing like a sign of "good living here" in a door of the little building on the wharf and on which is the sign of the "Highland House," and "Seltzer Aperient" equally conspicuous. Quite a number, though, got on board there and at the Sea View Landing, and we started fairly full for Nantucket. As we got along to the eastward, the northeast swell began to tell, and a good many funny scenes took place. I sat on the starboard after guards, smoking my pipe, when out rushed a lank, pallid creature in female attire. I saw her situation and knocked out my pipe in deference to her feeling. She saw I noticed her, and snapped out, "I aint sick." The exertion was too much for her, giving a spasmodic grasp at her mouth and thus saving a fine set of false teeth, she rushed for the side, and she would have lost them if she had not.

That afternoon we were content to stay indoors at Nantucket, and good dinner and supper and good attendance at the Ocean House did what they could to make up for horrible weather outside. And the evening passed delightfully at the pleasant home of Capt. Sanford, who, although we were strangers, took us in, in the most Scriptural manner. A mutual acquaintance with nearly every man who had been in China for years back, and with the many noble ships and their captains, who in the days of "Tea Clippers" made an American proud as he came in from sea, and without seeing its colors, could pick out every American ship by her beauty from the maze of spars in the crowded harbors—proved a link between us, and but for the stronger attractions, and the lapse of time, we'd have been exchanging notes until to-day.

The next day was pleasant, and we did Nantucket! We wandered through the grass-grown, cobble-stone streets, and noticed, as required by guide book, the "quaint old buildings"—that is, those left by the fire—the balustrades on the roofs where the women, legend says, used in whaling days to sit and watch wearily for the arrival of their lords (skippers, mates, harpooners, &c.) We took in the shingled sides and gable ends of the houses; we visited the well-arranged bathing establishment, where you can take your sea water hot or cold; investigated the museum, and listened to the minute description, given by the custodian of the place, of his decidedly unique collection; from the eighteen-foot-long jaw of a sperm whale, "in more perfect preservation, Sir, than has been obtained for one of these"—down to little bugs and shells—not half so little though as we have in our collection. (I'm rather neglecting the Fish Commission so far in this letter.) His descriptive powers were good, but when he showed me a case of insects and hippocamuses and little pipe fish mixed as only Yowhee or Hyqua, of Canton, could mix them, and told me they came from Nantucket, and I told him they didn't, and turning over the case, showed him Chinese hieroglyphics on the back part—I thought perhaps he was a little uncertain in his foreign relations. And a mean little Turks' head pipe—evidently bought by some hard-up sailor at a Dutch tobaccoconists—wasn't a "Japanese pipe," although so labeled, and I stuck to it; and he cut me and devoted himself to believers. However, I must do him justice. On every point with which he ought to have been familiar, he was posted and interesting, and his description of the whale, its habits and mode of capture, illustrating as he went on, by drawings, models, and actual implements—was correct and graphic. And so in regard to the many curiosities from the sea, and trophies from the South Sea

Islands; and his story of the olden days when the laden whale ships had to be lifted over the shallow waters of the bar at the entrance of the harbor by means of a camel—showing us the camel, with a ship six feet long in its embrace—was worth our fifteen cents admission; and I don't want to discourage any one from spending an hour in the midst of this curious collection, mostly composed of the contributions of the hardy mariners whose deeds in their contests with the Leviathans have rendered Nantucket famous.

Then we wandered through the business streets; dropping in here and there as the display at the windows tempted us. Perfect little schooners and cat boats full-rigged, every rope in place and capable of being used to furl or spread the canvas, were prominent; and ingeniously arranged ornaments, bouquets, and baskets made from brilliant shells and sea mosses were plentiful. At one cosy little "shell store," kept by a cheery little middle aged lady, by name Miss Coffin, we were well entertained. Miss C. possessed good taste, as her wares, of her own workmanship showed; was social and pleasant. In five minutes she knew all of our names, invited us in to an inside room, and two strange (to us) ladies coming in, she introduced us all to each other by name, and explained where we came from. I remember the amused look of the lady from Northampton, Vermont, as she exchanged bows at the introduction. Miss Coffin, as her name implies, is one of an old, old family. Probably it was one of her forefathers who had the honor of discovering the only land in the world not in our country, but owned by it, by all the forms and ceremonies that can establish such ownership; and as all of them I saw, and part of them I was, I will digress for a moment, in return for Miss C.'s politeness, and give you and her an item not connected with the original subject of this letter.

Years ago, we of the sloop of war *Plymouth* were in the East Indies, and there came up talk of a project for running a line of steamers from San Francisco to China. The only trouble (that I remember of) was want of a midway coaling station, and to find such was a duty committed to Commodore Perry, our Commander-in-Chief. A group of little islands, far out in the Pacific, originally discovered by Capt. Nathaniel Coffin, a whaler captain from I believe Nantucket, and bearing still his name, were selected for examination. They are in latitude 27° north and longitude 142° east, and part of the Bonin Group. Launch and first cutter were fitted out for the work of survey, and leaving the ship at anchor in Port Lloyd, some thirty miles away, three officers, of whom I was the junior, started for the work. Eight days we spent in boat and tent life, experiencing a terrific typhoon, during which the *Plymouth* lost a boat with Lieut. John Mathews and eleven men, who left her side and never returned. Our survey and explorations finished, the *Plymouth* came down and was piloted to a poor harbor which we had charted. Then with pomp and circumstance we took possession. Under a tall flag-staff that we cut and raised, a casket was buried containing coins and papers. At its base stood our captain and officers in uniform, and from its truck at due noon, our flag floated to the wind, and as our cannon thundered a national salute our captain in the name of the United States of America took possession of the island. A copper plate with suitable inscription was fastened to a large adjacent tree, and then after appointing the milder of two ex-pirates—who with their three wives (one had two—that was our Consul) were the only inhabitants—U. S. Consul, we withdrew to the ship, and sailed away to China. And that was the last I heard of this portion of our beloved country. I presume our Consul and his friend hooked the casket, and appropriated the coin, sold the flag to a whaler, tied up wild pigs with the halliards, and left for other isles—when the steamers failed to come.

But *revenons a Nantucket*. Miss C. showed us among her curios, various antiquities—cups and saucers of unknown age, plates and platters of genuine blue willow ware, truly genuine because they each had two little birds cooing and billing on the wing. And such a wonderful old clock—a tall, old-fashioned corner clock, imported in

1720 by her great-grandfather, and still running, and running well. Its upper portion was of English make, the round copper face surrounded by carvings and bas-reliefs in brass, with queer masks and heraldic dolphins. In a circle was a legend of the maker, "Dan. Keaden, in Noble street, near Cheapside, London." The works were inclosed in an oak frame with European adornments, but the weights and pendulum in a box that suggested a history; made unmistakably of English black oak, the front was covered with *Japanese* art. Raised in the thick gold relief peculiar to Miako were birds, a high mountain, willow trees, and natives of Japan in costume—unmistakable Miako work on English wood, and at that date England had no commerce with Japan. Miss C. could give me no data except that her great-grandfather's father, Mr. Eliacum Swayne, brought it over to his bride.

Nantucket is full of relics of olden times, and reduced as are many of the best families to make shift for a living, these relics—valuable to one who, like an illiterate acquaintance of mine, "likes them antique things; they're so modern, you know"—are parted with reluctantly from necessity. A Mrs. McCleaves has, it is said, a stunning collection, on which she lectures to strangers at fifteen cents a head for the benefit of the poor of the island. Mrs. McC., though, wouldn't let us in, as she was too busy making pies to attend to us before her regular hour—2 P. M.—although we had to leave in the boat. So I can't give her a puff. Well, that's about all of Nantucket that I saw, and now I'll get back to Wood's Hole, gladly, as I always do, not stopping to bore you with that oft-told tale of "how I went bluefishing," except to say that for that business Nantucket is a quite sure place.

The Blueblight had done nothing during our absence, but in little boats and on the sea beach the collectors had been busy, and I saw in the aquariums quite a number of new fishes, among others little pompanos, mackerel, pipe fish, etc. Some people think pompanos are peculiar to Florida—thay should take a peep into our aquariums. The pounds, too, had contributed freely, and we have added to our collection of casts and pictures largely. A magnificent bill fish, a horse mackerel nearly nine feet long, weighing 550 pounds, a *new* shark, and lots of varieties not so rare, sturgeons of immense size, and sucker fish, and what not, have been drawn, painted, photographed, cast in plaster, dissected, measured, weighed, skinned, and described, and their *fac similes* in plaster will enrich our National Museum and the Centennial. The sucker fish bothered Mr. Palmer, who makes the casts. If there is anything that the file-toothed, oval apparatus which he has on the back of his head isn't well adapted for, it is letting go. Its best hold is hold on, and holding on by this contrivance, like a boy's toy with which he lifts stones by means of atmospheric pressure on a wet leather disk, the sucker clings to larger fish and gets free rides. Palmer got a "good contact" with his soft plaster, but it didn't let go worth a cent.

A party have made an expedition to the northern shore and made fine collections in the neighborhood of Sandwich, in Cape Cod Bay, and now that the weather is getting fine again the Blueblight is making up for lost time. I hope in my next to give you a full resume of our Summer's work, etc. Yours, PISECO.

For Forest and Stream.

FISHING ON THE ZUMBRO.

MANY, if not all, of your readers being sportsmen, are more or less interested in that paradise of game and fish—Minnesota. As the Zumbro has its *locus in quo* in that State, it will not be wholly uninteresting to have a detailed account of the fish which abound in its waters, and the fortunes and mishaps of a small party of Waltonians bent upon securing a fair share of the finny spoil.

A cursory glance at the map of Minnesota shows that the Zumbro rises in Rice County, and flowing southeast through Goodhue and Wabasha Counties, its volume continually increased by the waters of translucent trout streams, debouches into the "Father of Waters," three miles below the town of Wabasha, and seven from the foot of Lake Pepin. Having now understandingly designated the seat of our piscatorial operations, we must invite the reader to accompany us from Lake City, a pretty little watering place midway on the western shore of Lake Pepin and twenty miles from the Zumbro. On the morning of August 5, due preparations having been made, three hail fellows, well met, could have been seen busily engaged in transferring numerous camping utensils to a well constructed sailboat, having in tow a duck punt, to serve as a tender and facilitate fishing operations. At 8 o'clock A. M. we got under weigh, a stiff breeze blowing from the southwest, which increased as we proceeded, until white caps lent spice to the excitement, and reached Read's Landing at the foot of the lake about 12 M. After a short rest and a light lunch we floated down the Mississippi, the current being very strong, to our destination, our passage being enlivened by frequent sand bars, upon which we religiously struck and profanely quit, one man's time being wholly engrossed in endeavoring to keep our craft in the channel by preserving a keen lookout ahead. Admonished by black and ominous looking clouds and an occasional peal of thunder, we lost no time in selecting a suitable camping ground, and running up our canvas; nor were we any too soon, for hardly was the tent pitched and the luggage safely housed when down came the rain with northwestern impetuosity. Our camp was situated on a triangular sand island, bounded on the east and west by the Mississippi and on the south by the Zumbro. Its surface rose gradually from the water's edge, and in places was covered with a dense growth of willows, in which the Spring floods had deposited drift wood in large quantities, the very thing for firewood. The rain having held up, we were all impatient for the fray. Our first essay was still baiting with live minnows, in the main stream, but for divers reasons this kind of bait had no charms for the fish. Then spoons of different makes were produced, and our sail-boat being cleared for action, with a rod over each corner of the stern and a man at the oars, we started on a voyage up the river.

Our party consisted of Mr. N., a resident of Memphis, Tenn., his red Irish setter, Harry, and E. and D., the one a banker and the other a contractor, of Lake City, Minn.

Having proceeded up stream some half a mile or so, a tempting slough invited us to explore its depths. Hardly had the boat passed over the bar, when a stout pull at the end of one hundred feet of line showed that the game was awake and hungry. In a moment or two a black bass of large size sprang into the air in his frantic endeavors to disgorge the nauseous bait, a gananoque spoon. N. being

an old hand at the business, and handling a fine rod with a Meek & Milan reel and one of Abbey & Imbrie's best braided silk and hair lines, feared not the issue of the struggle which was about to follow. Hastily reeling in a few yards of line, he directed the oarsman to land him on a smooth sand bar, and in a twinkling the battle grew warm. The bass proved particularly active and showed enormous strength. His runs were fierce and long, now leaping from the water, now seeking the bottom, sometimes heading for shore and again rushing riverwards. The gananoque refused to budge, however, and in about fifteen or twenty minutes the bass, twenty inches in length, and a prince in beauty and symmetry, lay gasping in the bottom of the boat. Scarcely had we gone a hundred yards further on when a whoop from E. informed us that something a few sizes smaller than a shark had taken a desperate fancy to his spinner. A few minute's hard tugging, some skill on the part of E., and a fine pickerel was scraping acquaintance with the dusky beauty already in limbo. Our success continued as we ascended the slough to its source, till seven more bass had fallen victims to an inordinate love for spoon victuals. The keen edge having been worn off our excitement, on our return we had more leisure to admire the scenery and the stream we were fishing. Its waters, fed by numerous springs, were clear as crystal. In the bends its surface was dotted over with lily pads, the emerald of their leaves being relieved by the lilies themselves, which waved their graceful heads in snowy purity everywhere. Its banks were fringed with tall grasses, ferns of endless variety and stunted trees of soft maple and willow. It must be a famous habitat for the wild fowl in the Spring and Fall. The whole surroundings were highly suggestive of the noble game we were catching. In every deep pool, shaded by the pads, large bass could be seen breaking water. The daylight was fast waning when we reached camp, and in a jiffy we were all busily engaged in preparing our supper.

To the uninitiated and the onlooker perhaps no more romantic phase of camp life could possibly present itself than that of the preparations of an evening. The well replenished fire throwing its genial light and tinged with its mellow glow the surrounding woods and waters; in the foreground a busy sportsman with frying pan in hand; another struggling under a heavy load of drift wood; a third just discernable in the dim light, at the water edge busily engaged in cleaning fish, and Harry on his beam ends in the tent door philosophically contemplating proceedings, and evidently satisfied that ere long any vacuum in his interior would be stopped with savory morsels. With keen appetites we discussed the supper, consisting of black bass, breakfast bacon, fried eggs, bread, butter, coffee, &c., &c., each one slowing away his full share of eatables, and N., especially, doing justice to his reputable ability to dispose of a square meal. E. and N. devoted the whole of the next day to exploring the surrounding waters, and returning toward evening happening to detect a shadowy figure wading in the headwaters of a hitherto unexplored slough, upon nearer approach found it to be D. The string of bass and pickerel which he then and there produced as the result of his afternoon's fishing was a sight for sore eyes.

In accordance with our plans the next day was to be our last in camp, and therefore we determined to catch as many fish as possible and exhibit them on our return as a portion of the trophies of the trip. The first streak of dawn then, found us upon the ground disguised and wading out to the site of D.'s operations of the evening before. We succeeded after two hour's fishing in capturing seventeen pickerel and bass, the smallest of which weighed not less than four pounds. Satiated with sport, and loaded down with fish we wended our way back to camp, cooked our breakfast, struck tent at half past ten, and started for home. There being no wind, we were obliged to row up stream to Read's Landing, at the foot of Lake Pepin; which we reached at 5 P. M., after several hour's hard pulling at the oars, diversified by numerous impromptu halts on the sand bars. From thence we hoped to sail home, but not a zephyr was there to gladden our hearts! The lake was as smooth as glass. We were all anxious to get home, and there was no choice but to pull for it, and pull for it we did! To make a long story short, about 9 P. M. the lights in Lake City began to twinkle on the water and at eleven we arrived safely, feeling considerably exhausted after our row of twenty odd miles.

In conclusion we can fully endorse the high encomiums that have been bestowed upon the climate of Minnesota. The air is highly oxygenated, and, of course, particularly beneficial to invalids. Sparkling springs of the most delightful coolness everywhere abound. The days are bright and clear, and though somewhat warm at noon, the nights are all delightfully cool and bracing, necessitating the use of a blanket. The accommodations for travelers and tourists at Lake City are superior. All kinds of amusement can be freely indulged in, fishing, shooting, yachting, dancing, &c. The citizens, many of whom are ardent disciples of the rod and gun, are kind and hospitable, and ever ready and willing to assist in furthering the pleasure and happiness of strangers and sportsmen. The Lyon House is the principal hotel and is owned by a well-known merchant of that name in New York. It is delightfully situated close to the lake shore, is fitted up with all modern conveniences and is presided over by as genial and accommodating a landlord as can be found anywhere. Next season the proprietor contemplates making many improvements and rendering his house as attractive as any in the northwest. A fine yacht, pleasure boats and a bath house on the lake shore will be amongst some of the new features.

R. C. N.

For Forest and Stream.

SNIFE UPON THE ICE.

THE Spring came in rather mixed, as usual. We had a week or more of warm weather, which brought many a bird from his Winter quarters. The change to cold left him in a sad plight—without overcoat or muffler, or sense enough to return whence he came. I had heard of snipe here and there. A carpenter who was working upon a cheese factory three miles out of the village came into the store where loafers most do congregate. He recognized my face as soon as he saw it, once familiar, when Hernierania had hold of him, driving him almost crazy and half blind. I routed the enemy with quinine and strychnine, thereby acquiring the everlasting gratitude of the worker in wood. I had been absent two years—now returned on slaughterous deeds intent, not to cure but to kill. "Why, Doctor, how are you? Why don't you come

down and attend to those snipe? We have seen them flying about all day long, close by where we are at work; they have been there four or five days."

I knew that he knew a snipe when he saw it—a fragment of knowledge quite rare among non-sportsmen. But he, as I remembered of old, was somewhat of a sportsman himself, for always on one day in the year, in the Winter, he would drop work and go hunting rabbits with a spade and pickaxe. The next day there came a heavy snow storm—snow eight inches, and froze hard that night; the second day was bitter cold—did not thaw at all. That evening I called upon James S., and made arrangements to go with him upon the morrow; for it must turn warmer. That night was cold, and the next morning when I went down to see if James was ready, the weather had not improved a cent's worth. "Why," said he, "this will drive every snipe out of the country, or freeze them to death." I replied, "It will surely be warmer by noon. Having made up my mind to go I do not like to give it up." "All right," said he; "if you say so, go it is." At eleven o'clock we got into a covered buggy, hauled the pointer, Sam, in by the neck, and were off. Three miles over a road, rough as only clay frozen after a thaw in the Spring could be—one hour and more it took us. There was a large marsh and a brook—and a cheese factory. The brook ran near to and parallel with the road for half a mile, and was lost in the marsh at a point, say thirty rods from the cheese factory. We stopped where the brook first approached the road. As we took off our overcoats and shivered, instead of growing warmer it grew colder. The idea of looking for snipe! Either they or we were fools!—this to be soon proved with little chance in our favor. As we came to the brook we found the snow over the ankle, the brook frozen, except a few inches in the centre. We followed down almost to the marsh, starting a killdeer. "There," said James, "is the kind of snipe and the only one you will see this day. A farmer came across the brook with his horses. We enquired if he had seen any snipe about. "Yes," said he, "plenty of them; but they are very wild to-day." This mystified us. "Just over there towards the cheese factory you will find them." A few rods further and we reached the marsh, and what was more, up went a snipe twenty rods off, and they kept getting up—one, two, half a dozen at a time—until about forty had started, and never a chance had we at them. They flew up by the cheese factory, and pitched down close to the road. James went up there and I went out in the marsh. Soon I heard the reports of his gun, and the snipe began to come back. We hammered away at them, having all our shots up in the air, as they came over in twos and threes. Some alighted upon the ice and ran for the grass, but would not lie. The shooting was all overhead, and very bad work I made of it. Not over an hour and there were no more birds left. We found we had twenty-three English snipe and two yellow shanks. Where the rest had gone we knew not, and certainly they had not stopped anywhere near us. There seemed to be two places, not very large, one above the road the other below, which they fancied, and we routed them out of there completely. They were not extra fat, but in good condition—not poor by any means.

Albany, N. Y., September, 1875.

Fish Culture.

RUNNING STREAMS FOR TROUT CULTURE.—A. J. Hines, of Patchogue, L. I., informs the *German town Telegraph* that he has sold a one-third interest in his "Pallus Brook Farm" to A. S. Collins, former partner of Seth Green, who proposes to remove to that vicinity, to raise trout for market, as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements. This information is of value to trout culturists, because it shows them that an old expert like Mr. Collins believes there is money in the business. It helps to answer the oft-repeated question "whether trout culture will pay." So far as that gentleman is concerned, Mr. Hinds advances the opinion, endorsed, he says, by Mr. Collins, that ponds are entirely unnecessary in raising trout for market. This new firm of trout producers will, therefore, not prepare or use any ponds for their purposes, except a small one of about one acre for fly-fishing. Mr. Hinds says in his letter:—

"I often have letters of inquiry about how many fish can be kept in a pond of such and such a size. The quantity is governed by the amount of water running in and through a pond and not by the size. Indeed, no more trout can be raised in a pond, and that not of as good a quality, by ponding up the water, as can be raised in a canal or canals. We then get rid of all danger of freshets, as dams breaking, and the water keeps cool in Summer and does not freeze in Winter, but maintains an even temperature the year round. I used to get in 1836 two shillings per pound, or eight cents apiece alive, for trout. They have constantly advanced in price ever since, and now we have no trouble to sell all we can raise for one dollar per pound, as Long Island trout bring two shillings per pound more than any others."

Mr. Collins estimates that I have on my place waters of the right quality and of a sufficient quantity to raise 100,000 pounds of trout a year, and says as we obtain food in great variety from the Great South Bay for less than one cent per pound, we can raise trout for twenty cents per pound at a handsome profit."

We believe that Mr. Hinds is correct in his views regarding ponds, and fell assured that he will win many adherents to these somewhat advanced views. An intelligent treatise might be written in favor thereof.

FISH AT THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.—Among the interesting features in the Chicago Exposition is a display of live fish in aquaria, including brook trout, grayling, several varieties of bass, etc., also salmon one and two years old, as well as those hatched last Winter. The mode of artificial propagation by hatching the ova in hatching-boxes is shown, and also the plans that have been adopted to enable the migratory fish to ascend rivers over high dams by means of fishways. A model of Brackett's fishway over a dam thirty feet high at Holyoke, Mass., and one of Brewer's chute and fishway over a dam in Schenectady county, N. Y., are made in the Exposition.

CARP FROM GERMANY.

NOVEL EXPERIMENTS IN FISH CULTURE.

It was announced in the *Tribune* several weeks ago that a number of living fish had arrived in a Bremen steamer, and that the fish had been imported by the United States Fish Commission for the purpose of adding to the food resources of the United States. These fish were under the charge of Mr. Rudolph Russel, and consisted of carp, golden tench, and common tench, all having special qualities, which were described fully at the time. Unfortunately many of these fish died, most of them owing to unavoidable delays in the transfer of the fish from the Hoboken dock of the North German Lloyd line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. The survivors are now suitably cared for in charge Mr. Hessel in ponds constructed especially for their reception in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, by the Park Commissioners, and under the supervision of Mr. T. B. Ferguson, the Fish Commissioner of Maryland. About the time of the arrival of the fish referred to, Prof. Spencer F. Baird renewed the effort of last year to send some young shad to Germany, in return for a very liberal gift of eggs of the Rhine salmon made to the United States by the German authorities in 1873. The experiment was made under the charge of H. W. Welsher and Monroe A. Green, to whom, as to Messrs. Anderson and Mather in 1874, the North German Lloyds gave free passage to Bremen and back. As it had been found impossible, starting with the young fish, to keep them alive to the end of the voyage, the trial was made of shipping the eggs and having them hatched out during the voyage in a special apparatus devised by Messrs. Welsher and Green. This attempt, however, failed also, owing, as was supposed, to the jarring of the eggs on the cars while coming from Holyoke, Mass., and the wagons in which they were transported from the depot to the steamer's wharf. A third effort will probably be made next year, varied by bringing the eggs all the way by water to the ocean steamer. The attempt, it is hoped, may be successful.

For the purpose of securing an additional supply Mr. Welsher was instructed to bring back with him as many carp as could be conveniently transported, and with the assistance of Dr. O. Finsch, the eminent naturalist of Bremen, he obtained what he wanted in Oldenburg, and Wiesbaden, to the number of 60 carp and 40 golden tench, mostly yearlings, although some were two years old. These arrived on board the Bremen steamer Hermann on Wednesday afternoon last in excellent condition, only one fish having died on the voyage. The travelers were met at the wharf by Prof. Baird and Ferguson, who were provided with tanks filled with fresh water, and the fish were shipped by the evening train in charge of Mr. Alexander Kent of Baltimore, to the pond in Druid Hill Park, where they will be cared for by Mr. Hessel. The North German Lloyds Steamship Company brought these fish and their attendants free of charge, and Capt. Reichmann, captain of the Hermann, spared no effort to secure a satisfactory result to the experiment. Of the best varieties, namely, the mirror and leather carp, no specimens were brought by Mr. Welsher, as they were considered too precious by their owners to be disturbed in their ponds during the breeding season. A supply of these will probably be forwarded during the month of November next. The carp and other fish constituting the importation will be kept in the ponds of Druid Hill Park as breeding fish, and the young will be distributed throughout the country, principally by means of the various State Fish Commissioners. It is probable that the first distribution will be made in about a year, and be continued from time to time. The experiment of their multiplication will be watched with much interest in view of the very great economical value of the carp and tench. They are especially fitted for the waters of the more southern States, much more than replacing the brook trout of colder waters.—*New York Tribune*, Sept. 11.

FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

BLACKSBURG, Va., September 8th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Last week I transferred the first lot of black bass from Roanoke to New River, and made arrangements for the complete stocking of the latter with these fish. Below the Kanawha Falls the fishing is very fine. Above that point there are nothing but catfish, chubs, suckers, etc. The Roanoke is the only stream in Virginia where bass have long been found. In Roanoke there are also plenty of red-eye perch, a fish nearly equal in size and game qualities to the bass. I do not know whether it will take the fly; I think not. Notwithstanding the presence of these two predaceous kinds, I know no stream that so abounds with chub, minnows, suckers, and small fry of every kind—a fact which does not tally with the notions advanced by some. Bass are now plenty in the James and Rappahannock, where they have been put in the last four years. A letter to-day received informs me that a gentleman caught near my old homestead on Goose Creek, in Loudoun county, thirty-seven fine bass in a few hours. The same letter states that salmon have been caught in Goose Creek and the Potomac recently—some of those put in that river last Fall. The size is not mentioned. Some have also been caught both in the Roanoke and New Rivers. When those in the New River go below Kanawha Falls they will be lost to Virginia. We hope to have a fish way ready for them at the Great Falls of the Potomac when they wish to return. A good many trout have been caught in Big and Little Stony Creeks, in Giles, and Dismal and Walker's Creeks, in Pulaski county; also in the headwaters of the Rapidan near Gordonsville. The State hatching house will probably be put here, with the Professor of Natural History of the Agricultural College in charge. Hatching establishments will also be placed at the University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, and perhaps other colleges, with a view to the education of experts and the spreading of a general knowledge of the principles of fish culture through the State. We hope to get good protective laws passed next Winter. Very truly yours, E.

—Michigan can now be ranked among the first as a fish State. No State in the Union exceeds her natural supply and advantages. The lake coast of Michigan is over 1,400 miles long, and she has a water surface of nearly 40,000 square miles.

THE SEA SERPENT.—The monster must be on his travels. Wilmington, N. C. is the last place heard from. There he was ninety feet long and as big as a barrel. He ran on one of the shoals and a party of brave men ran to attack him, but he raised his head and threatened to swallow them, so they retreated and left him undisturbed. We trust he will return to the vicinity of Cape Cod or Martha's Vineyard. Some old whaler may yet get an iron in him and settle the long disputed question.

Natural History.

THE WINNINISH OF THE SAGUENAY.

ITS IDENTITY WITH THE SALMO GLOVERI, OR LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

WE have recently sought the best authorities upon this interesting question, and with the more earnestness, because we understood that the Smithsonian naturalists entertained doubts thereon. We have caught both of these fish, the winninish and the *salmo gloveri*, but never having compared them side by side, were obliged to trust to memory, which is often treacherous, for justifying points of identity. Our impression has been that they were the same fish. What we have now been in search of is the person who has had the rare opportunity afforded him of examining the two simultaneously. In one instance only has our endeavor been fully satisfied. The subjoined letter tells us that both the writer and Prof. Agassiz compared the two together and pronounced them identical:—

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 8th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have compared the winninish of the Saguenay with the land-locked salmon of Maine, *salmo gloveri*, and think them the same. Some years ago, some of the Saguenay fish were sent to Cambridge. Prof. Agassiz, Mr. Putman and myself compared them, and Agassiz thought them the same. I have no doubt that the *salmo gloveri* is quite common in most of the rivers about the Bay of Fundy, as well as along the State of Maine, and when taken have been called the young of the sea salmon. Unless you have both to compare, it is not easy to tell the difference. They have been examined as to all their measurements so scientifically, their markings, etc., which I have no doubt you have seen, that it is not hard to tell the *S. gloveri* from the true salmon. The number of vertebrae differ—fifty-nine in the salmon to fifty-seven in *S. gloveri*, a double row of small teeth in the vomer of the young salmon, a single row in the smolt of the *gloveri*. Some of our English fishermen thought our fish the same as the European *S. trutta* and *S. cambricus*. Some specimens were sent to Dr. Gunther, F. R. S., of England, who pronounced them different, and nothing to do with the sea salmon. I do not understand how they ever got the name land-locked salmon, as they always had access to the sea, and in my boy days *S. gloveri* was common to the tide waters, and more often taken as far down as there were fish weirs. They have been identified in several of our Maine rivers, also in Lock Lomond and Mespeck, N. B., in Nova Scotia, in St. John's Lake, Grand Lake, Salmon River, and Pockwock Lake, and I have no doubt it will be found in many of the rivers of clear water coming into the St. Lawrence, and when caught are called young salmon. I have seen specimens of *S. gloveri* caught on our rivers that weighed ten to twelve pounds. The large fish seldom take fly or bait, but keep in the deep water.

GEO. A. BOARDMAN.

This is well, as far as it goes. However, our data are meagre enough, and it is probable that little definite and convincing information can be gathered at present. Very few of those gentlemen who are familiar with the winninish, have ever seen the other; and *vice versa*. It affords us some gratification, however, to know that Mr. B. F. Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, who visited the Saguenay this past Summer, and caught "ouininish," or win-o-nish, or winninish, has undertaken to secure specimens and by sending them to Prof. Baird, to settle the question forever. We copy from a private letter from that gentleman:—

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have killed the Schoodic salmon at Grand Lake stream for three seasons. When I was not actually fishing or killing skeeters, I was pawing over and admiring these fish, which so delight the eye and the heart of the angler. I killed the win-o-nish—I like this orthography better than yours—at the headwaters of the Saguenay this season for the first time. I have never seen the two fish side by side; I have never articulated either, except with a knife and fork on my plate. My examination of the two fish, therefore, has been nothing more than a critical one as to their place of habitation, their manners and customs, their action, as relates to the sport of killing them, and a careful scrutiny of their external features. Now, if you deem these grounds sufficient to enable me to give an opinion, you have it for what it is worth. I believe them to be one and the same fish. On comparison side by side, very slight variations may be discovered, but I do not think there will be sufficient to construct a different variety.

I have sent to a friend at the headwaters of the Saguenay for specimens of the win-o-nish, to be sent to Prof. Baird, and confidently expect they will reach him soon, and then we shall know in full what we know now in part. Yours, B. F. BOWLES.

THE WESTERN MUD FISH.

FERNSBURGH, Vt., Sept. 10th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Will you please give me the scientific, and also the common name of the fish whose portrait and description I enclose with this? I have never seen any description of him which I recognize. He is a worthless fellow, or at least is so considered by almost every one, though some pronounce him good when salted. He is known here as the "bow fin." There is some fun in catching him, for he makes a vigorous fight, though not a very long one. He inhabits our sluggish, marshy streams, and is caught most in the latter part of Summer and early Fall, when he bites freely at worms, frogs, or minnows, alive or dead, and sometimes at the trolling spoon. He not infrequently attains to eight, ten, and sometimes twelve pounds weight. Yours truly, W. E. ROBINSON.

This fish, of which your drawing is remarkably correct, is the Western mud fish (*Amia occidentalis*). It belongs to the genus *amia*, of Linneus, the characteristics of which are: small paired teeth behind the acute conical ones; head flattened, naked, with conspicuous sutures; twelve flat gill-rays; dorsal long; anal short; air bladder cellular, like the lungs of reptiles. The Western mud fish is in color brown; elongated; lateral line, tubular; tail unspotted; length two feet. "The only species," says DeKay, "as yet described, is the *Amia calva*, which is found in Lakes Erie and Ontario." Dr. Kirtland speaks of it as the dogfish, and says that in Lake Erie it is frequently called the "lake lawyer." It is distinguished by its ferocious looks and voracious habits. The flesh is rank, tough and uneatable. To the angler it is a troublesome nuisance, often breaking their hooks and lines. As yours is the only description we find of the *A. occidentalis*, we print it, remarking that Dr. Richardson's description of the *Amia ocellicaudal* of Lake Huron, is identical with it, and that they are undoubtedly

one and the same fish: "*Amia occidentalis*, Vermont—Back greenish black; top of head, do; gill covers, yellowish green and olive: sides dark olive, fading to yellowish white on the belly; dorsal fin (47 rays, soft) and caudal (20 rays) dark olive; pectoral, ventral and anal fins, lighter; a jet black oval spot encircled by a narrow border of golden yellow at base of upper half of dorsal; branchiostegous rays, 11; a range one-half inch wide on upper jaw of smallish, slightly curved, sharp teeth; on lower jaw a row of similar teeth, behind which is a band of very small ones. Length of this individual, 22½ inches, weight, 3½ pounds. Much larger ones are often caught."

THE SPOTTED LAMPUGUS.—Among the novelties to be seen at Mr. Blackford's this week is a fine specimen of that excellent, rare, and beautiful fish, the spotted lampugus (*lampugus punctulatus*), caught by the smack Wallace Blackford while bluefishing. De Kay, who mentions but one specimen of this fish as having come under his observation, describes it as sea green in color above the lateral line; silvery on the sides, with metallic reflections on the opercles; pupie black; irides yellowish; dark reddish brown stripes across the head; a series of distant rounded spots along the base of the dorsal fin, the last ten or twelve rays of which are somewhat elevated. The spotted lampugus is a tropical species and its farthest range hitherto discovered is the latitude of New York, the present one having been taken off Sandy Hook. In comparing with a fine specimen of the dusky balistes (*balistes fuliginosus*) or trigger fish, so called on account of the first dorsal setting as a trigger. It will be sent to Prof. Baird for preservation. Another extremely rare specimen received by Mr. Blackford this week is the black pilot (*palinurus perciformis*). In 1815 several dozen followed a ship into New York harbor and one of them was taken at the wharves with a hook and line. It is sometimes called the rudder fish, and has been taken at Shrewsbury and on the Massachusetts coast. The fishermen call it the snip-nosed mullett.

PINNATED GROUSE IN ENGLAND.—Our readers have been informed of the recent latest effort to introduce the pinnated grouse into England and Wales by transportation of the eggs. The eggs were forwarded by us for Mr. Richard Valentine, of Wisconsin, in two lots—one lot to Mr. Frank Buckland, of London *Land and Water*, and the other to Mr. R. J. L. Price, of Bala, Wales. Mr. Buckland's acknowledgement is printed in our issue of August 12th. To-day we have this very courteous note from Mr. Price:—

RHIFLAS BALA, Merionethshire, North Wales, Aug. 26, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice in your issue of August 12th, 1875, a paragraph in reference to some pinnated grouse eggs sent to me by Mr. Richmond Valentine. The same gentleman was kind enough to forward a quantity last year, but in both cases the eggs arrived either addled or with dead chicks inside them. I fear that the distance is too great to admit of eggs from America arriving in England in a state fit for hatching, unless perhaps very great care was taken only to choose fresh laid ones, and those packed immediately tight in ice, although it is possible that full-fledged chicks, if very carefully tended on board steamer, might reach their destination alive. I can do no less than ask you, through your valuable columns, to express my gratitude to Mr. Valentine, and my extreme regret that we have failed in adding to our too small list of British game birds the beautiful American grouse. Should I ever visit your country I shall hope to call on Mr. Valentine and personally discuss the matter with him; also to witness some of the Bench Dog Shows and Field Trials, which seem to be getting more common across the Atlantic.

Your obedient servant,

R. J. L. PRICE.

A STRANGE FISH.—Mr. H. W. Johnson, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, has presented to the Provincial Museum a large sized specimen of the *Physalis pelagica*, or Portuguese man-of-war, as the strange thing is called by sailors. It was caught off the mouth of the harbor yesterday morning. Its body is oblong, and consists of an air sack, so constructed that the creature floats on the surface of the sea. It has numerous appendages hanging from its sides. With these it procures its prey. Some of these appendages, it is said, are capable of extension to twelve or eighteen feet, and they possess a remarkable stinging power. It is a common trick with sailors to make a novice pick up one of these fish, whose beautiful colors always attract attention; the novice is sure to receive a sting, not merely a local pain, but one to produce constitutional irritation.—*Halifax (Nova Scotia) Herald*, Sept. 4th.

IS THE YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO PARASITIC?

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The question whether any of our American cuckoos are parasitic, like the European species, I believe has been decided in the negative. But this Summer I made some observations which lead to the contrary opinion. While on a visit to Farmington, Ct., last June, I spent several days collecting, and during that time I found five nests of the two species of cuckoo—one of the yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), and four of the black-billed, (*C. erythrophthalmus*). The first, found on June 6th, was placed about five feet from the ground in a small poplar, and contained a young bird, just hatched, and three eggs. The identity of the species was certain, as the old bird did not leave the nest until almost touched with the hand, thus giving a good opportunity to observe her. The next day I returned to it and found the bird on the nest, but the young one and one of the eggs gone, the nest and ground covered with feathers of the old bird. It looked as if a fight had occurred; whether between two of the birds or a cat I could not decide. On visiting the nest again three days after, the old bird was gone, the eggs were cold, one of them broken, and with these two was a perfectly fresh egg of the yellow-billed cuckoo. This egg was larger and much lighter colored than the others, and could not be distinguished from three fresh eggs of the same species taken with a nest the day before. The measurements are as follows: No. 1, (that of the yellow-billed, 1.20 by .94 inches; No. 2, 1.04 by .85, and No. 3, broken, but in size like No. 2.

FRANKLIN BENNER.

—Big Jones had to laugh when he saw a hen fly out from a hay loft on to a barber's pole, and yell out "cut-cut-cut-har-cut!"

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1875. }

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending Sept. 11th, 1875:—

Three Pea Fowls, *Pavo cristatus*. Presented by Master Robbie Shannon.Two Pekin Ducks, *Anas domesticus*. Presented by Mr. James E. Sisson.One Bonnet Monkey, *Macacus radiatus*. Presented by Mr. William O'Connell.One Mexican Deer, *Cervus Mexicanus*.One Hog Deer, *Hyelaphus porcinus*. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

PEACHES FOR EUROPE.—The steamship Ohio sailed for Liverpool from Philadelphia on the 26th ult. with a cargo of 2,400 crates of Delaware peaches. The steerage of the ship was turned into a refrigerator and lined with ice, a current of cold air being kept constantly in motion by means of fans connected with the machinery, but the experiment proved a failure—probably because the ice gave out three days after the steamer left port and seven days before arrival at Liverpool.

SEPTEMBER:

THE MONTH AND ITS DUTIES.

"Thou waitest late, and com'st alone,
When woods and bare and birds are flown,
And frosts and shortening days portend
The aged year is near its end."—Thomas Moore.

AS we journey on, the months swiftly glide on their way to complete the cycle of the constellations, and each in its time takes its place in the Zodiacal circle. Another sweet season of buds and blossoms has appeared and is now passing in all its loveliness, casting over our earth its many blossoms of beauty and sweetness. The ripening leaves are even now reminding us of the days of Autumn's fruits; they are at this early time parting with much of their deep and cooling greenness, and the russet tint, the golden and crimson band are even at this early day seen as heralds of the tints and varied beauties of Autumn's fullness. Soon our fruit season will be upon us. Pomona, with her horn of plenty will pour her rich profusion of fruits of all kinds at our feet. Our eyes will be gladdened with the peach, the plum, the nectarines, melons and all the many delicious fruits of the season. These in their time will abide with us for a while, giving us new and varied blessings; bringing with them new and instructive lessons of the skill and devotion of the gardener and the horticulturist for the gratification and pleasure of man. Every year adds to the usefulness, and gives value to the mission of the scientific gardener. He works slowly and carefully, it may be, in the great laboratory of the earth, but he brings forth as the results of his application and carefulness the most astonishing results. Therefore, to the educated and skillful gardener we must look for those timely hints given "in season and out of season," as well as forethought and suggestions of what we are to do to-day, as well as to-morrow and next week. You have a fine garden we will suppose, well attended, and well cultured; within its ample domains the lily and the rose are blended in richness and beauty. Here winding walks lead you to scenes of almost tropical beauty; you lose yourself amid the tall ferns, and you repose amid the purling murmurs of woodland streams, you rest yourself beside the clear, sparkling waters of a beautiful lake, or gaze in admiration upon the miniature cataract as it flings its silver waters into the basin below. All this is yours to command, and you can say "this is all mine, this beautiful garden, the golden fishes, this sunny lake, the flower bedecked island, this enchanted spot—all are mine!" We wonder not that you love it—we should do so if we owned it.

We who can share with you all these mosaics of earth, rejoice also with you in contemplation of them. Yet love them as we may, we cannot linger longer with them, and regretfully bid them adieu to enter the more secluded Autumn walks. Autumn has its demands upon the landscape artist and practiced gardener; and we have now to call your attention back from the golden tinted month of flowers just past, to the sere duties of the months to come. There is no season so favorable as Autumnal September for the re-arrangement, or making over anew of the beds for herbaceous plants, such as the hollyhocks, pœnies and the like. Now, while you are preparing your beds for the reception of the above roots, it will be found a very good time, and a saving of time can be made if you now divide the roots of all the tribe, and all your hardy bulbs. This is probably the best time to do it. Divide your lilies and all bulbs, and replant out at this time. You are to remember, also, as a rule, that all beds of hardy bulbs, such as the hyacinths, tulips, &c., are to be completed as soon as the Fall bulbs (last of Sept.) can be had of the importers and florists. This is the month *par excellence* for our amateur and practical gardeners, ladies as well as new beginners, to do all they can for next year. To our lady friends we would say a word in passing, and that of encouragement to those who have been among our friends, patrons and readers of the FOREST AND STREAM from the commencement. Our efforts to serve you will be redoubled as the weeks of the new year roll on.

Now, as our Autumn is upon us, you will cast your eyes forward a little towards the colder months. Winter will soon be here, and now we are to look to these things of Autumn that Autumn demands. Autumn says to you: "Will you plant any bulbs for the coming Spring?" "I love blossoms of sweet flowers," say you. "Well plant out the bulbs now, do not wait until cold weather; do not even wait until next month if you are ready to do it to-day, to-morrow, why not do it?" It will be very important, sensible work, to dig up and finely pulverize any old bed in which you propose to renew the coming Spring. This will

save you much time, and a bed, nicely dug up and prepared for Spring planting looks better thus than when covered with the dead stalks of last Summer's flowers. As every season hath its charms, so every season hath its duties also; and the duties for this September month is to do as much as you possibly can for the month of April next. You can now prepare seed beds for and plant many kinds of seeds for next Spring, particularly the "self-sowing" kinds, such as drop their seeds profusely in Autumn, and which spring up early the next Spring—among them we place the clarkias, nempholias, larkspurs, sweet allysium, candy tuft, portulacas, pansies and Chinese pinks. These when sown need only to be protected by a covering of which pine boughs or sprigs of hemlock thrown over the beds in Winter and removed in the Spring, when they come forth bright, green and lovely.

H. D. L., New York.—Will you oblige an old reader of the FOREST AND STREAM and give your advice as to the cultivation of the *Passiflora*, otherwise known as the Passionate Flower Vine? I propose planting the seed in a large pot, and by keeping the same in the house during the cold months to raise plants sufficiently large to have flowers next season, but don't know what treatment is necessary during the Winter.

Ans. There are several varieties of the *passiflora* differing in characteristics. The more delicate kinds will require a great deal of warmth, while the common variety is hardy and can be kept under glass without artificial heat. Water every day; in other respects the treatment is the same as with other potted plants.

The Kennel.

THE GIANT BREED OF SETTERS.—H. C. S., a correspondent in Bridgeport, Conn., informs us that Mr. John Walker, of that city, had a thoroughbred setter that measures 31½ inches in height at the shoulders. Length of head, 11½ inches; around the head, 1 inch back of the eyes, 19½ inches; around the body, back of the shoulders, 33 inches; length entire, from tip of nose to stern post, 55 inches. Our correspondent inquires if giant dogs like these are a strain by themselves, or whether they "just happen that way." We know of no strain of such large dogs, but have known dogs to grow to an immense size when they have been kept about slaughter houses and fed all the meat they would eat.

—We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. E. L. Francis of West Stratford, Conn., informing us that the splendid setter bitch "May," imported by W. A. S. Hubbell, was poisoned last week, and died on Thursday evening, leaving eleven whelps eight weeks old, sired by Marshall's red setter "Rock."

—One of our wool-growing readers suggests that the reason why so many dogs have died recently, is because the mutton they eat is "pizen."

SINGULAR BIRTH.—A correspondent at Janesville, Wis., sends us the following account of the remarkable manner in which his setter bitch recently gave birth to a litter of puppies:

"I keep Gyp at the club house, and last week while she was whelping was on the dock jumping the other dogs in the water. Gyp hearing the noise left her kennel and came out on the dock, and before I could prevent it, was in the water with the other dogs and swimming about. After a while she waded out, but when still about fifteen feet from the shore I noticed that she squatted down on the water. We rubbed her dry and returned her to her kennel. I thought nothing more about the matter, but an hour afterwards the club house man in passing the spot heard a faint cry, and on investigation found a puppy just crawling up the bank. The little thing must have swam fully fifteen feet, and is now as lively as any of his brothers. We named him Moses on account of his fondness for bull-rushes. Two pups were born after this one, making seven in the litter, and as fine a lot as I ever saw.

RICHARD VALENTINE.

ANOTHER CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A correspondent in Washington, D. C., sends the following:—

"I see in your issue of September 2d an article on the use of chick weed and clacampine in cases of hydrophobia, and thinking that another remedy may be the means of doing some good, I here give it; it is simply a tea made of skull-cap, (*Scutellaria lateriflora*.) This was used by a former physician of New York city, and who is well known there, on a gentleman living near Alexandria, Va., who was bitten by a dog showing every symptom of the hydrophobia. The gentleman is still living, while dogs that were bitten by this same dog died with hydrophobia. He also remembers the case of Mr. Luther Hersey, of Cummington, Mass., who was bitten by a dog supposed to have the hydrophobia, as were also a hog and a dog. The hog and dog were kept penned up, and died with the hydrophobia. Mr. Hersey used skull-cap, and lived over forty years after he was bitten. Skull-cap may be bought at almost any drug store, either in ounce packages or in fluid extract. When using it in ounce packages make a tea as strong as our ordinary tea and give two tea-cupfuls a day. In using the fluid extract take a tea-spoonful to a tea-cup of water. Give twice a day. It should be used for at least three weeks. One thing must be distinctly understood—that no case of hydrophobia can be cured after the spasms and frothing at the mouth have set in; therefore it is necessary that whatever is done must be done as soon after the person is bitten as is possible. B."

MR. LAVERACK AND TRUE COLORS.

DELAWARE CITY, Del., September 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Breeding dogs, horses, cattle, pigeons and chickens, in my opinion, is just as much a science as is chemistry, astronomy, geology, etc. The rules applied are just as positive and uniform in their results, and if they are departed from the result is sure to be contrary. Mr. John M. Taylor, (FOREST AND STREAM, July 29th, 1875,) certainly deceives himself when he predicts the deterioration of the Laverack setter unless Mr. Laverack discloses all of his system of breeding. We would ask, has not Mr. Llewellyn improved Mr. Laverack's setters by a Gordon cross? General average results say so. No man in Europe has had better opportunities (or is better qualified,) to judge of the Laverack setter as a class than Mr. Buckell. He has handled many of Mr. Laverack's own breeding and bred them pure himself; he (Mr. Buckell) pronounces the Field Trial superior to the pure Laverack, and for work says they

are the best he ever saw, but that the Irish (by Irish he means the red Irish,) run them very hard. Another reason why the cross is to be preferred is the *extreme mortality* among the young dogs. Mr. Buckell says "I do not believe, counting puppies and all, there are at this minute 100 pure Laveracks in England, and I am sure every year will lessen the number. Out of thirty-one of this breed Mr. Llewellyn has had in his kennel sixteen have died, while five were only kenneled for a few weeks and then sent off again. These are statistics; they serve to show what those who go in for breeding Laverack setters quite pure must expect. I do not care to discuss the merits or demerits of any particular strain of dogs only so far as they are useful in illustrating my "hobby," "the breeding of dogs." It has always been an enigma to me how from one pair of dogs and their progeny, and they both blue Beltons, Mr. Laverack could produce almost every known setter color. Color is an unmistakable mark of purity. When bred to color, (such as the red Irish, black and tan, Gordon, etc.) an accidental connection with a dog of impure breeding or of a different color will tell its own story. Mr. Laverack at one time bred from a bitch belonging to a Mr. Walker (pure Laverack) five red whelps in a single litter, supposed to be by his black and white dog Jet. I think I am correct in saying that this same dog Jet before and since this litter has *always* failed to produce a single red whelp. Mr. Buckell says, "I have had some of these red ones to try, but they were returned because we could not discover in them the characteristics of the rest of the breed." He also says that he doubts the purity of these red dogs, and so would any one who has bred setters *observingly* for any great length of time.

Mark the first appearance of these red dogs; (Mr. Buckell says they they were red Irish color,) both sire and dam bred through a period of forty years or more without a trace of this color in their pedigree, and behold in one litter five red whelps. Next comes the liver and white ones, how many in the first litter I don't know, but I do know that these liver and white ones throw their own color amazingly thick considering, and I predict that by breeding from none but the liver and white get of Pride of the Border that it will take a less number of generations than seven, (which is his remove from Ponto and Moll,) to make the color exclusively liver and white. I don't wish it understood that I am trying to dispute the purity of Pride—not at all; he has proven his royal lineage in the stud. The purity of a dog is better judged by his get than by his performances; in his get you may have dozens to judge by while he is but one; he may carry all before him both on the bench and in the field and yet be a grand imposter; we have had several such *public* examples. What I do mean to say is, that Mr. Laverack made a mistake in publishing the sire of Pride, (which also changes the color,) through a defective memory, and that it is just as probable that he has made a mistake in some other of the dogs or in their color in Pride's pedigree, which would account for the liver and white. Mr. Hope, in commenting on Mr. Burges' letter on "True Color in Setters," says that he (Mr. Burges) mistakes the cognomen of black and tan Gordon for Gordon setters, and red Irish for Irish setters. I do not understand him so. Mr. Hope might as well say that Mr. Burges believed that Irishmen were not allowed to breed any other than the red setter. The red setter, of course, is not the only color bred in Ireland, but this red setter is the dog which has made Ireland famous for her setters. When pure he breeds true to his color; you can't put hound, colly, spaniel, or what not into his blood (unless of the same color) without its showing itself. There is no doubt that this is one of the reasons why he has been kept pure. In all of the works on dogs where the Irish setter is mentioned this is the dog meant and *generally* understood. So also the Gordon; all of the Gordon setters with a public record were black and tan. The Duke of Gordon bred black, white, and tan dogs by crossing with black and white stock, but they were not so famous as the black and tan, and by common consent, (as in the case of the red Irish,) the black and tans only were understood as Gordons unless qualified. In my experience I have never known the dog to fail in marking some of the litter after his own color, and often more than half of them. On two occasions all of the litter were marked after the dog; one of these litters contained eleven whelps and the other eight. Let who will try it, they will find it an impossibility to breed to color by the selection of bitches. Whelps *very seldom* throw back to the bitches color. I mean to the grand dam or great-grand dam, when they do, the dam, whose color they throw, was well (or long) bred to color. Many are the slips in pedigrees which would not happen were color adhered to. The most expert dog breeders cannot always distinguish the long-haired dropper from the setter, or the setter and water spaniel cross. So well do these three dogs, (setter, pointer, and water spaniel,) cling to their physical characteristics that frequently the sham is not discovered until they are taken into the field, and *sometimes* not until they are bred from. I can call to mind a number of cases as evidence, but will give only those cases which can be proven by the living dogs and owners.

	{ Jerry, (setter dog.)
Steel Hammer.....	{ Ned, (setter dog.)
	{ Flora.....
	{ Nig, (water spaniel bitch.)

This Steel Hammer, you will see, is three-fourths setter. His hair is as long and nearly as curly as the bitch Nig, and is nearly as good a specimen of the water spaniel. This dog has a full brother who is as well marked after the setter; but how about the get of these so-called setters and spaniels? They have no progeny to my knowledge, and I hope for my country's good that they never will. Known laws which govern the breeding of animals were discovered in exactly the same way that chemical and mechanical laws were, by experiment and observation. In breeding dogs many laws have been discovered, and many more will be discovered. Let the experience of each be given for the benefit of all in well authenticated cases, but let no man's theories, dogmas, or experience, because it happens to differ with ours, lead us to forget ourselves in the use of ungentlemanly personalities. Yours truly,

M. VON CULIN.

LAVERACKS IN AMERICA.

CRAIG OF DOUGLAS, BY SELKIRK, Scotland, August 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I saw in the FOREST AND STREAM a statement that there were only three pure Laverack setters in America. At the request of the owner of one I write to say that Pickle, the property of C. Demuth, Esq.; Victress, the property of L. H. Smith, Esq., and Carlowitz, in the kennel of the same gentleman, are all pure Laveracks, and, unlike one of those named by you as the only three in America, they have no "Mystery" blood in them, a cross which is not admired by most breeders in this country. I have never seen it stated in any American paper that Fairy, when the property of Mr. Llewellyn, won first at Bangor and second at the Birmingham dog shows, facts which Mr. Raymond may like to know. I cannot agree with a correspondent of yours who declares none are Laveracks except those bred by Mr. Laverack himself. Not one of the most successful Laveracks of the last few years was bred by Mr. Laverack, but by Mr. Pilkington, who bred Rock and Dash II.; Mr. Llewellyn, who bred Phantom, Petrel, and Princess, and Mr. Dickens, who bred Peter. Pride of the Border has been successful in America, but in this country he never won a prize, although often exhibited.

I believe no one besides Mr. Laverack and the three gentlemen named has ever bred a good and successful Laverack setter. There are two reasons against breeding them:—First, every one knows they require fresh blood; second, it is nearly impossible to breed them owing to their excessive weakness when young. Yours faithfully,

G. T. TEASDALE-HICKELL.

THE MANCHESTER DOG SHOW.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to make a few remarks in regard to the Bench Dog Show at the New England and New Hampshire State Fair, of which I was a close observer. It would have been much more attractive had more of our sporting friends owning good dogs taken interest enough to have shown

them, although, as it was, the show was a grand success, and its management by Mr. Clark, of Manchester, could not have been better. Some very fine dogs were shown, and for the interest of sportsmen I will speak a few words in their favor. The celebrated Dick and Shamrock, two very fine red Irish setters, owned by Mr. Jarvis, were the winners of the first and second prizes in their class, and they were well worthy of the same, Shamrock taking first prize, Dick second prize. Don, a black and white Gordon setter, owned and shown by Dr. Wheeler, of Manchester, was a fine looking dog and called one of the best broken dogs in the field. Don was winner of the first prize in the class. Snipe, a native setter pup, sixteen months old, owned by P. H. McGuire, of Salmon Falls, N. H., very promising and showing some good marks, was winner of second prize in his class. Bounce, a fine Laverack and Irish setter pup, nine months old, owned and shown by C. H. Loud, of Portsmouth, N. H., was bred in California by his owner from pure imported stock, having a pedigree tracing him to the best kennel in England. Bounce was winner of the first prize in his class. Mr. Loud is about importing a pure Laverack bitch for the purpose of breeding his Bounce. Grouse, in the opinion of all sportsmen at the show, was one of the handsomest pointers ever exhibited. Grouse shows all the good points of his breed, has had a very careful and perfect training, and is one of the staunchest pointers I ever shot over. He was trained by his owner, our forest champion. Grouse was entered by Youatt Potter, of Manchester, N. H., and is owned by J. S. Sides, of Portsmouth, N. H. Grouse was the winner of the first prize in his class. We have some very fine dogs in Portsmouth which ought to have been on the bench at Manchester: Dandy, a fine brown colored pointer, owned by James Carroll, well broken under the care of his staunch master; Lem and Joe, two fine setters, owned by Capt. Eastman, of the United States Navy; they are fine bred dogs, and well broken; Dandy, an Irish setter, owned by John Sides, is a fine dog, and would have stood a good chance for a prize had he been at the show; Dash, a fine liver and white pointer, owned by W. Young, shows very fine marks, and ought to have had a chance on the bench; Dash, a fine black and white setter, owned by Capt. Nelson, United States Navy, is a very powerful dog with plenty of bottom, and good for a long hunt.

QUAIL.

SALEM, Mass., Sept., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A visit to the Dog Show at Manchester, N. H., gave me the following impressions: In the red setter, or Irish class, only two dogs put in an appearance—one of Mr. Wm. Jarvis' of Claremont, N. H., Shamrock, who took first prize, and the other, his old Dick, who took second prize; both were very nice dogs, and Shamrock's pedigree traces to Plunkett on both sides. I should have liked him a little deeper red, and without any white, but his owner said he was shedding his coat, and therefore it had not that evenness of color so desirable. Notwithstanding they had no competitors, the verdict as regards prizes would probably have been the same, for both Shamrock and Dick are able to win in the best company. The other setters were ordinary, excepting a rather pretty pup owned by a Mr. Loud, of Portsmouth, N. H. He seemed lively and bright, and his owner said he was part lemon and white Laverack, and showed me the pedigree, which seemed very fair indeed. In the spaniel class one little liver and white bitch (cocker) seemed the right sort. She took the first prize for bitches and her color was marked—Kilteary, Maine. I think she was imported. The pointers were about the same as is usually seen, except a small liver and white flecked one, owned by John Sides, of Portsmouth, N. H. He was of the small breed, but had an honest, tough look, with a fine eye, and was shown in very fine condition. There were quite a number of sheep dogs, or collies, but none of them had the coat that "Stonehenge" says they should have; but I should not like to judge them hastily, as I have never seen many of them, nor paid any attention to the breed. A very fine mastiff named Samson, said to weigh 160 pounds, seemed the right sort. He was fawn with black muzzle, the only objection to him being his head which, from his eye to nose, looked too short; but he was not underhung. A fine tawny St. Bernard, nearer "Stonehenge's" description of the true rough breed than I have ever seen. The only other noticeable dogs were a pair of Scotch greyhound pups, one light and the other dark brindle, both legitimate colors and nice looking pups. The show was not as large as I had hoped, but still in each class there was certainly one good type of the breed, and that part of the fair seemed to be always crowded, and certainly was a good beginning. Mr. Clark and Mr. Jarvis were present most of the time, giving information to all and answering questions and receiving all criticisms with pleasure and urbanity. Dr. Rowe was not able to be present to read his paper on dogs, which was a disappointment to a good many. Now that we have got started in New England on dog shows, I do hope that this Winter we shall have a show at or near Boston that may approach, in the dogs shown and interest taken, some of the English shows. So mote it be is the wish of

DRY LAND.

DOG FARES AND THE NEWARK SHOW.

MARLBORO, N. J., September 11th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I forwarded by express Don, one of "One-eyed Sancho's" pups, to a friend of mine at Burkeville, Va. He writes me the express charges were \$9.50, a pretty large amount, I take it, for that distance. In this connection I am glad to see the efforts your paper has successfully made in the interest of traveling sportsmen for the reduction and abolishment of dog fares. It is my experience that where the officials of railroad lines are sportsmen all charges, if any, are moderate and reasonable. Myself and friend in the Fall of 1862 had to pay from New York to Washington, D. C., a charge of \$9 on two dogs, and the trouble and responsibility of their attendance was thrown upon us in the smoking car. My objection to this was I did not smoke, but on account of my dog was obliged to stand it all the way through. I have since come to the conclusion that there are no sportsmen in connection with this line as I hear of other complaints from good authority of a similar nature.

I am glad to inform you that my red Irish bitch Nell, the only living dog of this sex, (if not incorrectly informed,) out of S. Rodman's Dash, has just been introduced to Pride of the Border, and I am anticipating excellent and handsome stock from this cross. The red Irish and the Laverack strain, I am told, blend well together and make reliable and serviceable dogs.

I think the Bench Show of Dogs to be held at Newark will be eminently successful, as it is sustained by the best sportsmen of the State. I hope to be able to have a number of my dogs on exhibition at that time, and only wish it was in season to have a "field match" at the same time and place. In the field is the place to test the real merits of dogs for the use of practical sportsmen, and I sincerely trust that these trials will become abundant and central.

M.

MONTELLA, Wis., September, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the report of the Bench Show at Watertown, N. Y., I noticed the entry of a Gordon setter bitch of fine stock, owned by J. E. Fisher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and entered by the name of Plint. Will Mr. Fisher please send the pedigree of his Gordon bitch for publication in FOREST AND STREAM, as the pedigrees of good stock is a matter of importance to all sportsmen.

FRED.

[We shall be pleased to publish this dog's pedigree, as requested.—ED.]

—The Thirty-Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held at Mineola, Long Island, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of this month. The premium list is very large, and the celebrated stallions Blackwood and Dictator will be on exhibition.

A SEASONABLE QUESTION FOR NATURALISTS:—What is an equine-ox?

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gairdneri*. Salmon Trout, *Salmo conflinis*.
Black Bass, *micropterus salmoides*, *micropterus nigricans*.
Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus*. Sea Trout, *Salmo immaculatus*.
Bluefish, *temnodon solitator*. Weakfish.

[Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Season" we can only speak in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The severe storms of the past week have contributed to make fish scarce. Spanish mackerel are selling at 40 cents per pound; sea bass, 18 cents; striped bass, 25 cents; black fish, 15 cents; large weakfish, 12, small weakfish, 10 cents; halibut, 18 cents; cod fish, 10 cents; bluefish, 10 cents; eels, 20 cents; flounders, 10 cents; green turtle, 15 cents; scollops, \$1.50 per gallon; soft crabs, \$1.50 per dozen; hard crabs, \$4 per 100. BAIT.—Shedder crabs, \$1.50 and \$2 per dozen; shrimp, \$1 per quart; soft clams, 30 to 50 cents per 100; sand worms, \$2 per 100.

—On Sunday last a party fishing on the banks near Sandy Hook caught a large dolphin. Not knowing what manner of fish it was they took it to Mr. Blackford of Fulton Market, who, with his usual liberality and desire to further the interests of science and add to our store of knowledge, purchased it for Prof. Baird. It is probably the finest specimen of this fish in the possession of the Institution.

—Quite a number of the spotted lampurgus have been taken recently on our coast. The lampurgus closely resembles the dolphin in form and color, but the two are easily distinguished by experts.

—Advices from the Newfoundland fishery show that there has been no improvement in the catch, and many vessels have abandoned the voyage.

—The cod fishery at Labrador is announced to be a complete failure, and a hard Winter is anticipated for the fishermen.

—Mackerel are reported as striking in on Halifax shores. One day last week, at Ketch Harbor, 800 barrels were caught.

—The North Sidney, N. S. *Herald* of the 1st inst. reports large schools of mackerel outside their harbor.

—A species of fish called clam crackers have made their appearance in Skidaway River, at Isle of Hope, Ga., being attracted by clams which are planted on the beach. They are from four to six feet wide across the back and are spotted like leopards.

—The Pensacola *Gazette* says a party of fishermen caught in one hour on the snapper banks of Pensacola, two hundred and one of these noble fish.

—Our Rhode Island correspondent, "Shot," asks:—

"Have any of the chummers for blue fish tried a float in fishing. The idea came to me as I was having very poor luck some time ago (not getting my hook in the right place at the right time you know) to attach a cork to my line about a foot above the wire. I took in three blue fish in as many casts, and was not so much annoyed by the small fish tearing the bait from my hook. I wish some of the fishers would try it and report for the sake of the brethren.

—Valentine Bachman, while fishing near Indian Rift, up the Delaware, last week, caught a black bass weighing seven pounds.

—This item about salmon seining in Puget Sound looks marvelous, but is corroborated every year by similar catches. We quote from an Olympia paper:

"One company, consisting of citizens of Olympia, whose business is managed by Mr. V. Tull, and another known as Vining & Beinheimer, are catching salmon by the thousand at Mukelteo. The first company caught at one cast of the net, last week, 2,900 fish, of an average weight of 7 lbs., or about 20,000 pounds all told. Of course such a weight could not be hauled in, so the net was kept in place until the tide went out and then the fish were secured. Every available barrel and kit on the Sound has been secured, and every cooper is at work making more, and yet not enough have been secured to hold the fish as they are caught. The fish are of the variety known as silver salmon, and are as rich, juicy and fat as any salmon in the world."

OUR FISHERIES.—The number of arrivals of fishing vessels at this port, for the week ending Sept. 9, was 81, an increase of 18 over those of last week. They are classified as follows: 35 from Georges, 17 from the Banks, 27 from off-shore mackereling and 2 from the Bay of St. Lawrence. Mackerel still continue very scarce, and the news from the fleet is not of an encouraging nature. There is, however, time yet for the vessels to get good fares, ere the season closes, and this is most anxiously expected. The receipts of fish at this port during the past week, are as follows: Georges codfish, 564,000 lbs.; halibut, 16,200 lbs. Bank codfish, 1,700,000 lbs.; halibut, 150,000 lbs. Shore mackerel, 1,700 bbls.; Bay mackerel, 440 bbls. —*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Sept. 11.

NEW YORK.—*Chittenango*, Sept. 10.—Oneida Lake, Madison County, is a place which I will recommend for good black bass fishing. One day this week two men went out after 4 o'clock in the afternoon and caught twenty-four fish, averaging about four pounds, the largest weighing four and a half. This was at Lake Port, three miles and a half from Chittenango Station, N. Y. C. and H. H. R. R. SHEP.

VIRGINIA.—*Leesbury*, Sept. 8.—The bass fishing in the Potomac near this place has not been so good this season as formerly. The few caught, however, have been of larger size than the many of previous seasons. Maj. Murray, on Goose Creek, a tributary flowing into the Potomac near Edward's Ferry, caught 37 bass one day and 32 the next, and reports them to be increasing in that stream,

The Monocacy in Maryland muddies our fishing grounds often when the rest of the river is clear. I thought I would never tell a fish story, but to-day I hooked a fall fish, and in his first flutter a bass seized him and fought so well that I thought both firmly fastened. I landed the fall fish after some time, badly bitten, but lost the rascal that tried to swallow him. Please give me in your Answers to Correspondents the scientific name for fall fish. It is a handsome fish from 6 to 22 inches long, silvery white on the sides, with greenish tinge on back and white on the belly; has scales; 7 fins; 1 dorsal; 1 caudal; 1 anal; 2 abdominal; 2 pectoral; is soft rayed, with the caudal forked; rises to a fly; is gamy and good to eat; in small streams will continue to bite at fly, bait or wheat dough until all the school is caught. Is caught in the Fall of the year, and generally in swift water (some think the name is from their being caught near falls.)

T. W.

INDIANA.—*Connersville*, Sept. 6.—We have just returned from a ten day's fishing trip to Rome City, Ind., with (to us) remarkable good luck, our catch averaging about 40 pounds per day to two rods, using live minnows for bait. Fish caught principally black bass and pike; largest pike weighing 14 pounds; largest bass, 7½ pounds. They are often taken here much larger than this. Small fish, coppers, ring perch, blue gills, &c., can be taken so fast that the sport becomes wearisome. For the benefit of the angling fraternity I will say that Rome City, Ind., is situated 35 miles north of Fort Wayne, on the G. R. and I. R. R. The Lake Side House, kept by J. N. Berry, a true gentleman and thorough sportsman, affords good accommodation. By inquiring for "Fawn" Roby you will find a courteous and agreeable young man who will accompany you and point out the best fishing grounds, and who is well posted. There are fifteen lakes within a radius of five miles, which are all accessible from this place, the largest being six miles long by one-half to one and one-half miles wide. Duck shooting begins here about the 20th of this month and lasts until extreme cold weather sets in.

S. W. B.

⚔ A BOY'S TUSSELE WITH A SMALL WHALE.—A young friend of ours who has been spending the Summer at Libby's Neck, in Maine, writes the following account of his attempt to capture a blackfish, which is a species of whale. The boy is only sixteen years old, but has pluck enough for twice sixteen. We quote:—

LIBBY NECK, August 28, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have had some very good fun fishing since I have been here, with both large and small fish. This morning I got up quite an excitement by striking a blackfish. There were three or four swimming about the bay, and everybody was watching them. After staying for an hour or so they disappeared, and everybody thought they had gone out to sea. I was sitting down on the bank by the water in front of the house when one came up within fifty feet from shore. I jumped up, and it was not long before I was in my dory with a sculpin spear, rowing after him. The water was so shallow that where he went he made a large ripple on the surface, so it was very easy to tell where he was. I headed him off, and kept driving him nearer shore until I got him in water about three and a half feet deep, and then he kept trying to get by me. At last he gave it up and made right at the dory, head first, and I thought I was in for a ducking sure, but I could not get out of the way. So I stood up and grabbed my spear, and when I saw him within about three feet I got ready for him, but just then he saw me and turned his side toward me and gave a mark I could not miss, and I drove the spear into his side, and I tell you there was some water flying for a minute. He swam off with the spear in him and went toward shore. I shouted to the fellows on shore for help, but they did not get there soon enough, for when he felt the shore he turned right about and went under my dory with the spear in his side. So he got off. I turned to row home, and out in the bay I thought I saw my spear. I went out, and there it was with the iron drawn out of the handle, and I guess that blackfish has got something to remember me by. The barbed part drew out of the handle, and is in the fish. The fish, I should judge, was about ten feet long, and if more boats had put out to help me we might have got him. I caught a pollock day before yesterday that weighed 21½ pounds, which is a pretty good fish. Mackerel have been plenty, but there are not many now.

CHAS. D. SANBORN.

THE MAGNETEWAN AS A TROUT STREAM.

TORONTO, Canada, August 23d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I returned from Doe Lake last week, and, according to promise, send you a short account of my trip, in which I faithfully record my experience and my impressions. My party consisted of Major S., two sons of Dr. R., and my own three boys. We had made arrangements through Mr. Stenatt, who lives about nine miles to the west of Doe Lake, to have a commodious boat ready to transport us along the lake and the Magnetewan River; but to make sure of having one which we could manage without too much fatigue, we took with us from Toronto a light cedar, double sculled, one capable of carrying six or eight comfortably, and which proved very serviceable on the trip. In consequence of some defect in our telegram there was no conveyance ready at the Severn to transport our boat, and consequently Major S. remained over to bring it along the next day. I arrived at Rosseau about midnight of Monday, 26th July, stopped at Pratt's that night, and the next morning started with Marshall's team for Doe Lake. Our route was along the Nipissing Road for about twenty miles to Adams', thence on a road running eastward nine miles, to Stenatt's, near the head of Rainy Lake. It was near ten o'clock before we got off, and in consequence of this delay night overtook us about four miles from Stenatt's, and as there are no settlers along that portion of the road, we would have been obliged to camp out if we had not availed ourselves of the light of two of our camp candles. We were kindly accommodated at Stenatt's that night and the next day until Major S. arrived with the boat, which came safe and sound, notwithstanding the severe strain it had been subjected to over the terrific roads.

On Thursday we started for Doe Lake, nine miles to the east of Stenatt's, which we reached about noon, and where, after dinner on a beautiful sandy beach, we embarked in Bob McMichael's and our own boats for the Magnetewan. Four miles row to the north end of the lake brought us to the outlet into the river, up which we proceeded two and a half miles to the first rapids; but as the prospect for trout was very unpromising, we turned about, without landing, passed the outlet of Doe Lake, and descended the Magnetewan to the first rapids, about seven miles below, reaching them in time to get our camp nicely arranged before night set in. Our first approach to the river made it evident that we were on no trouting ground. From the rapids above, down to our camp, a deep, dark, dirty river, full of leeches and all manner of abominations, wound tortuously between level banks, about four or five feet high, with scarcely an appreciable current.

The rapids where we camped were about 150 yards long, with a fall of about 3½ feet. The rocks were covered with a dirty, slippery, brown moss—certainly a most unpromising place for trout. I had carefully chosen my ground high up on the river, with the reasonable expectation of these findings, if anywhere, my favorite sport; but the illusion was soon dispelled. We spent three days there, and as might be expected, found no trout—no, that is incorrect; we did get one, about

three-quarter pound weight, but that was all, and accordingly we struck camp, returned to Doe Lake and camped first on the northern end and afterwards about the middle of the northern part on the west shore, where we found bass and pickerel, and where we spent a very pleasant week. We made four excursions in hope of finding trout. The first one was to Ragged Creek, about half a mile above the upper rapids on the Magnetawan, where Champion, a settler on the north end of the lake, said we would get good trout. Here we found a little spring brook, about five or six feet wide, rushing over a rocky bed, and falling into the deep, dark, sluggish waters of the river. Where it joins the river there were traces in the slimy mud of previous fishermen. Here we took one trout, about 1½ lbs. weight, and by following up the creek as far as was practicable, I succeeded in getting half a dozen more, but small ones; so disgusted with the Magnetawan, we left, with the firm determination of never again wetting a line in its dismal waters.

We were informed by a hunter named Crooks, whom we met on the lake, and also by one named Haines, who lives near the outlet, that we would find good sport if we went up about ten miles, to Love Lake, an enlargement of the river; but I had had sufficient experience of the river to enable me to form an opinion as to its character as a trout stream, and I could not bring myself to believe that it was such in my sense of what a trout stream should be, and consequently did not think it worth my while to go further up. No amount of trout, if they really are there, would to my mind compensate for the dreary, dirty character of the river, which I felt sure must continue to its source.

We made three attempts to find trout in streams running into Doe Lake, but found none, excepting in Bear Creek, which we reached after a four mile tramp from the south end of the lake, and where, after hours of determined bush fishing, we took nine fish, the largest of which was about three-quarters of a pound. After this we contented ourselves with bass and pickerel. My young friends were blessed with an inexhaustible fund of good nature and good spirits, and we found enough about our camp to make the time pass pleasantly; so that we returned home after a three weeks' absence greatly invigorated and refreshed, despite our failure in trouting. If trout do not abound, deer do; for wherever we went we found traces of them in great abundance, although I fear from the number of hounds we came across at every settlement it will not be long before they are thinned out or driven away.

Yours ever, JAMES H. RICHARDSON.

PREVENTIVE AGAINST MOSQUITO BITES.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having read of late many inquiries in your paper for a good preventive against mosquitoes and black flies, allow me to send you the following, which any druggist will compound. It has been used many years, and found to act as a perfect safeguard against these annoying pests: Olive oil, two ounces; camphor, two drachms; carbolic acid, one drachm; acetic, one-half drachm; oil cedar, one drachm; oil pennyroyal, one drachm. Mix.

W. S. WEBB, M. D.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Sept. 16.	H. M. 3	H. M. 48	H. M. 3
Sept. 17.	eve. 2	8 48	8 44
Sept. 18.	0 44	9 30	8 44
Sept. 19.	1 26	10 11	9 36
Sept. 20.	2 14	10 56	10 14
Sept. 21.	3 6	11 51	11 6
Sept. 22.	4 6	eve. 53	eve. 6
Sept. 23.	5 15	2 1	1 15

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of this club was held on Wednesday evening last, when it was reported that the new club house on Gravenstein Bay was finished and would be ready for occupancy in a few days. The date of the Fall regatta was fixed for Saturday, October 2d, which was also appointed for the opening of the new club house, when a dinner will be given to the members and their friends. The prizes won at the June regatta were then distributed. Capt. W. H. Langley received the club prize for schooners, a handsome silver breakfast set, won by the Comet. Commodore Dickerson took the flag officer's prize, a silver wine cooler, won by the Madeleine. Messrs. Brasher & Fowler, owners of the Undine, took a marine telescope as the prize for first-class sloops. The Scherer, Capt. Charles Hall, received a silver punch bowl, the prize for second-class sloops. Gen. Tom Thumb, owner of the Maggie B. received the flag officer's prize in this class, and in the third-class, the Wm. T. Lee, Captain Charles Cheever, and the Victoria, Capt. Thos. Fry, received the prizes. The prizes won at the Greenpoint regatta were not delivered, protests having been entered by the White Wing and Kate, against the Sadie, and the matter was referred back to the committee for final adjudication.

SCRUB RACE IN THE SOUTH COVE.—The cat boats had a fine race in the South Cove, Jersey City, on Thursday of last week. Messrs. Frank Bates, George Boyd and B. Byron were judges. The course was around the cove five times, making a distance of twenty-five miles. The boats were divided into three classes, and started as follows: First class—Ella, A. J. Martin, Four Brothers; second class—Tough, Only Daughter, Teresa; third class—Aunt Jerusha, Ed. Hunting, Three Brothers. In the third round the Tough broke her gaff and was withdrawn. The Ella maintained her lead throughout. The following shows the result of the race:—

FIRST CLASS.					
Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.	
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	
Four Brothers	3 00	3 40 55	37 55	37 45	
Ella	3 20	3 38 55	36 55	36 53	
A. J. Martin	3 30	3 42 35	40 05	39 35	
SECOND CLASS.					
Only Daughter	3 40	3 42 40	38 10	38 10	
Teresa	3 50	3 48 46	43 46	43 41	
Tough	4 00	Withdrawn.			
THIRD CLASS.					
Aunt Jerusha	3 60	3 47 50	41 50	41 45	
Ed. Hunting	3 30	3 48 35	42 05	42 05	
Three Brothers	3 70	3 49 45	42 45	42 42	

The Ella wins in the first class, beating the Four Brothers 55 sec. The Only Daughter wins in the second class, beating the Teresa 5 min. 31 sec. The Aunt Jerusha wins in the third class, beating the Ed Hunting 20 sec.

SENACA LAKE REGATTA.—This event, having been postponed for one day on account of the roughness of the water, was commenced on Wednesday last. The lake presented an animated picture, a large concourse of people having assembled from Ithaca, where boating is now at

par, and other cities within easy distance. The wonderful glen of Watkins was deserted, the lake steamers were crowded with spectators, and steam yachts were whizzing about in every direction. Altering the programme slightly on account of the water being still a little rough, the six-oared race at three miles was rowed first. The contestants were the Cornell Universities crew, composed the same as at Saratoga, the Cornell Freshman crew and the Watkins crew. The University crew won in 19 min. 28 sec., and the Freshman last in 19 min. 48 sec. The second event was the junior single scull race, two miles—Robinson, of the Union Springs Club, winning in 14 min. 37½ sec.; Francis, of the Cornell Navy, second in 14 min. 49 sec.; and Lefman, of the Neptune club, third in 14 min. 54 sec. The third race, three miles, for four-oared boats, resulted as follows:—

Union Spring.	M. S.	Watkins.	M. S.
Stars (Rochester).	19 55	20 20	
	20 07		

A pair-oar race, two miles, between Ostrom and King, of Cornell, and Courtney and King, of the Union Springs club, wound up the day's sport. The Cornell men won easily in 14 min. 46½ sec., the Union Springs time being 15 min. 57½ sec.

On the second day the weather was fine and the water smooth. The races commenced with the single sculls for professionals, three miles, Gilbert Ward, Biglin, Daniel Ward, Kilsby, of Philadelphia, and Powell, of Pittsburgh. The latter won in 15 min. 52 sec., Gil Ward second in 16 min. 4 sec., and his brother 20 sec. behind. The second race was the amateur senior single sculls, between Francis, of Cornell, and Riley, of Staten Island; Courtney, the champion, not opposing, Riley won in 15 min. 10 sec. The professional pair-oar race, three miles with a turn, resulted as follows:—

Ellis Ward, Gil Ward—Cornwall.	M. S.		
John Biglin, Frank Kilsby—New York.	21 54		
Charles L. Smith, Frank P. Crouch—Rochester.	22 55		
	23 04		

The next was a professional four-oar race same distance. Two crews, Ward's and Biglin's, contested, the former winning in 20 min. 3 sec., Biglin's time being 20 min. 31 sec. The last race of the day and of the regatta, was a special match in single sculls, between Smith, of Rochester, and Daniel Ward. It proved to be the finest race of the regatta—neck and neck from start to finish—Ward winning by half a length; time 16:48. The prizes were presented to the winners in the evening.

CEDAR POINT REGATTA.—On Thursday last an interesting race was sailed in Westport Harbor, Conn., between yachts owned by gentlemen residing in that vicinity, the prize being a purse of \$50. The following contested:—

Isabel, Wm. R. McCready, Westport.	Feet.	Inches.
Ida, Capt. W. Meeker, Southport.	30	00
Mystery, John Sturges, Southport.	30	30
Louise, C. Street, Norwalk.	28	05
	25	02

The course was triangular and comprised a distance of about twenty miles. The Isabel took the lead at the start and kept it to the finish, winning the race in three hours, 17 min. 20 sec. corrected time. The Ida was second by only 56 sec., the Louise third and Mystery fourth. Messrs. Eli and Noah W. Bradley were judges and T. H. Nash, timekeeper.

QUEENS COUNTY YACHT CLUB.—The fourth annual regatta of this club will be sailed in Flushing Bay on the 29th inst. There are now 120 members, representing seventeen yachts in the Queens County Club. The following officers were recently elected to serve for the ensuing year:—Commodore, I. J. Merritt; Vice Commodore, J. Higgins; Secretary, W. Cheeseman; Treasurer, R. Wilets; Steward, Theodore Dummont; Committee on Regatta, Messrs. W. McManus, S. A. Seaman, G. V. Carl, Louis H. Watts, Louis Peck, Jacob Lang, and R. S. Munson.

—The Fall regatta of the Central Hudson Yacht Club was sailed at New Hamburg on Tuesday but our report reached us too late for this issue.

—The match between the yacht Madeleine and Mohawk was to have been sailed yesterday over the New York Yacht Club course.

—The regatta for the small yachts of the Atlantic Club, which was postponed from Friday last, will be sailed today.

ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club was held at Toronto on the 6th and 7th insts. The principal event of the first day was the race for the champion flag and \$200, with a second prize of \$75. Six yachts entered, the Orioli, Lady Standley, Brunette, Ina, Annie Cuthbert and Dauntless. The success of the race was somewhat marred by the fact that two of the crew of the Ina, Colonel Shaw and the sailing master, Capt. Lee, were both knocked overboard, the Dauntless in each instance being the rescuer. The Annie Cuthbert was the first yacht in, but protests being entered by the owners of the Ina and Dauntless it was decided that the race should be sailed again on the following day, the Annie Cuthbert sailing for first prize against the Dauntless and Brunette, and the Orioli for the second prize against the same yachts. In the race for second class yachts the Surprise beat the Mazeppa and Jacqueline.

On the second day the Annie Cuthbert won the undecided race of the day before, taking the pennant and \$200. In the race for the challenge cup, the gift of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and the challenge cups presented by E. M. Hadder, M. D., the Commodore, eight yachts competed. The Orioli was awarded the Prince of Wales cup and the Commodore's cup for centre board, the Brunette the \$50 prize, and the Geraldine the Commodore's cup for deep draught yachts.

RED CAP REGATTA

TORONTO, Canada, Sept., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Knowing you take a lively interest in sports in all parts of the globe, I take the liberty of requesting an insertion in your valuable columns of the enclosed programme of the Balmy beach Red Cap Regatta. The beach named above is situated on the North Shore of Lake Superior, about four miles east of Toronto city. It was my good fortune to be one of those who received an invitation, the regatta being, in a measure private, being originated with and carried out by the gentlemen and ladies living in that delightful situation for the summer months. The afternoon was lovely, and the waters of the lake calm as a mirror. On arriving at the beach the banks and wide sandy shore were crowded with the elite of the city (the news of the sport having been unaccountably noised abroad) anxious to witness the several races. Of course the la-

dies race was the topic of the day, and a pretty sight indeed it was to see three double scull boats range in front of the judges' boat, ready to start, manned—if I may use the term—with the young and beautiful. On the gun being fired, off shot the boats together, the occupants pulling with a will for the mastery. After a very hard pull the Will O' the Wisp was declared winner. After the races an adjournment was made to a shady grove, where tables were spread, loaded with all the delicacies of the season, which were provided by the ladies. After keen appetites had been satisfied, the several prizes were presented to the fortunate winners by Mrs. Judge Wilson and Mrs. Dr. Winstanley, these ladies in each case making neat and appropriate speeches. The programme and result was as follows:—

FIRST RACE—Double Scull.—One mile, 1st prize, value \$50; 2d prize, value \$25. Entries, Bluebell, H. E. White, J. Wallis; coxswain, J. Brown; colors, blue and black. Water Lily, R. Winstanley, A. Winstanley; coxswain, G. Hallowell; colors, red and white; won 2d prize. Nighthawk, W. Osler, W. H. Banks; coxswain, W. C. Adamson; colors, white; won 1st prize.

The Nighthawk came in ahead, winning first prize, the Water Lily second.

SECOND RACE—Canoe Race.—Half mile, 1st prize, value \$10; 2d prize, value \$5. Entries, No. 1, R. Winstanley, A. Winstanley; No. 2, H. N. Wallace, P. Mason; No. 3, W. H. Banks, W. C. Adamson.

Messrs. Wallace and Mason won first prize and Messrs. R. and A. Winstanley the second.

THIRD RACE—Double Sculls.—Rowed by ladies, half mile, 1st prize, gold medal, \$100; 2d prize, silver medal, value \$20. Entries, Violet; colors, red and white; Miss Winstanley, Miss Banks; coxswain, R. Winstanley; Wil O' the Wisp; colors, black and red; Miss E. Winstanley, Miss A. Winstanley; coxswain, W. H. Banks; Mignonette; colors, black and blue; Miss Paterson and Miss Ince; coxswain, H. E. White.

This was the great event of the regatta. The Misses Winstanley took the lead, and aided by the skillful guidance of their coxswain, won the race. Miss Winstanley and Miss Banks in the Violet were second.

FOURTH RACE—Single Sculls.—One mile, 1st prize, value \$100; 2d prize, value \$50. Entries, W. C. Adamson; colors, red; R. Winstanley, pink; J. Wallis, green; A. Winstanley, blue; H. E. White, black and blue; W. H. Banks, white; W. Osler, red and white.

Mr. W. H. Banks won 1st prize, Mr. W. Osler 2d prize.

FIFTH RACE.—Prize value \$10; 3 entries, 50 yards. Messrs. J. Wallis, W. H. Banks, and A. Winstanley.

DUCK HUNT.—Prize value \$5. H. N. Wallace, duck; pursuers, Messrs. Osler and Banks, Wallace winning.

The judges were Hon. Adam Wilson, O. Winstanley, Esq., M. D.; Jas. Beaty, Jr., Esq. Starter, Charles Winstanley, Esq. Umpire, J. Maughan, Jr., Esq.

—See advertisement of sloop yacht wanted in another column.

REGATTA OF THE COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB OF BROOKLYN.—The annual Fall regatta of this organization took place on Saturday the 11th inst. in Gowanus Bay, and consisted of a four-oared gig race, the crews being made up as follows:—

Dandy (colors blue.)	Dixie (colors red and black.)
R. Blecker, stroke.	H. T. Dunham, stroke.
W. Chapman, No. 3.	C. O. Lewis, No. 3.
J. S. Stokes, No. 2.	C. Sanderson, No. 2.
G. F. Bassett, bow.	H. Leland, bow.
Coxswain—F. F. Leavens.	Coxswain—J. D. Halsey.

The course was a two mile stretch from the railroad dock near Bay Ridge to the lumber dock near the boat house. At 5:30 Mr. C. S. Osborn gave the word "go" and a good start was affected, both crews getting the water nearly together, the advantage, if any, being with the Blues. When within half a mile of the finish the Dandy crept a length ahead. The crew of the Dixie tried by an extra spurt to overcome this lead, but were unable to do it, the Blues crossing the line seven seconds ahead, winning the race in 13m. 20s. Mr. C. S. Butler was judge.

ARGONAUTAS AND ATALANTAS.—A very exciting race occurred on Wednesday last between two four-oared boats of the above clubs, pulled by the same crew who have met in so many recent contests at Saratoga and Troy. On those occasions the Atalantas had proved victorious and their opponents have attributed their defeat to the fact that their boat was unfit for pulling in fresh water. They have recently purchased a new one built by Fearon, being forty feet in length and eighteen inches wide. The result of Wednesday's race seemed to justify their excuse, as the Argonautas proved the winners by an open length. The race was rowed in the kills, over the three mile course, the prize being the championship of the Kill Von Kull. The crews were composed as follows:—

Argonautas (blue.)	Atalantas (red)
Ed. Smith, bow.	W. H. Downs, bow.
Walter Mann, No. 2.	H. W. Rodgers, No. 2.
B. Stephenson, No. 3.	John Gunster, No. 3.
F. C. Eldred, stroke.	John E. Eustis, stroke.

The betting was in favor of the Atalantas at odds of about three to one. The Argonautas won the toss and chose the Staten Island shore. They started with a lead of three-quarters of a length, the Atalantas pulling a little ragged, and throughout the race the steering was wild. Only once did the boats get even. Both boats took the swell of a passing steamer and shipped a little water. The Argonautas passed the line a length ahead in the excellent time for three miles of 15 m. 37½ sec.

These clubs rowed on the Harlem River on Thursday last. Since the defeat of the Atalantas by the Argonautas a change has been made in the crew, Gunster, who had rowed No. 2, being retired; Downs, who had rowed bow, taking his place, and Edward Blake, the new man, taking the bow oar. The crews were composed as follows:—

THE ATALANTAS.			THE ARGONAUTAS.		
Weight, lbs.			Weight, lbs.		
Edward Blake (bow)	153	W. H. Downs	151		
H. W. Rogers	174	John E. Eustis (stroke)	155		

THE ARGONAUTAS.			THE ATHLETICS.		
Weight, lbs.			Weight, lbs.		
R. W. Rathbone (bow)	148	H. C. West	144		
H. S. Mack	142	C. H. Cone (stroke)	136		

The course was from the powder boat near the railroad bridge to High Bridge, the distance being two miles. The Atalantas started with a length advantage, which was increased to three after Macomb's Dam Bridge had been passed, owing to the bad steering of the Athletics. The Atalantas won by this distance in 11 min. 35 sec.

NEMUS ROWING ASSOCIATION.—We have received the prospectus of this new organization, whose headquarters are in Brooklyn. It numbers at present about twenty members and the ranks are open to any gentlemen who are interested in rowing matters, and who desire to commence with a new club. The proposed initiation fee is \$5, and annual dues, \$3. It is proposed to build a pleasant boat house in South Brooklyn, which will be ready for use later in the Spring. A. E. Wood, 409 Union street, W. L. Puffer, 121 Macon street, and Geo. H. Stetson, No. 215 Halsey street, are the committee, to either of whom application for further particulars can be made.

NEREID BOAT CLUB.—The Nereid Boat Club of Brooklyn, closed their ninth regatta season on Saturday last with three races, rowed in Gowanus Bay. The first race was for the challenge cup, single-sculls. Messrs. J. P. Earle, J. C. Egerton, F. B. Rogers and B. A. Jessup were the contestants. Earle led from start to finish and won by a length in 15m. 52s. The second race was for pair-oars. Two boats entered, the Thetis, Messrs. Hardy and Brown, and the Erato, Messrs. Morrison and Johnson. The latter won in 14m. 43s. The regatta closed with a four-oared gig race. The following are the boats and crews:—*Eudora*.—Colors blue; bow, W. A. Brown; No. 2, C. T. Jefferis; No. 3, Benjamin A. Jessup; stroke, J. P. Earle; coxswain, C. M. Bull. *Panope*.—Colors red; bow, J. A. Soutter; No. 1, H. B. Willard; No. 2, J. L. Galdwin; stroke, D. C. Broun; coxswain, C. L. Middleton. The *Eudora* crew won by a short length in 12m. 4s.

YALE AND HARVARD.—The *Troy Press* is responsible for the following paragraph with regard to the new move contemplated by the boating men of these colleges. "Harvard is, in conjunction with her old rival, contemplating a new move—but it might be called an old one, as it necessitates the going back to the eight-oared crews. The colleges, we are informed, intend to withdraw from the association of American college and hereafter have the old contest among themselves. The boat will be light, and a coxswain will be carried. This will make a race similar to Oxford and Cambridge, and it is no doubt in imitation of those clubs that the change is contemplated. Both of these crews have studied the English stroke and style, and if we are to judge from the contemplated change, we have about concluded that our brethren across the water are the best sportsmen. A few years ago there was no doubt on this point, but at the present day there are many Americans who are slow to believe it, and are quick to give utterance to this belief."

MORRIS AND COULTER.—The long anticipated single-scutt race between these men for \$500 a side and the championship of America, was rowed on the Alleghany River, twelve miles above Pittsburgh on Saturday evening last. The distance was five miles. Coulter took a slight lead at the start but before rowing half a mile Morris had passed him and the turn was five lengths ahead. Coulter pulled a game race but Morris maintained his lead and won by four lengths. The time given by the referee was 37m. 3s., but it is claimed that the actual time was 45 seconds less.

ENGLEHART AND O'NEIL.—The final deposit of \$500 a side in the match between the above named men has been placed in the hands of the stakeholder. The race will take place on Saratoga Lake on Tuesday Sept. 21st.

—Detroit, Mich., has a large river navy with a membership of eight boat clubs. About 400 young men of Detroit belong to these clubs. They have just closed on this river three races between ten oared barges. The prize was a champion flag. The best crew, two out of the three races, to have it. It was won by the Phoenix Club. The races were pulled one week apart and created as they always have done, a great interest.

—A match race between the Atlanta and Nassau Boat Clubs will be rowed early next month.

AN AQUATIC VELOCIPED.—Some Philadelphian has invented a velocipede for use upon the water, which when suspended by three cigar shaped zinc floats is propelled in the same manner as the common velocipede, the wheel having floats attached to it like those on the wheel of a steamboat. As a means of amusement it may succeed, but for practical utility is useless.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The entries for the Fall regatta promise some good racing for Saturday. There are four-oared shells entered from the Quaker City, Undine and College Clubs. The former will have the same crew as at Troy, while the latter have imported a four from Princeton—Addicks, stroke; Parmelee, Ely, Van Lenape (bow). Six-oared barges are entered from the Malta, Pennsylvanian and Crescent clubs. The Quaker City and Pennsylvania will each have a four-oared gig, and there will be at least two and perhaps three double sculls entered. Much curiosity is felt in regard to the College club's crew, and many comments are made among the boatists on this imitation of New York aquatics. It seems to be conceded that John McBeath can walk away with the single championship again this year, if he is so disposed.

SCULLS.

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—A \$1,000 tournament will be held under the auspices of the Rome Base Ball Association, commencing on Oct. 17th, and continuing for one week. The tourney will be held on the Rome Riverside Park, and the games will be played directly in front and in full view of the grand stand. The premiums will be divided into two purses, one of \$500 for competition by professional clubs, and one of \$500 for amateurs. The Atlantic club will enter the list.

—All lovers of honorable play, and all advocates of the "Boston plan" of playing with well-trained and disciplined nines, will be gratified at the almost assured success of the Boston "Redstocking" as victors on the grand annual race for the professional "whip pennant." The season, of course, is not ended, but sufficient has been already done to set down the Bostons as sure victors, their record being one it is almost impossible for the Athletics to equal, and no other club stands the slightest chance of doing so. A glance at the Boston club record, thus far shows a list of victories hitherto unequalled in the annals of professional play, except that of the original Redstocking nine at Cincinnati in 1869:—

BOSTON.	Mutual.	Athletic.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Atlantic.	Hartford.	Centennial.	Washington.	New Haven.	Western.	Red Stocking.	Total.
Games won.....	10	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	1	1	160
Grand lost.....	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7

Their success is doubly creditable from the fact that it has been achieved by the most earnest efforts to win in every game they have played since the club was first organized. So much for thoroughly honest work, and strict attention to discipline and good training.

The full record of games won and lost by each club in

the arena up to September 12, inclusive, is as follows.—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	Chicago.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	Games Won.
Boston.....	1	6	5	6	6	10	6	3	6	48
Athletic.....	2	2	2	6	5	6	7	6	40	33
Hartford.....	0	2	1	4	2	4	7	7	9	33
St. Louis.....	2	1	4	2	4	6	3	2	2	24
Philadelphia.....	0	1	3	2	1	4	4	7	23	24
Mutual.....	0	1	3	0	5	1	4	5	21	16
Chicago.....	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	16
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	5
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Games Lost.....	7	12	20	20	27	31	25	31	38	211

There seems to be quite a furore for the organization of professional stock company teams for 1876. The latest accession to the list is that announced in the *New York World*, which paper says that "several wealthy merchants of this city, who have taken an interest in commercial nines and are very fond of the game, have started a subscription to organize a perfectly reliable professional team to represent the metropolis in 1876—something the city has never had. Already stock to the amount of \$10,000 has been privately subscribed. A committee of three will manage the club, and it will be run entirely on the "Boston plan." The circular of the new association will be issued in December next. The shares will be \$100. An enclosed ground is to be leased for twenty years, and fitted up with a ball ground, a cricket field and a course for athletic games, with grand stands for the public generally and an exclusive stand for the members and their families. The organization is under the best social auspices."

—The professional games since our last are as follows;

Sep. 7—Boston vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	15 to 3
Sep. 7—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	8 to 2
Sep. 8—Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 5
Sep. 9—Boston vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	10 to 4
Sep. 9—Mutual vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	5 to 1
Sep. 9—St. Louis vs. Hartford, at St. Louis.....	11 to 4
Sep. 11—New Haven vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	13 to 6
Sep. 11—Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.....	12 to 3
Sep. 11—St. Louis vs. Hartford, at St. Louis.....	6 to 0

CRICKET—THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The tournament, which was opened to-day by the beginning of the game between the Philadelphia and Canadian teams, promises to be the greatest events in the cricket history of this country. The grounds are in excellent condition, and the accommodations for spectators in every respect first-class. The Committee of Management, with Mr. A. A. Suterbridge at its head, cannot be too highly commended for the excellence of their arrangements, not the least important of which are the facilities they have secured for reaching the grounds. The Germantown trains either way, from 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., (including the express trains) stop at a special station near the entrance, and it is but a few minutes' ride from the heart of the city.

The Philadelphians went first to the bat and ran up a score of 117, as will be seen below, the 32 of Tom Hargreaves leading the list. The Canadians went in at about 3:30, and when game was called the telegraph showed 44 runs for 4 wickets. Armstrong had trouble with the "third swift" of Charles Newhall's first over, and went out to think it over. McLean piled up ones and twos lively, off both C. Newhall and Meade, but came to grief on the first ball from Dan Newhall, who went in in Meade's place to bowl slowly. Whelan also went out on this over, for after putting a "four" under the ropes, he sent the third ball into Meade's hands at long field.

FIRST MATCH—CANADA VS. PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia—First Innings.

George M. Newhall, run out.....	4
F. E. Brewster c. Spragge, b. Eberts.....	8
John Hargreaves c. Powell, b. Kearney.....	13
R. S. Newhall hit wicket, b. Kearney.....	5
John Large, run out.....	18
D. S. Newhall c. Spragge, b. Whelan.....	1
Thomas Hargreaves c. Spragge, b. Eberts.....	32
R. N. Caldwell, b. Eberts.....	10
R. Loper Baird b. McLean.....	11
Charles A. Newhall leg bef. w., b. Eberts.....	0
Robert Pease, not out.....	2
Spencer Meade b. McLean.....	4
Byes, 4; leg byes, 2; wides, 2.....	9

Total.....117

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th.	
10 21 25 38 39 76 76 107 111 112 117	

SEPTEMBER 14th.—The international cricket match was not concluded to-day, but will be finished to-morrow. The Canadians concluded their first inning, making 68 to 117 for the Americans. The Americans went in on their second inning, scoring 114; the Canadians followed for their second inning. After three men had been put out play for the day closed with 39 runs.

SCULLS.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

R. C. T., Baltimore.—Have written you giving the address of one who can supply you with a first class well broken pointer at a fair price. S. B., Sr., New York.—To make shellac varnish, how much of shellac and alcohol each? Can you give me a good recipe for furniture polish? Ans. See Vol. 4, pages 99 and 329.

B. K. D., Cambridge, Mass.—We know nothing of the firm you mention beyond that their business is of a gambling description, and that their promises of profit are specious and delusive.

S. B., Connerville, Ind.—Are Thompson's hunting suits, advertised by Eaton & Co., as good styles and as good material as Holabird's? Ans. They are lighter and cheaper, but the material is not as heavy. Both are good articles, and invaluable in bush hunting.

W. H. S., Stafford Springs, Ct.—What size of Remington's sporting and target rifles would you advise as the best for target practice at 200 to 400 yards, length of barrel, weight, calibre, etc., rim fire or central fire? Ans. 34 inches, 44 calibre, centre fire.

S. M. S., Harrisburg, Pa.—Please inform me where I can find a description of the Daniel Fitzhugh fishing boat, with "well" amidships, such as Mr. Thad. Norris used in his late trip after grayling. I wish to build a boat of same pattern. Ans. Write to Thad. Norris, 208 West Logan Square, Philadelphia.

READER, New York.—Will you inform when Edwin Booth is to appear on the stage again, and at what theatre? Ans. It was reported at one time that Mr. Booth would appear this Winter at the Lyceum, but with what authority we cannot say.

M. M. B., Lonsdale, L. L.—Please inform me where I can purchase a trap for shooting pigeons, and price of same. Does the plunge trap toss the bird up or not? Ans. H. and T. plunge traps cost \$15 per pair, and can be got from H. C. Squires' gun store, No. 1 Courtlandt street, in this city. Ground traps cost considerably less. The plunge trap tosses the bird up.

W. B. S., Fort Scott, Kan.—I have a setter pup six or seven months old who has diarrhea, passing a red colored fluid like blood; also at times something which, when dried in the sun, looks like a mixture of lime and corn-meal, of a greenish white appearance. I fear he has worms. I would like a small quantity of areca nut with directions how to use it. Ans. Have written you inclosing some areca nut with directions how to give it.

W. M. F., Newport, R. I.—My pup Spec has got the distemper while in heat. She must have taken cold; her eyes run, she has a cough, and nose is dry and cracked. A little advice would be thankfully received. Have given her five drops arsenicum three times per day for two days. Ans. We have found a dose or two of common table salt in half ounce doses an excellent remedy in common cases of distemper. But there are many phases of that disease which require different treatment.

C. H. L., New York.—Please answer the following: Supposing A has a watch which he sells for \$50; he buys it back for \$40 and sells it again for \$45, how much does he make by the whole operation? Ans. He makes \$5. Leaving the first transaction, if you please, out of the question, a man has \$50, with \$40 of it he buys a watch, retaining \$10 in his pocket. This watch he afterward sells for \$45, which added to the \$10, gives him \$55, or \$5 more than he originally had.

PLUNGER, Machias, Me.—What is the best metallic shell? I use Hart's and Starrevant's; can I do better? I have used for two years a W. & C. Scott & Sons double under-grip 13 gauge; shoots well, and is marked 13 bore. Is that at muzzle merely? At breech it is full twelve, or takes the 12 shells. Is it a choke bore? I do not understand that it is. Ans. Hart's. Your gun is not a choke bore. All guns that show under twelve when proved are marked the next gauge, viz., thirteen. The subsequent finishing brings them to a true twelve gauge.

FRED, Montello.—One of my friends reports a well authenticated case of seeing a white hare or rabbit with an ebony black head. My informant said that he and a companion saw this curious anomaly last Winter in Northern Wisconsin, and both were certain that it was a large sized hare, as they approached it very closely before it was frightened away. Can you or any of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM, (J. H. Batty or some other naturalist), give a parallel case? Ans. The hare observed was the Canadian or common "white rabbit," *Lepus Americanus*. Partial melanism occasionally occurs in the hare family. We saw a specimen of the Canadian hare with black ears in Minnesota in the Winter of '75.

BALLARD, New York.—Can any one who wishes shoot on the grounds of the Blooming Grove Park Association; if not, where and how can I obtain permission? Ans. Permits to shoot can be obtained only from members of the Association. Apply to John Avery, Room 21, City Hall, or Col. S. D. Bruce, *Turf, Field and Farm* office, 37 Park row. What outfit would I need for a two months' camp in the above-mentioned place? Had I better bring my 38 calibre Ballard rifle or my 12 bore Scott muzzle loader? Ans. Permits are restricted to ten days. The game is principally deer and ruffed grouse. Would it be absolutely necessary to have a guide? Ans. No. Where would be the best place for me to go in? Ans. From Lackawaxen on Erie Road. The club wagons are at John Williamson's.

E. D., Montreal, P. Q.—A friend of mine has a large pond or lake three miles in circumference by one mile in diameter, situated at the base of a large mountain. The water is supplied principally by springs (it is supposed from the bottom of the lake,) two small streams only running down the mountain side into it, and one large one down the valley out of the lake, driving several small mills and supplying quite a population with drinking water. Now he wishes to destroy the fish it contains at present, namely, pike, small perch, etc., and to replace them with game fish, such as salmon trout, brook trout, etc., without injuring the drinking qualities of the water. What would be the best mode of procedure? Ans. This is what "no fellow can find out." Best way is to turn in a supply of black bass that will destroy the other fish.

C. A. H., Utica.—Will you please inform me if the inclosed diagrams of targets are correct—that is, are they according to N. R. A., Creedmoor, or Wimbledon? If not, will you also inform me where I can obtain diagrams of targets and manner of counting same; also rules of the N. R. A.? I am a member of the Utica Citizens' Corps. We have organized a team, and wish to go to work right on the start. We are using the Remington Spanish arm, 50 calibre. Ans. The diagrams of the targets are correct, but they are the old system, discarded in 1874 by the N. R. A. of England and by the N. R. A. of the United States this year. For the new diagrams send to E. Remington & Sons, 281 Broadway, New York, for their score book, and by addressing the Secretary of the N. R. A., 99 Nassau street, New York city, you can obtain copies of their rules, etc. In the FOREST AND STREAM of September 2d you will find a full description of the new canvas targets at Wimbledon.

TRAPPER, Lawrenceville, Va.—The beaver has taken possession of every small stream in this county to the injury of our lands. Can you give me any information which would enable me to inform my farming friends how to destroy them? What kind and where are the traps to be obtained, and what is the bait to be used? We would welcome gladly a professional trapper, and believe that there are a thousand in the streams of Brunswick county. Ans. We have written to several trappers urging them to go to Virginia. Probably they will wish to delay until quality of fur improves later in the Fall. Newhouse's traps, made at Onondaga, N. Y., are the best to be had. Iron traps are the best; they are generally set near the edge of the water where beaver cuttings are seen, and are baited by rubbing them with the scrotum of the beaver, which imparts a strong scent.

W. H. F., Pittsburg, Pa.—I have purchased one of W. & C. Scott & Sons No. 12 gauge 30-inch barrels, 7½ pounds breech loading guns, paying for same \$175. I have never before used nor owned a breech loading gun, consequently know nothing about them, and am compelled to ask for advice on various matters. 1st. What is the proper method of loading Ely's paper shells, and also brass shells? 2d. Whose make of brass shells are the very best? 3d. Whose make of powder is best for a fine gun? 4th. Whose make of shot do you prefer? 5th. Whose make of wads do you prefer? 6th. Do I use wads in shells the same ga. as gun? 5th. Is there such a thing in the market as a very fine gun oil, one that will neither thicken and get very stiff, nor that will gum? This has been a terrible annoyance to me for many years. Ans. 1st. Use for either paper or metallic shells three drachms of powder, 1½ ounces shot, two Ely wads on the powder, one Baldwin wad on shot for upland shooting. For ducks and large game use four drachms of powder, same weight of shot. 2d. The brass shells made by Hart, of Newark, are considered the best. 3d. Hazard's, Dupont's, and Laffin & Rand's. 4th. Sparks', Tatham's, and Le Roy's. 5th. Ely's. 6th. We use wads size of the gun; some use a size larger. 7th. Fine spermaceti oil, such as is prepared for sewing machines, is as good as any.

R. M. YAG, Philadelphia.—1. I have a fine muzzle-loading rifle of about .40 bore. Now, I wish to ask what weight, ball, and charge of powder I should use to have the longest point blank range, and what will the range be, (point blank range as I understand it being the longest range one can shoot without altering the sights,) the ball I use weighing exactly 162 grains, and the charge for hunting 1½ drachms, though I have used 2½ drachms with a hardly perceptible recoil? 2. I had a Remington sporting rifle also while hunting in the Rocky Mountains which shot very wild. On examining it I found that on taking a ball out of a cartridge (45 centra 1 fire) I could push it through the barrel with no force at all, and if the paper patch were removed it would drop through of its own weight. Is this the way all the Remingtons are made, also is it right? While West I saw and handled several English Express rifles about 44 to 50 gauge, weighing about seven to nine pounds, and shooting a terrible charge (compared with the weight of the arm.) Do you think they were the regular Express rifles? And what is the philosophy in making them so light and short in barrel and the great charge of powder? I shot one, but would not be hired to try it again on account of the recoil. Ans. In reply to your first query we would suggest that you experiment with your rifle, using a gun makers rest and various charges until you have ascertained its true point blank, which probably varies a great deal with different guns. The reason why the bullet of your Remington rifle drops through the barrel is because they are made to "turn over," or through the medium of the hollow in the end to expand when acted upon by the powder, to fill the grooves. Express rifles are similar to those you describe, the low trajectory or long point blank range being obtained by using a light bullet and large charges of powder. The bullet used is generally a cone with a hollow point, which expands on striking and makes a fearful wound.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOLENT IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, September 16th.—Trotting at Kingston, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; East Saginaw, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dixon, Ill.; Mystic Park, Boston, and Baltimore, Md. Rifle—Contest for Luther Badge at Creedmoor. Cricket—International Tournament, British Officers vs. Canadians at Philadelphia. Base ball—Hartford vs. Chicago at Chicago; Athletic vs. Mutual at Brooklyn; Philadelphia vs. Expert at Harrisburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, September 17th.—Trotting at East Saginaw, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dixon, Ill.; Nashua, Ia.; Plattsburg, Vt.; Norristown, Pa.; Penn Yan, Chatham, N. Y.; Westfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Bangor, Me.; Mystic Park, Boston. Cricket—International Tournament, Philadelphia vs. British Officers at Philadelphia. Base ball—Athletic vs. Atlantic at Brooklyn; Peabody vs. Doerr at Burlington, N. J.; Astor vs. Red Hook at Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, September 18th.—Trotting at Mystic Park, Boston; Lockport, N. Y. Rowing—Schuylkill Navy Regatta, Philadelphia. Rifle—Franklin Rifle Club meeting, Hartford, Conn. Cricket—International Tournament, Philadelphia vs. British Officers at Philadelphia. Base ball—Athletic vs. Mutual at Brooklyn; Philadelphia vs. Cincinnati at Cincinnati; Hartford vs. Chicago at Chicago; Peabody vs. Shibe at Philadelphia; Harlem vs. Aetna at Brooklyn; Staten Island vs. Hoboken at Hoboken; Flyaways vs. Concord at Brooklyn; Aetna vs. Alert at Brooklyn.

MONDAY, September 20th.—Racing at Louisville, Ky. Trotting at Quincy, Ill. Cricket—International Tournament, All Comers vs. Philadelphia at Philadelphia. Base ball—A. H. Cain vs. Defiance at Philadelphia; Peabody vs. Camden at Camden, N. J.

TUESDAY, September 21st.—Racing at Louisville, Ky. Trotting at Framington, Mass.; Burlington, Chester, Vt.; Waterloo, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Burlington, Ia.; Beacon Park, Boston; Tiskilwa, Ill.; Ambler Park, Pa.; Cynthia, Ky.; Tiffin, Ohio. Rowing—O'Neill and Engelhardt, Saratoga Lake; Regatta of Williamsburg Yacht Club. Cricket—International Tournament, All Comers vs. Philadelphia at Philadelphia. Base ball—Peabody vs. Quickstep at Wilmington, Del.; Olympic vs. Hoboken at Paterson, N. J.; Flyaway vs. Alaska at Brooklyn; Keystone vs. Doerr at Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, September 22d.—Racing at Louisville, Ky. Trotting as above on Tuesday, and at Indianapolis, Ind.; Meriden, Conn.; Cuba, N. Y.; Columbus, Delphos, Ohio; Watkins, N. Y.

THE DOGS OF ENGLAND.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of a fine selection of pictures of the most celebrated sporting dogs of Great Britain, including representatives from the kennel of T. H. Murchison, Esq., Rev. T. C. Macdonald, R. J. L. Price, Esq., Lord Lurgan, and others. A portion of the pictures are colored in water colors, in exact imitation of the original; all are taken from life, and the collection altogether is most unique and well worthy of examination. It can be seen at this office.

—We have been favored with a call from Mr. Tuerck, of the Chicago Field, who came to this city on business for that journal. He represents the Field as being in a vigorous condition. We wish it success.

GAME PROTECTION.

ALL through this Fall and coming Winter, in view of the thorough investigations now being made by powerful associations of qualified and competent men, to determine what improvement in our game laws can be devised, we shall make Game Protection a subject for especial study and discussion; and we herewith invite the members of duly constituted protective bodies or any qualified person, to advance through our columns such opinions, backed by natural data, as shall assist in determining habits of species and fixing suitable laws to govern fence times. It will be our especial purpose to collate all such papers as may facilitate the labors of committees, and members of committees may themselves deem it advantageous to communicate with each other through our journal, that they may thereby compare those notes that will be eventually submitted in a called session. We trust that our leading naturalists who have pledged their services to the revision of our game laws, will feel the importance of co-operating in this manner. It will materially lighten their labors, and assist to an intelligent comprehension of the subject in all its parts and their reciprocal relations.

Following this plan of action, we print herewith an intelligent paper from the pen of Hon. Wm. O. Collins, of Ohio, on Close Time for Woodcock, one of the most difficult subjects to handle in the whole category; also some short communications of a kindred character:—

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Many of your correspondents are still harping upon Summer woodcock shooting, and most of them seem to be correct from their own standpoint, but as "circumstances alter cases" I am tempted to give a view from our outlook in Southern Ohio. About fifteen years ago I had occasion to make an official report on the protection of birds and game in Ohio, in which the woodcock is spoken of as follows:—

"The woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) is a choice game bird, but it was strangely treated in the law of 1857, which forbade the killing before the 15th of September. It breeds in vast numbers in the State, and especially in the wetter portions of the great flat extending from the counties of Brown and Clermont, on the Ohio River, to Lake Erie and the Michigan line. In the swampy forests of this section it is abundant in breeding time, but not long afterward. It arrives from the South about the 1st of March, pairs immediately, makes its nest upon the ground, hatches about April or May, and its young are generally two-thirds grown and fit for the table by the 1st of July. Few are killed on these grounds where they are produced in such numbers, as they subsist upon worms and insects obtained from a moist soil, and so soon as the Summer sun dries up these vast flats so that they cannot penetrate the ground with their long bills they change their feeding ground, getting into marshes and wet places, and at length occupy chiefly the valleys of the larger streams where the tall corn and rank weeds and bushes afford a shelter, and the rich soft mud abounds in the insects which they love. Here they are sheltered from observation and pursuit, and no one would be aware of their presence unless he came directly upon them, or heard the whistle of their wings in the dusk of the evening or the morning as they move from one feeding ground to another. Early in the Fall the woodcock moves southerly to his Winter quarters, though single birds are sometimes found as late as November; a few will remain during the whole season along spring branches and other moist places in the vicinity of their breeding grounds, and there are some extensive marshes in the State where they are found in considerable numbers, but the great part have left their early quarters for inaccessible haunts long before the present law allows them to be shot. Lying quietly in unfrequented places, rarely taking wing by day unless disturbed—and feeding and migrating by night—changing their grounds suddenly for others far distant, they are in little danger from the sportsmen in Ohio. Their killing after the 4th of July will not endanger a tithe of the number bred in the State. If their numbers decrease at all it will not be from the gun, but the opening up, ditching and drying out of our wet lands, where only they can subsist."

I still think these views substantially correct, and that in this locality their killing should be permitted after the 4th of July, for otherwise we should not get one in a hundred of the thousands we raise. The richest lands in Ohio, except the alluvial deposits in the valleys of streams, are the level wet lands once heavily timbered, but now being rapidly cleared and drained, and, of course, unfit for woodcock breeding. Where swampy forests are left they still remain. A year ago last March I saw perhaps a dozen or fifteen in going half a mile through some land of this description. They would fly but a few rods and drop again, and were evidently nesting. By the middle of July not one could be found on the same ground. It was a very dry season, the moisture had all evaporated, and they had gone elsewhere. The present Summer has been remarkably wet, about ten inches of rain falling in the month of July, and they have remained, but are scattered over so much ground, and vegetation is so rank that it is useless to hunt them. In 1849 duty required me to be often with a surveying corps on a railroad line, about twenty-five miles of which ran through a flat wet forest. In the months of April and May we often saw a dozen broods a day—cunning little black things that the mother would pick up in her claws and flutter away with. In August the ground was dry and hard, and they had disappeared. It must be remembered that in the milder climate of Southern Ohio woodcock begin to breed probably two weeks earlier than in New York or New England; that there are no large permanent ponds or marshes, and that along the water-courses the immense growth of corn, from ten to fifteen feet in height by August, with weeds in neglected portions nearly as tall, furnish an almost perfect protection, so that our woodcock shooting amounts to little at best. Nor would Eastern sportsmen be benefited by any Ohio law, however stringent. Men in this country, as a general rule, migrate by parallels of latitude, birds of passage by lines of longitude, though aquatic birds will deflect to follow the seaboard or large rivers or other water lines. Our woodcock Winter in the swamps of the Gulf and the Lower Mississippi, where few are killed by legitimate sporting, but many are ignominiously slaughtered in night fire-hunting, often by darkies with clubs and sticks.

A different rule as to time might suit the lake counties, but the Constitution of Ohio requires all laws to be general in their operation, and game laws must be the same in Cuyahoga as in Hamilton county, however unsuitable. We prefer large fat Fall birds for the gun or the gridiron, but if they cannot be had give us a chance for a few of the two-thirds grown Summer ones, as you do the prairie sportsmen for August and September grouse, when only they lie well before the dog.

VETERAN.

BELLE FONTE, Nottoway County, Va., September, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is an axiom among anglers and sportsmen who have traveled, that if the game and fish of this country, (the whole of it, I mean), are killed legitimately in the shooting and fishing seasons there are not enough flies, nor even angle worms made and grown, nor powder or shot manufactured to extinguish the game and fish in our forests and our streams. As far as this county is concerned I have many friends who uphold me, and am now preparing, with the aid of other resident sportsmen, local by-laws, etc., so as to establish a "close season" club. In the county of Brunswick I believe the editor of the *Advocate*, Warner Lewis, of Lawrenceville, a gentleman and a sportsman, has already established a similar association. In Richmond, you are aware, there exists a large and influential body of gentlemen sportsmen, who also have a club. In Norfolk there is the Game Protective Association, and I am informed by Mr. W. G. Taylor, that they, with the co-operation of the people of Virginia, propose to lay a simple, honest, practical bill before the Legislature next session. If the game and fish are even fairly protected, nature having been so bountiful, there will be an abundance for

all. Some of the people here, I am ashamed to say, have been killing wild turkey poult weighing one pound a piece, when on, say November 10th, these same poult, left to themselves, would weigh six or seven pounds; also deer, does and fawns, when they are scarcely able to protect themselves from nature's annoyances. The ruthless hand of man must needs step in and slaughter these suckling babes; for what? for rum; and then boast of how many deer they killed. Wonderful! and so I might go on to the end of the chapter. For heaven's sake don't send that murdering "Jack Lamp" down here, for I predict the State that it enters will cease to protect the game. Is not this fact carried out on Cape Cod, where I used fifteen years ago to shoot the golden-and-black plover, the sickle bill, the marlin, and other beautiful bay birds. The pot-hunting "Jack Lamp" and fire arrived one fine day, which was worked with such assiduity for eighteen months that it destroyed the means of livelihood of over one hundred families. I sincerely trust that every association and club in the Union will pass a resolution to the effect that any member using this "murderous implement" will be instantly expelled, except it can positively be shown that he was procuring food for camp, and so make once again the quail, woodcock, ruffed grouse, and the noble wild turkey a food element for the people of this country.

Mr. Murray is setting a disgraceful example, and instead of protecting game he is slaughtering worse than the pot-hunter, because he knows better and can afford to purchase that murderous implement, "the Jack." We shall soon be able now to hunt and fish without the rod and gun. There is a large sum of money to be made by supplying the public with fish torpedoes, which can be manufactured for little or nothing. Then one can walk along the lovely trout streams of the country and kill all the fish he requires. They have already started "the Jack," and so it is fairly launched on its atrocious headway. Oh! that I had the power of a Webster or the tongue of a Clay to render this Mr. Murray immortal by his soulless *cervicide*. My humble pen is of so little avail that I leave the matter in your abler hands. Yours truly,

JNO. M. TAYLOR.

The Secretary of the Peterboro Game Protective Society, Ontario, Canada, writes September 8th:—

"Our Game Protective Society has had two special guards on the back waters for some weeks watching the poachers, and in this immediate locality it has stopped a great deal of illegal hunting. We have many enemies yet who we hope will some day make serviceable members, as they get to see that carrying out the law is to benefit them more than any others."

The Hudson River Association, whose headquarters are properly in Newburgh, but whose officers and executive committee are located not only in Orange county, but in Dutchess, Greené, Putnam and Columbia counties, have, during the last year, distributed over one thousand copies of the game laws of the State between Newburgh and the Adirondack region, and through the their various officers are on the lookout for infringements of the laws in every quarter. It may not be generally known that any individual citizen has the power to cause a suit to be instituted against any and all offenders, and the object of sportsmen's clubs, is to some extent, to enable gentlemen to bring offenders to justice without incurring unpleasant personal responsibility or notoriety, which many dislike, though they may fully realize the grossness of the offences committed against the game laws. Not very long since the Hudson River Association discovered, in an out of the way place in the Adirondack wilderness, an old reprobate by name of Hoxie, a store-keeper and postmaster, who employed forty trappers, to whom he paid forty cents per pound for dressed trout, and twelve cents for venison, and in one season shipped over seven tons of trout and innumerable deer. The association 'went for him,' and got out an order of arrest, but he had meanwhile left for parts unknown, afraid to face the majesty of the law.

Yonkers has done her duty in the matter of oystermen, and no dredger or raker of oysters has been seen south of Hastings or north of the New York line since June last. Now the Yonkers club propose to keep the river clean of gas tar. The laws strictly prohibits gass companies from running their refuse into the river under a penalty of fifty dollars daily. Let all citizens interested send information to the Secretary of the club of any facts in their possession, and judging from the energy exhibited in the past, the club will do its level best in the future for the preservation of fish in our noble river.

A Game Protective Association is formed in Chester, Delaware. Officers for the ensuing year:—President, Y. S. Walter; Secretary, John S. Kerlin; Treasurer, Wm. C. Gray. The association offers a reward of ten dollars for the conviction of every offender against the law.

The Norristown Fish Association offers a reward of five dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person found fishing with nets or seines, or in any other manner prohibited by law, in the river Schuylkill within the limits of Montgomery county.

The Monroe County Sportsmen's Club have voted \$100 to Game Constable Brown for his assiduity and zeal in the cause of preserving game and the enforcement of the game laws.

A Sportsmen's Club was started last week in Jersey City Heights, N. J., for the protection and propagation of game and the improving of sporting dogs. Richard von Schmiedeberg was elected President; C. F. Thompkins, Vice-President; F. V. Lengerke, Secretary. This club has adopted the rules and regulations of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club, with a few alterations, and from the well known respectability, skill and energy of the gentleman appointed as officers, we are convinced that the game laws in that section of the State will be promptly enforced against all transgressors.

—In the late match between the Parthian Junior Rifle Club, of Hudson, and the Saratoga Club, particulars of which are given elsewhere, the score of the Junior club, 545 points out of a possible 600, at 500 yards, is the best score on record at this distance.

—Two fourteen inch shells thrown by the British in the bombardment of Stonington, Conn., August 10, 1814, have just been brought up by steam dredges, and one of them is still unexploded.

ROUTES OF FLORIDA TRAVEL.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

WINTER is approaching and numbers are undoubtedly looking forward with pleasure to the period when they will leave Old Boreas in the rear, and bask in the health-promoting sunbeams of Florida, and as the present seems an opportune time, I propose furnishing a few statements for the benefit of those who contemplate a visit to this State.

As the southwest coast (the scene of my last Winter's wanderings) presents an attractive field for the true sportsman, I shall refer to it in this communication. I fancied that my articles published in the FOREST AND STREAM were sufficiently explanatory, but from the large number of letters I have received, I find that something more is necessary, and I shall endeavor to furnish the required information.

Steamships leave Boston and Baltimore regularly for Savannah. Florida can also be reached by any of the various rail routes, and fares can be ascertained by inquiring at any of the principal offices. Steamships leave New York for Charleston three times weekly, and from Philadelphia every Saturday, connecting with railroad, and with the staunch, seaworthy, comfortable and ably officered sea-going steamers, the Dictator and City Point. Fare from New York to Jacksonville, including state room and meals, \$27 50; excursion ticket, \$50.

Steamships leave New York for Savannah three times weekly, connecting with the steamers Dictator, City Point and Lizzie Baker. If travelers prefer it, they can reach Jacksonville from Savannah by the Atlantic and Gulf railroad. Coupons of excursion tickets will be received by the company. Travelers will find this road supplied with excellent Pullman cars.

Gelpcke's line from New York to Fernandina consists of the well known steamships, Huntsville and Montgomery. The rates by this line are as follows:—New York to Fernandina, \$20, excursion ticket \$35; New York to Jacksonville, \$22 50, excursion \$40; New York to Cedar Keys, \$26, excursion \$45; New York to Tampa and Manatee, \$36; New York to Punta Rassa, rate not received, but presume about \$40; New York to Key West, \$46.

A direct line to Jacksonville is advertised, but we must await results before anything definite can be stated. Fare to Jacksonville as advertised, \$20, excursion ticket \$35. Jacksonville or Fernandina reached, the sportsman can take railroad, daily except Sunday, for Cedar Keys. If Homosassa is the objective point, a boat can be hired at from eight to ten dollars for the trip, or if disposed the intending tourist or sportsman can communicate with Alfred E. Jones at Homosassa, and if timely notice is given, Mr. Jones would meet his guests at Cedar Keys and land them at his attractive home, free of charge. The only difficulty attending this arrangement is the fact, that there is but one mail per week to Homosassa, arriving on Mondays. Homosassa can be reached by another route: Steamer from Jacksonville to Silver Spring, a natural curiosity that should be visited by every tourist. Hack from Silver Spring to Ocala, fare one dollar. From Ocala to Homosassa, a distance of thirty-six miles, over a good road, in comfortable vehicle; charge for carriage from eight to twelve dollars, dependent upon number of passengers. Board at Homosassa, from ten to twelve dollars per week; accommodations good, table excellent; fishing and shooting superior; and we may add, rooms large and airy; verandahs spacious; fresh milk and butter; oysters and oranges *ad libitum*.

At an early day, we propose taking a trip overland from Ocala to Homosassa, and will furnish your readers with a description of the route. But I must return to Bronson, a point on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad, thirty miles from the latter place. The ponds in the neighborhood afford fine bass fishing; quail and duck are plenty, and the sportsman may succeed in shooting turkeys or deer. Accommodations, hotels, fifteen dollars; private boarding houses, twelve; board \$1 per day or \$5 per week. For information interview Mr. G. Levett.

With the exception of climate, bathing and fishing, Cedar Keys presents but few attractions for tourists or sportsmen. We regret to state that the hotel accommodations cannot be recommended, as A. 1. Sportsmen arriving at Cedar Keys and requiring information need but call upon Mr. Gore, editor of the local paper, or on Willard and Roux, and mention that the liberty taken was in accordance with the suggestion of Al Fresco.

The steamer Valley City, commanded by that jolly sea dog, Capt. McKay, leaves Cedar Keys every Friday for Tampa, Manatee, Punta Rassa, and Key West. Parties desirous of ascending the Caloosahatchie River, or of spending a few weeks on the coast, could take steamer to Punta Rassa, and from there ascend the river or explore Charlotte Harbor. For gator shooting, ascend the Caloosahatchie to the upper islands, six miles above Fort Myers, and thirty-one from Punta Rassa. Above the islands the disciple of Old Izaak can put in all his spare time in landing cavalli ranging from five to fifteen pounds. For fight and pluck we can recommend this fish. They take the spoon or spinner without hesitation, and we are of the opinion that they would not object to a salmon fly. For hunting and sea fishing we can recommend Tanibel, Lacosta, or Gasparilla Islands. For a camping place for the invalid who requires a bracing sea breeze, an equable temperature, salt bathing, and life-giving sunbeams, we would say camp on the northern end of Gasparilla Island. The island is two miles in length, and is well stocked with

deer. At the entrance, or Little Gasparilla Pass, the fishing is unequalled. On the opposite flats beach birds are more than plentiful. The main land is distant about three hundred yards. In the centre of the island a lagoon with excellent water will be found; but by digging a hole in the sand (and planting an empty barrel in it) from twenty to eighty yards from the bay beach, fair drinking water can be obtained at low tide. If a party landed at Punta Rassa, a small sloop or schooner could be chartered to transport boat, provisions and camp equipage to camping ground. A few weeks spent on one of the islands in Charlotte Harbor would do much to restore the invalid. Frosts are unknown; northeasters and northwesterners lose their injurious influences before reaching these favored spots. A weekly mail is received at Punta Rassa, and supplies could be obtained through Capt. McKay, of the Valley City. We have advised parties to camp on the end of the island, for, by pursuing this course, bushes and grass would be distant some hundred yards, and in consequence mosquitoes would not prove troublesome. To intending visitors I would say, secure coast survey charts of this harbor, two in number, obtainable at any large nautical store.

Returning northward, sportsmen could run the coast line from Little Gasparilla Inlet to Sarasota Inlet, a distance of thirty-eight miles. But unless they are familiar with sailing, and know how to pick their way between bars, and keep clear of breakers, we would advise them to take themselves and boat on board the Valley City and land at Tampa. At Tampa they would find good accommodations by calling upon Lt. Wall. Leaving Tampa Bay, with its islands stocked with deer, and every inlet furnishing superior fishing, they would reach Clear Water Harbor by the Indian Pass. From Clear Water Harbor they could run along within two or three miles of the main land in from three to five feet of water. A barrier reef exists from five to seven miles from the main land, and owing to the shallowness of the water, and the grassy nature of the bottom, the water is smooth. Bayous, coves, and small bays will be found in numbers along the coast line, and a good harbor can always be made. The voyageurs could enter and examine *en route* the attractive and beautiful springs at the heads of the Wicawatchee, Chesowillshi, Homosassa, and Crystal Rivers. During the Winter months the gulf is usually as calm as a mill pond, and can be safely navigated with a seventeen-foot Whitehall boat; but for the purpose of navigating shoal water and carrying plunder, we would recommend a batteau, such as is used on the Delaware River. If decked over and supplied with a centre-board and sail, such a craft would be found admirably adapted to the navigation of the southwest. Arrangements could be made for the cheap transportation of such a boat from New York to Cedar Keys by the New York and Fernandina line of steamers. But if money is no object I would recommend intending sportsmen to secure a boat with sailing master at Cedar Keys, Tampa, or Manatee, at an expense of from four to five dollars per day. But I may remark that many of the boatmen along the coast have acquired a weakness, and if peace is desired the whisky bottle must be kept under lock and key.

AL FRESCO.

CHOKE BORES.—The last issue of the London *Field* contains a description of the performances in the field of one of Mr. W. W. Greener's choke bored guns ordered of that manufacturer shortly after his success in the competition for the *Field* cup. Although the report winds up with the statement that on the whole the result is favorable for the choke bore system, when used on grouse and partridge after the first week of their seasons, we do not consider the same by any means proven even by the very account in question. It says:—

"On the 16th five guns were out (by Purdey, Westley Richards, Grant, and Boss), in addition to Mr. Price's Greener; but the day was so persistently wet that the birds would not lie at all, and only a very small bag was made. The 'Greener' did well as far as it was tried, killing five out of six shots, one or two at very long distances. Of its long range powers we had no doubt, from our target experience of it; but what we wanted chiefly to ascertain was how it would act at twenty-five and thirty yards when loaded in the ordinary way. Of the six shots only two were within thirty yards, and at this distance it certainly cut up the birds very much, but not so as to spoil them for the table—nor, indeed, more than a good gun of the ordinary kind. The 17th was devoted to a trial with it at snipe; but here it certainly failed, and undoubtedly its limited killing circle is too small for this twisting bird. If the 'bog-trotter' therefore, has no other gun to use, he should adopt the plan recommended in the report of the trial committee, by which his circle will be increased sufficiently to embrace 'master Jack.'"

Two days later the choke bore was tried again, but the writer admits that a Purdey, its only competitor on that day, did equally as well, and the report also says that "the choke bore certainly is not suited to a bad shot," and those who only possess one gun would do well to have one barrel only choke bored, especially if they are not first-class shots. Mr. Price is of opinion that "the choke bore heats more rapidly than the old plan, and, and thinks in a 'hot corner' this will be a drawback; but, as far as our experience goes, we have found no difference in this respect."

Many of our friends are making enquiries regarding the advisability of purchasing choke bored guns or having their old ones re-bored on this plan. To all of these we can only say wait, and let well enough alone, until further experiment, not at targets, but in actual field work, shall have demonstrated the advantages of the new system over the old.

The Rifle.

THE LAFLIN AND RAND MEDAL.—We present herewith a cut, or rather cuts, of the handsome medal presented by the Laflin & Rand Powder Company to the National Rifle Association, to be shot for at Creedmoor during the Fall meeting, under the conditions mentioned below. Many of the Creedmoor experts use the Laflin & Rand powder and the medals are probably intended as a recognition of their efforts to excel with it. Capt. Bogardus has also made the name of these makers famous. The design of the medal is admirably conceived and the work well executed. The obverse represents the arms of the City and State of New York combined, surrounded by the national standard and various implements of war, the shields being surmounted by an eagle standing on the top of the globe, the legend surrounding the whole being "Laflin & Rand Powder Co. Prize Medal." The reverse of the medal represents the range at Creedmoor, the targets in the distance; at the firing point, Fame in the act of crowning a victorious rifleman, who, with rifle in hand, kneels to receive the decoration. The medal is suspended by a chain from a pair of



cross guns; the guns are attached to a plate, or broach, to enable it to be worn on the breast. The medal is two inches in diameter, and struck in perfectly pure gold, the attachments being eighteen carats fine. Duplicate medals have also been made in silver and bronze, which the Laflin & Rand Co. have also presented to the association.

The match is open to members of the National Guard of any State in the United States, members of the National Rifle Association, excepting, however, such members of the Amateur Rifle Club, who shot in the international matches at Creedmoor or in Ireland.



This match is to be shot for with breech loading military rifles only, and all specially made heavy barrels intended for long range shooting will be excluded. No cartridges carrying more than seventy grains weight of powder, or more than 480 grains weight of bullet will be allowed; firing position, any within the rules of the Association.

THE FOREST AND STREAM BADGES.—The eighth contest for these badges was shot on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., at Conlin's gallery, No. 930 Broadway. A large number of gentlemen competed, Mr. Wm. Hayes proving the winner by the capital score of 10 inches, being the smallest yet made in these competitions. For those of our readers who may not be familiar with this mode of scoring, we would explain that the shooting was done at 25 yards, the shots being measured from the centre of the bullseye to the centre of each shot. Thus in Mr. Hayes' score the total measurement of twenty shots was but ten inches. The second and third badges were won by the Messrs. Thos. Lloyd and F. Hyde, those gentlemen having made the scores nearest to and over fifteen and twenty inches respec-

tively. Mr. Hayes having won the badge three times now retains it in his possession. The scores were as follows:—

FIRST BADGE.		
Inches.		Inches.
Wm. Hayes.....15 1-2	Wilson MacDonald.....13 7-16	
W. B. Farwell.....13	J. P. M. Richards.....14 1-2	
G. W. Hamilton.....13 1-2		

SECOND BADGE.		
Thos. Lloyd.....15 1-2	A. G. Hellwig.....17 1-2	
G. W. Yale.....17 11-16	L. V. Sone.....15 1-16	
Wm. Moser.....17 7-8	Edward Browne.....19 3-16	

THIRD BADGE.		
F. Hyde.....20 1-16	M. P. Lennon.....22 1-16	
Sherman Smith.....20 1-16	Jos. Woodward.....24 7-16	
T. C. Noone.....21 3-16	H. G. Taber.....26 1-16	
A. Marsh.....20 1-16	H. T. Joseline.....28 1-16	
Capt. Bogardus.....21 3-16	N. P. Gunther.....20 1-16	
Thos. Fenton.....21 6-8	Wm. G. Parks.....30 11-16	
A. B. Dodge.....23		

Several others withdrew.

WINNERS OF THE BADGES.		
Winning Measurement.		Winning measurement.
G. W. Yale.....12	G. W. Hamilton.....14	
John Trageser.....12 1-16	M. P. Lennon.....13 1-2	
Wm. Hayes.....12 1-2	J. P. M. Richards.....13 2-8	
Wm. Hayes.....12 3-16	Wm. Hayes.....10	

—SELECTING THE TEAM FOR THE CANADIAN MATCH.—

The second competition for places on the team to be chosen to shoot against the Canadians in the forthcoming match, occurred on Wednesday last, Mr. Canfield being the only member of the American team who participated. Weather clear, bright, atmosphere very hazy, thermometer 90°. The wind was very variable and opposed to good scores. The following is the list:—

H. S. JEWELL.		
Yards.	Score.	Total.
800.....5 5 4 5 2 5 5 5 5 4 5 2 4 5—63		
900.....5 2 3 4 4 4 3 3 2 5 5 3 3 4 5—55		
1000.....5 5 2 5 2 5 3 3 3 5 4 4 5 3 3—57—175		
A. J. ROUX.		
800.....5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4—68		
900.....0 3 3 5 3 2 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 2 2—48		
1000.....0 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 3 4 2 5—53—174		
A. V. CANFIELD, JR.		
800.....2 5 4 4 5 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—65		
900.....5 2 4 2 3 5 5 4 2 4 3 5 3 5—56		
1000.....0 2 4 4 5 0 5 5 3 3 4 4 3 4 5—51—172		
W. B. FARWELL.		
800.....2 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 5—66		
900.....5 3 5 4 4 5 4 5 2 5 0 3 3 2—55		
1000.....0 3 0 2 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 5 5 4 4—47—168		
F. HYDE.		
800.....3 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—69		
900.....2 0 3 0 5 4 5 3 4 5 3 3 5 3—50		
1000.....2 5 2 0 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 5 3—47—166		
R. RATHBONE.		
800.....0 2 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4—59		
900.....5 2 0 4 4 3 3 3 5 2 3 4 5 0 4—47		
1000.....5 3 5 3 2 0 3 0 3 3 0 2 3 3—48—144		
A. ANDERSON.		
800.....5 5 5 5 3 5 2 5 5 4 4 5 4 5—67		
900.....0 4 4 3 0 3 3 4 5 4 4 5 3 3—44		
1000.....4 0 4 0 3 0 5 0 3 4 4 0 0 3—33—144		
G. W. SMITH.		
800.....2 2 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 3 4—60		
900.....3 2 5 3 3 5 2 0 2 0 0 4 2 2—47		
1000.....4 3 3 4 4 0 4 0 3 4 0 5 0 3—29—136		
E. H. MADISON.		
800.....0 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 5 4 2 3 0 3—46		
900.....4 2 3 5 4 2 4 0 4 5 1 5 3 3—50		
1000.....0 4 2 4 4 5 0 0 3 2 4 0 3 0—31—127		
GEORGE CROUCH.		
800.....3 5 4 4 3 4 0 5 3 3 3 5 3 0—50		
900.....0 3 3 4 0 3 4 0 3 3 3 5 2 4—42		
1000.....3 3 0 1 0 3 0 2 4 5 5 0 0 4—23—125		

Mr. Canfield heads the list with a total score in the two competitions of 360 points, the others being as follows:—

Jewell.....167	175—342	Anderson.....135	144—279
Farwell.....170	168—338	Crouch.....153	125—278
Hyde.....135	166—301	Madison.....103	127—230
Rathbone.....142	144—286		

The third and last competition was shot on Saturday, eight riflemen contending. A strong wind blowing directly up the range interfered somewhat with good shooting, particularly at the longer range, as the figures below will show. The following are the totals made:—

H. S. Jewell.....185	E. H. Madison.....111
W. B. Farwell.....150	George Crouch.....102
A. Anderson.....135	R. Rathbone.....87
F. Hyde.....130	A. V. Canfield, Jr.....Retired
A. J. Hennion, Jr.....124	

—On Saturday the Irish-American Rifle Club competed for a challenge cup at 200 and 500 yards distance, seven shots at each range. The best scores were as follows:—

Gen. F. F. Millen.....58	T. R. Murphy.....48
J. I. C. Clark.....52	E. Duffy.....43
B. Barton.....50	J. J. Collins.....42
J. J. Meagher.....50	E. Browne.....42

—The third contest for the Turf, Field and Farm badge took place on Saturday. The conditions were: distance 200 yards, standing; any rifle; two sighting and ten scoring shots. There were no less than eighty-eight contestants. Private W. Robertson of the Seventy-ninth Regiment was the winner, with a score of 44 out of a possible 50. The last winner was Corporal Linton of the Seventh, whose score was the same as the winning one on the present occasion. The best twenty-five scores were as follows:—

W. Robertson.....44	T. W. Linton.....39
J. T. B. Collins.....43	J. H. Stearns.....39
C. F. Robbins.....42	W. Lindsay.....39
W. H. Murfey.....41	C. E. Huntington.....39
A. P. Clark.....41	D. Chancey, Jr.....38
L. C. Bruce.....40	J. I. C. Clarke.....38
D. E. Vannet.....40	W. C. Clark.....38
F. E. Scrymser.....40	B. Barton.....38
J. A. Gee.....39	T. R. Murphy.....38
J. K. Burlew.....39	W. H. H. Sabin.....38
Samuel Schwartz.....39	Alonso Dutch.....38
Thomas Lloyd.....39	W. J. Oliver.....37
D. C. Pinney.....39	

—The London Times notes the arrival home and reception of the American Rifle Team, giving them high praise for their bearing and achievements during their European trip. It thinks their visit there, and the consequent rivalries will be beneficial in many respects.

Mr. J. H. Steward, of London, optician to the National Rifle Association of England and the National Rifle Association of the United States, has presented the same prizes this year, for competition at Creedmoor as he presented last, viz.: a Steward's new Wimbledon Camp binocular field glass as used by the official scorers at Wimbledon this year, a Steward's improved watch aneroid barometer,

for measuring mountain heights and foretelling weather, with the addition of compass and thermometer, a Lord Bury telescope, all amounting in value to \$135.

MOUNT VERNON AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—The fifth regular shooting meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was held on the 11th inst. This club is composed of a limited number of members, who have no expectation of becoming "crack shots," but are shooting for amusement. The first meeting was held on August 7, and the shooting has improved at a rate which is at once satisfactory and encouraging. A handsome gold badge is to be competed for on the 25th inst. at the 100 yard range. The targets used are of canvas, and at 100 yards the bullseye is 5 inches in diameter. Following is the score of last meeting; highest possible score at 100 yards, 35; 200 yards, 25.

100 YARDS.															
Prescott.....	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—31	Allerton....	2	5	3	4	4	3	3—24
W. Wilson.....	5	5	4	4	4	4—30	F. Wilson.....	4	4	2	3	3	4	4—24	
Z. Close.....	3	5	5	4	3	5—29	Embury.....	0	3	4	3	4	5	3—22	
Ray.....	4	4	3	4	5	4—25	M. Huss.....	3	3	0	4	3	3	3—19	
J. Mitchell.....	4	4	4	3	4	4—26									

200 YARDS.												
Z. Close.....	3	4	4	4	4—15	F. Wilson.....	6	3	3	3	0—9	
W. Wilson.....	3	4	3	2	3—14	Allerton.....	3	3	w'hd—6			
Prescott.....	3	2	5	dr—10	Embury.....	2	2	0	3	2—9		

It was almost dark when the shots were fired, so nearly so that the bullseye could not be seen through the sights, and next time we will show a better score at this distance.

—The match between a picked six of the Parthian Jr. Rifle Club, of Hudson, and the Saratoga Rifle Club, took place September 8th, on the Saratoga Club range beginning at half past 10 A. M., and ending at 2:15, each man firing three sighting and twenty scoring shots. The contest was between breech and muzzle loaders, and resulted in a victory for the breech loaders, by a score of thirty-three. At the conclusion of the match both teams were invited to an elegant dinner, at Myers' Cedar Bluff Hotel at the lake. After dinner were speeches, strolling, viewing the lake and course of the college crews, &c., and a drive back to Saratoga, ended the first amateur team contest in this country. The following is the score:—

PARTHIAN, JR., CLUB.		
Club.	Rifle.	Yards.
L. Geiger, Remington.....500	4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4—91	
S. B. Newcomb, Rem.....500	3 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 4—89	
A. Bush, Remington.....500	3 4 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 * 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5—84	
E. S. Elmer, Remington.....500	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—84	
T. E. Dengar, Rem.....500	3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 3 5—92	
J. A. Smith, Remington.....500	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—95	
Grand total.....		545

*Caused by a bad bullet.

SARATOGA RIFLE CLUB.		
F. A. Weller, Lewis.....500	3 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 5—85	
Odell Gates, Amsten.....500	4 5 3 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4—89	
Joel Hays, Lewis.....500	4 2 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—80	
G. W. Ainsworth, Lewis.....500	5 5 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 4 5—91	
W. H. Hodgman, Ams.....500	2 5 3 3 2 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 3 5—75	
W. H. Benson, Lewis.....500	4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 * 5 5 5 5 5 5—91	
Grand total.....		512

*A bullseye on the wrong target.

THE FRANKLIN RIFLE CLUB, of Hartford, will hold their annual meeting on Saturday the 18th inst. A number of valuable prizes will be shot for and the occasion, it is anticipated, will result most successfully.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association opened at Rideau Ranges on the 7th inst. The targets used were the new Wimbledon, or Brunel canvas targets, described in these columns two weeks since. A large number of riflemen were on the ground. The All-comers' match had 134 entries; the distances were 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range. The winner of the first prize was private Newby of the Foot Guards, with a score of 56. The Dominion match was shot on the second day. This comprised a first stage at 300 and 400 yards and a second stage of 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each. In the first stage, Capt. Gibson, Toronto G. A. took first prize with a score of 58. In the second stage, which was shot on the following day. Lieut-Col. Morris, Seventy-first N. B. took first prize with a score of 40 points. The Battalion match for teams of six men at 300 and 600 yards, seven rounds each, resulted with the following scores for the five highest teams:—

Foot Guards.....138	Tenth Royals.....130
Sixty-third Halifax.....132	Thirteenth Battalion.....130
Forty-second Battalion.....131	

This match was concluded on the third day and won by the Tenth Royals of Toronto, with a total score of 262 points. The McDougall Challenge Cup, shot for at 400 and 600 yards, five rounds each, had 124 entries. Sergt. Mitchell of the Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, was the winner with a score of 44 out of a possible 50. The next match, in which considerable interest was also manifested, was the Provincial match for the London Merchants' Cup, value \$1,000, to be shot for by five competitors from each Province. Ranges—390, 500, and 600 yards; seven rounds each. There were four teams entered, as follows:—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The following are the scores:—

Nova Scotia.....350	Quebec.....330
Ontario.....330	New Brunswick.....326

The Affiliated Association match; ranges 500 and 600 yards, seven rounds each, was won by the Thirteenth Battalion, of Hamilton, their score being 125 points.

—The second annual match of the Lenox and Addington Rifle Association was shot at Napanee, Canada, on the 9th inst. The following is the result of the all-comers' match, 5 shots at 200, 400 and 600 yards each. The wind blew in puffs across the ranges:

Paymaster Strachan, 47th Bat.....42	Capt. Hooper, N. B. G. A.....40
Sergt. M. Strachan, 47th Bat.....43	Sergt. Kincaid, 14th P. W. O. R. 39
James Loyst, 48th Bat.....43	E. Ruttan.....39
Robt. McDonald.....42	Lieut. Coburn, 15th A. L. I.....29

—The Rod and Rifle Association of Jamaica, Long Island, contested for the second time on Wednesday last for their marksman's gold badge. Mr. Wm. S. Elmendorf

who was the first winner, was obliged to surrender possession to Mr. George H. Creed, the President of the club. No scores have reached us.

HOLYOKE, September 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Holyoke Rifle Club, in their nineteenth field meeting, September 11th, scored as follows:—Distance, 400 yards; position, any without rest; Creedmoor second class target; seven shots; possible 35.

D. H. Smith (winning the badge).....31	D. Kelton.....24
H. White.....30	S. Chapman.....22
E. A. Whiting.....29	R. Goodall.....20
A. Knight.....28	H. J. Frink.....20
R. Rhodes.....28	J. L. Mercier.....19
J. Frink.....25	J. Chase.....18
R. McDonald.....25	G. Parker.....15

Respectfully,

S.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Moose, <i>Alces machis.</i>	Snipe and Bay Birds.
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis.</i>	Caribou, <i>Tarandus rangifer.</i>
Hares, brown and grey.	Red Deer, <i>Cariccs Virginianus.</i>
Wild Turkey, <i>Mileagris gallapavo.</i>	Squirrels, red, black and grey.
Woodcock, <i>Scolopax rusticola.</i>	Quail, <i>Ophix Virginia.</i>
Ruffed Grouse, <i>Tetrao umbellus.</i>	Pinnated Grouse, <i>Tetrao cupida.</i>
Esquimaux Curlew, <i>Numenius borealis.</i>	Curlew, <i>Numenius arquaria.</i>
Plover, <i>Charadrius.</i>	Sandpipers, <i>Tyngane.</i>
Godwit, <i>Limosine.</i>	Willetts.
Rails, <i>Rallus Virginianus.</i>	Reed or Rice Birds, <i>Dolichonyx oriz.</i>
	von.
	Wild Duck.

GAME IN MARKET.—Trappers are getting fairly at work at the West and the result is shown in an increased supply of pinnated grouse killed by this means. Iowa furnished the bulk of the supply, and the price in our market is \$1.25 per pair. Ruffed grouse are being received in fair quantities, principally from Connecticut; price, \$1.75 per pair. We saw at the Messrs Robbins, some woodcock from the same State, very neatly packed in dock leaves and ice; they retail for \$1.50 per pair. Reed birds from Savannah are in very fair condition and sell for \$1 per dozen; rail at present are very poor and scarcely worth quoting; teal have appeared and bring 75 cents per pair; wood duck, \$1 per pair; mallard, \$1 25; Bay birds sell for from 50 cents to \$1.50 per dozen according to size; wild pigeons, from the northern counties of this State are worth \$1.75 per dozen; squabs, \$3.50 to \$4.

GAME LAWS OF MICHIGAN.—The game laws of Michigan were amended at the last session of the Legislature, and some important changes made which it would be well for our readers in Michigan to note. The law now provides that no animal of the deer species shall be hunted or killed in the Upper Peninsula from August 1st to December 15th, and in the Lower Peninsula from September 15th to December 15th. Wild turkeys shall not be hunted or killed except from October 1st to January 1st. Woodcock can only be killed from July 16th to December 31st, and prairie chicken, grouse, partridge, pheasant, and wild water fowl from September 1st to December 31st. Any railroads or common carriers who shall transport such game ten days after the expiration of the time prescribed are liable to be fined from \$10 to \$100. The transportation of live quail is, however, lawful, and common carriers may also transport game from other States where it is lawful to kill such birds or animals at the time of such transportation.

GAME LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.—At the last session of the Connecticut State Legislature the game laws of that State were so modified as to do away with July woodcock shooting, and making the close time for woodcock and grouse from July 1st to October 1st, and extending the close time for quail until October 20th.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION SEVEN, LAWS OF OHIO.—An act passed March 29, 1875, declares it unlawful for any person, between the 1st day of December and the 1st day of November, to kill any wild deer." The section, other wise, is correct as printed.

—By the laws of 1875, chapter 183, the shooting of ducks, geese, brant, partridges, prairie chickens and rabbits is forbidden in Suffolk County, N. Y., prior to Oct. 1.

—Rail used to be abundant on the Hackensack River, and we have known of seventy-five being killed on a tide. What is known as the English Neighborhood is perhaps the best locality. However, returns this year are meagre as yet. Nine boats were out on the first day of the open season; they brought in eight birds, but we expect to hear of better results than this ere long.

—Wild geese appeared at Prince Edward's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 7th instant, which is unusually early.

CANADA.—Cornwall, Ontario, Sept. 7.—Our duck shooting season has commenced on Lake St. Francis; (about ten miles below here), but the birds themselves have failed to make their appearance. Three years ago you could hardly find better duck shooting in Canada than we had in this vicinity; but now the ducks, alas! where are they? Probably frightened away by the army of breech loaders. I took my canoe and Indian down the day the season opened, expecting to have a good time, but came home disappointed enough, scarcely firing a dozen shots. We are sure, however, to have them plenty just before the lake freezes.

G. H. W.

MAINE.—Calais, Sept. 4.—The young dusky ducks have been very plenty; have killed about fifty. Within a few years there had been quite a change in the breeding of birds upon our river. A few years ago we had no pickerel to eat up the young water birds. Several kinds of grebes that used to breed abundantly have all gone, the woodducks and hooded menders are getting quite rare; and the flocks of young dusky ducks have a hard time to keep out of the pickerel throats. I have no doubt the pickerel will make the salmon a rare fish in the St. John River, as they have been put into the Upper St. John, as they will eat up the young fish. Our time to commence shooting ruffed grouse (1st of September) has got along, but the birds are small, not more than two-thirds grown, but the flocks are very abundant. Woodcock are more abundant than last

But I must stop talking. I only want to make the point that Greene won at the great gun trial, and avoid it as we may try to, *winning* a that trial meant having the *best* gun. FAIR PLAY.

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1. Wild Cat, or Bay Lynx.....*Lynx Rufus*.
2. Snowy Owl.....*Surnia Nyctea*.
3. American Wolf.....*Lupus occidentalis*.
4. Wild Pigeon.....*Ectopistes Migratoria*.
5. Northern Panther.....*Felis Concolor*.
6. Black Crowned Night Heron.....*Ardea Discors*.
7. Woodchuck.....*Actomys Monax*.
8. Red Necked Grebe.....*Podiceps Rubricollis*.
9. Great Blue Heron.....*Ardea Herodias*.
10. American Swan.....*Cygnus Americanus*.
11. Red Shouldered Buzzard.....*Buteo Hyemalis*.
12. American Woodcock.....*Rusticola Minor*.
13. White Fronted Goose.....*Anser Albifrons*.
14. Long Eared Owl.....*Otus Americanus*.
15. Hooded Sheldrake.....*Mergus Cucullatus*.
16. Horned Grebe.....*Pediceps Cornutus*.
17. Golden Eagle.....*Aquila Chrysaetos*.
18. Prairie Wolf.....*Canis Lupus*.
19. Spotted Sand Lark.....*Totanus Macularius*.
20. Marsh Harrier.....*Circus Uraginosus*.
21. Mallard Duck.....*Anas Boschas*.
22. Great Horned Owl.....*Bubo Virginianus*.
23. Great Loon, or Diver.....*Colymbus Glacialis*.
24. American Deer (Albinoes).....*Cervus Virginianus*.
25. The American Bittern.....*Ardea Minor*.
26. Old Wife, or Squaw Duck.....*Fuligula Glacialis*.
27. The Wild Turkey.....*Meleagris Gallopavo*.
28. The Beaver.....*Castor Fiber*.
29. Common American Snipe.....*Scolopax Wilsoni*.
30. The Buff Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Merganser*.
31. The Canada Goose.....*Anser Canadensis*.
32. The New York Ermine.....*Putorius Noveboracensis*.
33. Red Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Serrator*.
34. Pinnated Grouse.....*Tetrao Cupido*.
35. The Sand Hill Crane.....*Grus Americana*.
36. The American Black Bear.....*Ursus Americanus*.
37. Red Tailed Buzzard.....*Buteo Borealis*.
38. Buffle Headed Duck.....*Fuligula Albeola*.
39. North American Porcupine.....*Erythron Hudsonius*.
40. Virginia Partridge.....*Ortyx Virginiana*.
41. Common American Gull.....*Larus Zonohynchus*.
42. Grey Fox.....*Vulpes Virginianus*.
43. Red Head.....*Fuligula Erythrocephala*.
44. Ruffed Grouse.....*Tetrao Umbellatus*.
45. The Raccoon.....*Procyon Lotor*.
46. The Whistler.....*Fuligula Ciangula*.
47. Brown or Bald Eagle.....*Haliaeetus Leucocephalus*.
48. Red Fox.....*Vulpis Fulvus*.
49. Wood Duck.....*Anas Sponsa*.
50. American Barn Owl.....*Stryx Pratincola*.
51. Spruce Grouse.....*Tetrao Canadensis*.
52. Northern Lynx.....*Lynx Borealis*.
53. Black Duck.....*Anas Obscura*.
54. Belted King Fisher.....*Alcedo Alcyon*.
55. Little Screech Owl.....*Bubo Asio*.
56. American Opossum.....*Didelphis Virginiana*.
57. American Coot.....*Fulica Americana*.
58. Ptarmigan.....*Tetrao Mutus*.
59. Shoveller, or Spoonbill.....*Anas Clypeata*.
60. Musquash.....*Fiber Zibethicus*.

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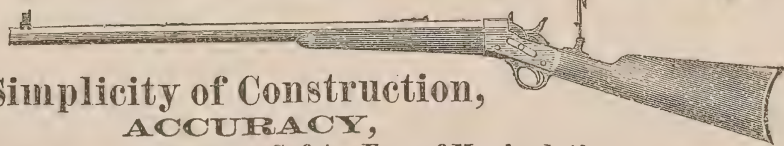
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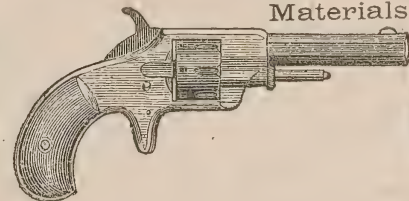


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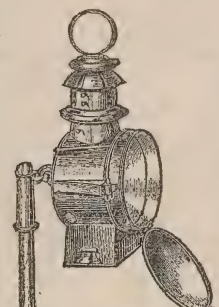
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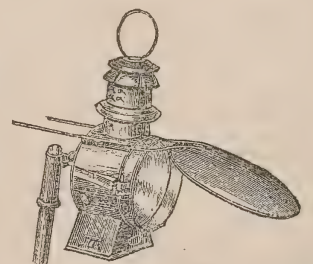
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WHOLESALE.

April-6m

H. C. Squires, No. 1, Courtlandt st.
New York.

THE GREAT London Gun Trial, 1875.



W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous
clients in the United States that he has been very suc-
cessful in the above trial, having secured the first
prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12
bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and
class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for
improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any
other maker, and is far superior in the three most es-
sential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION,
and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Courtlandt St.,
New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-
SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which
will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be ex-
amined about the 15th. All special orders given to
Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of
the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority
of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape, Westley
Richards, Tolley, Scott, and others will shortly be
published, and can be had on application at No. 1
Courtlandt St.

**W. W. GREENER,
Champion Gun Maker,**

St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

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has just received an invoice of these close-shooting
guns, and from him any information in reference to
the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on ap-
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FROM STOCK.

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(or brands.) They are now im-
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TRAP SHOTS and others re-
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our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING,
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The parts in this new action are so few (only two,)
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W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated
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grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP
ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the AN-
GLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

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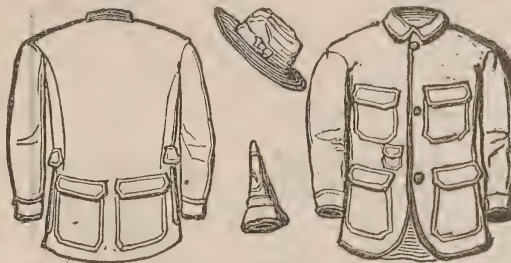
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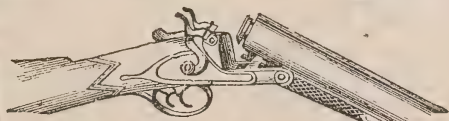
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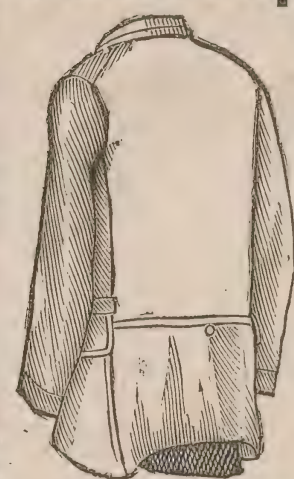
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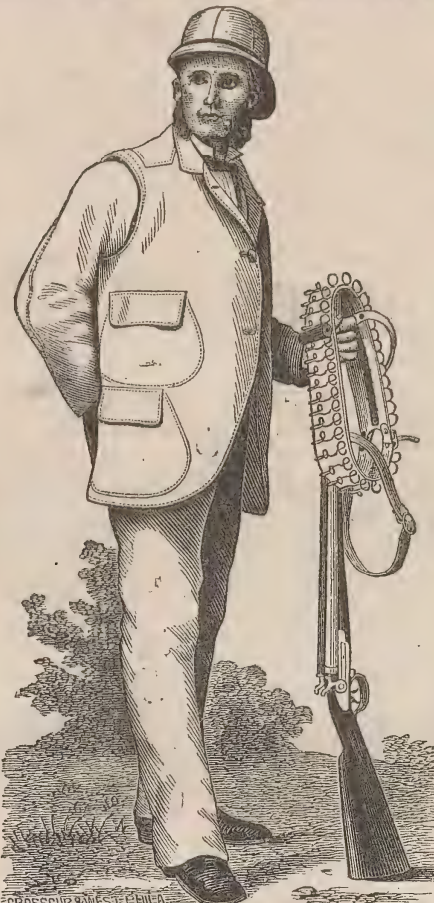
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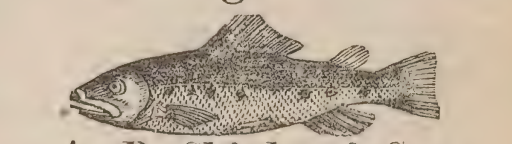
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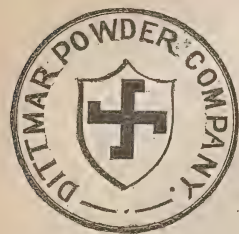
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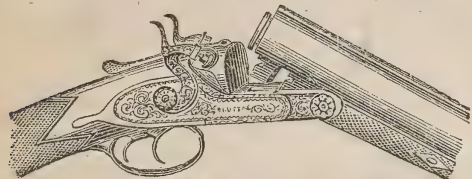
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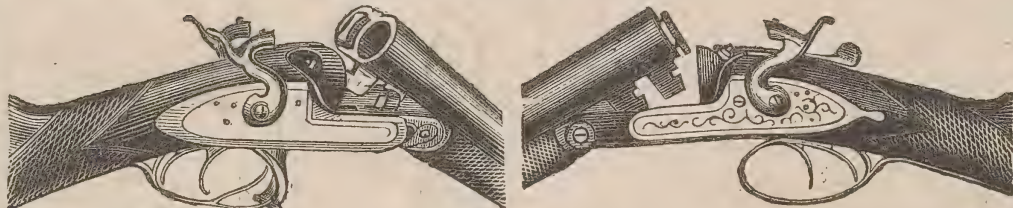
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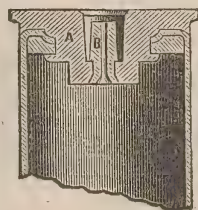


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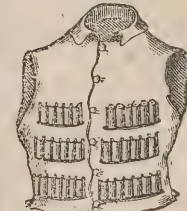
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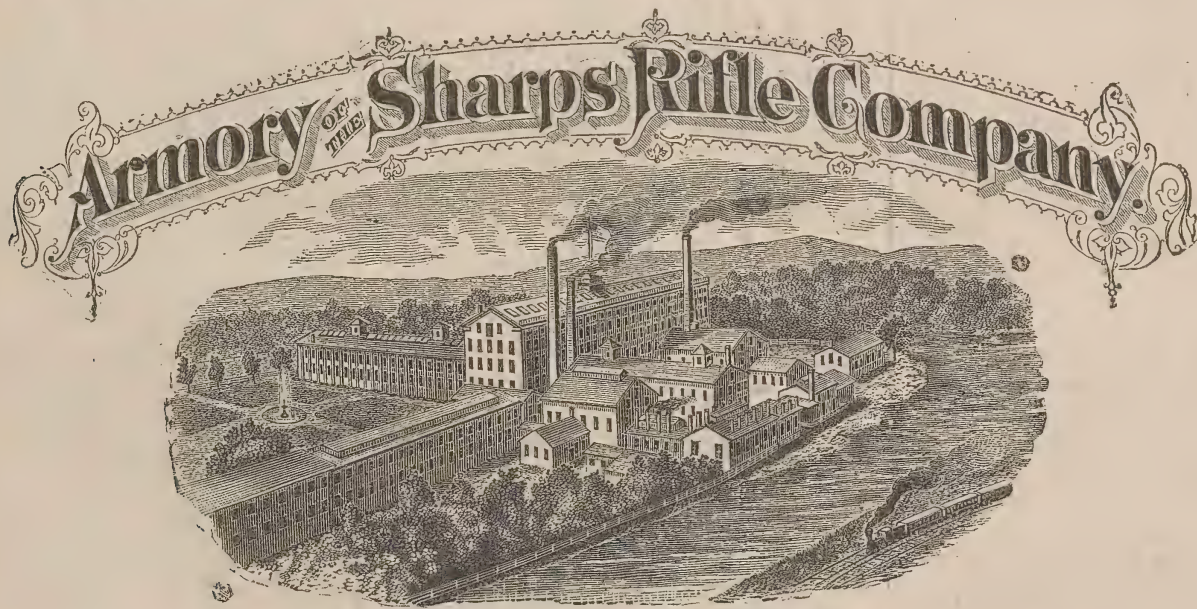
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Inter-State Match between Co. E, First California Infantry, Using SHARPS Rifles, and Co. D Twelfth New York Regiment, Using Remington Rifles. Victory for SHARPS, 511 against 488 points, JULY 7, 1873.

Contest at Belfast, Ireland, for the Mayor's and Citizen's Cup, Won by Col. H. A. Gildersleeve with a SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE over 24 competitors, including the best shots of both Irish and American Teams.

JULY 24, 1873.

Contest at Creedmoor Range for the REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE. Won by Mr. H. S. Jewell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a SHARPS CREEDMOOR RIFLE, Scoring 96 out of a possible 103.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 7.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

A Week in the Hills of Kentucky.

WE left Mount Sterling, the metropolis of Montgomery County, a flourishing town of 3,000 souls, at 3 o'clock on Sunday evening, having seven miles of good metal and eight miles of bad dirt road to traverse before reaching the banks of Red River. Montgomery is the last county in the Blue Grass belt, and the very moment you leave its eastern boundary, the untamed and untameable wilderness opens before you. Spurs of the irregular mountains subordinate to the Cumberland range reach almost down to the green pastures, and thus far, no well-graded thoroughfares have been opened beyond what is called the "Levy"—Heaven only knows why. Black Creek Mountain rears sombrely in front, and the traveler has a dreary prospect when the wheels of his spring wagon turn up the first angle of 45°. There were four of us in the party. Two "rods," one "shot," and a contraband, or man of all work. Our wagon was light in appearance, but new and well joined, and the horses, a pair of steady bays, strong and sure-footed as goats. We found them at Horace Carr's, a rather distinguished stableman and jockey of Mount Sterling, and many times had reason to congratulate ourselves upon the endurance and intelligence of the animals. The ascent of Black Creek Hill was not more abrupt and perilous than its descent, and all of us preferred the solid ground to the uncertain wheels. It was fairly dark when we entered the dismal windings of the unsettled valley, and but for the moon, which rode over us, as Read says, "swinging boat-like," we could never have solved the problem of courses with our coursers. The gnarled knees and roots of old sycamores, elms, walnuts and willows were everywhere in the way, and we enjoyed the ride about as thoroughly as a pea—if it had sensibility—would enjoy the interior of a child's rattle. It was fairly 10 o'clock when we debouched from the vale of Black Creek upon the wider bottom of Red River. Two miles above at the Forge there were several good houses where we might have found shelter and food, but Cæsar, with the enduring spirit and courage of another whose name he bore, determined we should enjoy a spring mattress of ferns and a covering of firmament. We had a tent-fly in our equipages, but the Czar, as we called our black tyrant, said we would enjoy the night better without it. Our stores consisted of a frying pan—four foot iron handle—a camp kettle, a skillet, a coffee pot, half dozen tin cups, half dozen tin plates, knives and forks and a small liquor chest containing bottles, glasses and several useful articles. The provision department was rather more elaborately furnished than either necessity or true sportsmanship required. We had a fine side of bacon, two hams, a peck of meal, a dozen loaves of fresh bread, four pounds crackers, two jars chow-chow, three pounds coffee, eight pounds sugar, and a small assortment of canned meats and fruits. Condiments of all kinds. Our supper on Sunday night consisted of bread and butter, coffee, boiled middling, and the remains of two broiled chickens, brought from Mount Sterling for an emergency *en route*. We were too much fatigued by our rough ride to remain long with the cigars after supper, so by 11:15 we were duly rolled up in blankets and off to the land of nod.

Monday. Cæsar gathered his fuel and was midway the breakfast when I arose to investigate the "krik" in my neck, and the unusual resistance at my knee and hip joints. His fire was burning brightly by the side of an old sycamore log. There was an aromatic odor of coffee and a general freshness about everything, except my joints. The sun was just struggling up, but the fog of the river obscured everything and left the impression that the hour was nearer daylight than sunrise. I called to Ed. and Bob, who were coiled together like a bunch of White & Hunt's new-fangled cigars, and they "came out of the kinks" with commendable celerity. A bath in the brook is a great aid to tired nature's sweet restorer, and in my case it did most of the restoring, as I knew it would before I took the plunge. Whilst breakfast was being prepared, Ed. and I went after

minnows. We made several hauls with a good seine, but found Black Creek rather thinly settled. We did not take more than two or three dozen bass minnows and none at all for pike. Our objective fish on this occasion was the pike, or jack, as he is called in this region, and we were anxious to open the campaign that morning at Lindsey's dam, two miles above. We failed to find the bait, however, and had no alternative but to waste the morning with black perch and rely upon taking a supply of suckers at noon and late in the evening. After breakfast we struck camp, and in the language of the immortal Livingstone, or Stanley, or somebody, "trecked up the left bank of the Lim-po-po," or rather Red River. The dam at the Forge is an old fashioned concern—a horror to any true fisherman—above fourteen feet high. It was constructed before the enactment of a law requiring dams not to exceed six feet in height. Formerly there was a mill on the right bank, but one morning there came a tide and the mill went away with it. Ed. remarked: "Here is a very fine dam by a mill site, but no mill by a dam site." All of which would have been very funny but for the staleness. I have no doubt the bass in the pool under this dam would have taken almost any fly that morning, but we did not come prepared with any flies. I secured a position on the right abutment, or rather under it, and Ed. located himself about the middle of the dam. The water was running over in one or two low places only, and there was no difficulty in crossing. Bob seized one of our large pike rods and waded over to a small island in the pool. Though he had no pretensions as a fisherman he took the first bass, striking him at the right time and landing him with the skill and *nonchalance* of a thorough Walton. He was the largest we caught that day, weighing three pounds five ounces. We took eighteen in all, and they weighed 15½ pounds. The sport was excellent whilst it lasted, but the bass refuse to eat after the sun has fairly reached the water, so we were compelled to close in an hour. We employed a young gentleman who paid us a visit during the day, to catch the pike bait, and he was very successful, bringing in about fifty fine lively suckers from eight to twelve inches long. This boy was a rare character—a thorough mountaineer—the son of a bear hunter and skilled fisherman named Sea. His christian name was Rucker. He had red hair, a freckled face, strong grey eyes, was compactly built and about thirteen years of age. Two years ago, alone and unaided, he killed and brought home a large she bear. Bob tied to him at once, and arrangements for a deer hunt were entered into without delay. In the evening we tried the pike, but without success. The mill pond or dam is about six miles long, very deep and filled with large logs and trunks of trees. It is a fine harbor for fine fish, and many very large ones have been taken here. On our way to camp we landed five more bass, one weighing nearly two pounds.

Tuesday. Cæsar made the acquaintance of a mountain lady and produced, to our astonishment, a jug of fresh buttermilk and some fried potatoes. These with our fish and coffee made a breakfast for a prince. At six o'clock we were in a canoe slowly paddling up the dam towards Lindsey's saw mill—about three quarters of a mile above—and by six and a half were comfortably established on some logs of an immense drift. I did not have much hope of taking a pike, and had brought my bass pole and was fishing with a small sucker, not more than six inches long. Ed. was using a long India cane with full rig and bait for large fish. He always had greater ambition than I, and though he caught fewer fish they were better than mine. Bob and Rucker passed us on the horses, shouting "good-by!" as they went up on the west side. They were bound for a point above the town of Stanton, the county seat of Powell, where deer were said to abound. Just as we replied to his salutation my cork—we are obliged to use corks on account of the many snags—went sailing southward and down the river. It moved rapidly and my reel sang sweetly. At first I thought it was a large bass, but it carried away so much line, and with such apparent ease that I became convinced it was a pike, and was alarmed for the security of my tackle. It was evidently

making for another drift pile on the west side more than a hundred feet from where I stood. It was clearly no time to strike, because he had not paused a single instant, and I could not risk giving the reel any slack for fear of drawing the bait from his lips. My line was more than two-thirds gone and the fish still going. Ed. noticed the condition of things and kept saying "let him run! let him run!" just as if I did not know that was the only chance. At last he stopped in the very edge of the drift, and nearly at the end of my line. He remained still at least half a minute. I did not wait longer, but pressing my thumb on the spool, I brought the rod severely to the left and hung him without difficulty. Fortunately he struck for mid-stream, and it enabled me to recover more than ten feet of line. I was using a small wire-snood about twelve inches long with a bass Limerick about three-quarters of an inch from barb to shank. I knew he would be safe as far as this was concerned, but I feared he would turn suddenly and snap the line or the rod when I was recovering the slack. Pike often do this even with much stronger tackle. I soon found he was hung in the throat and felt more confident, being able to turn him without trouble by simply holding a tight line when he started in any objectionable direction. The difficulty in taking him out was apparent in the surroundings of my position on the drift. I knew if he was allowed to run deep and come close to my station he would entangle the line and walk away almost without opposition. Ed. observed this and brought the canoe around without delay. I stepped in and we floated out to the middle of the river where we had an open field and a fair fight. In twenty minutes from the striking he was tractable and perfectly in my power. I brought him up to the side of the canoe four or five times before Ed. used the gaff upon him, and even then I was rather regretful that I had not given him a fairer show. At one time I thought he would weigh twenty pounds, but upon taking him out of the water I saw he was not so large. He drew just eleven pounds and a half on the scales at the mill. We continued in the mill pond all day with no further success of consequence. Ed. caught a long, thin, hungry looking pike weighing 4½ pounds, but there was no sport in taking him. He appeared sluggish and came out of the water making no gallant resistance. Both of us had several misses in the afternoon, and Ed. a most deplorable misfortune in losing a large fish after he had completely worn him out. I could have taken him with the gaff hook several times, but Ed. preferred to let him play until he played off the hook within ten feet of the bank where we stood. He floated away slowly, and I presume as much to his own surprise as ours. We reached camp about five o'clock, and before supper I scored eight small bass. Cæsar proved a better hand with the minnow seine than any of us, and had two full buckets of fine lively steel backs when we came in.

Wednesday. We were off again tolerably early, this time to an unfrequented place above Lindsey's mill at the head of Jackson's Bottom. The river here is very beautiful, running under great high cliffs on one side, and a magnificent fringe of elms and wild cucumber trees on the other. It is rather tortuous and winds provokingly in horse shoes and letter S's. In some places we could walk an hundred yards and cut off a full mile of water route. We paid our respects to the fish at the mouth of a small stream—the name of which I do not know—about nine o'clock. It had a most inviting appearance and many rare traditions were associated with it, but though we fished faithfully until nearly noon we took nothing but a two-pound bass and a blue channel cat. At three o'clock we returned to the mill, and whilst I enjoyed the process of plank making, Ed. sat in the canoe at the boom log and allowed his minnow to play in the deep water. One of the mill hands called my attention and I went forward to find the inveterate fisherman in a glorious struggle with a large jack. His bait had been taken with great voracity a very few moments after I left him, and he was now enjoying a hard fight. Being alone in the cause he was at a disadvantage, for the fish controlled its movement and bore him in whatever direction it chose to go. I was

anxious to reinforce him, but there was no other boat in reach and no possible chance except through a cold swim to give him any assistance. The mill stopped and all hands came forward to witness the sport. It lasted nearly a half hour, the fish making a desperate effort to approach the timbers of the log-way, or to enter a drift pile on the east side. Ed. managed to prevent either by hard work and the most consummate skill. I felt sure he would never succeed in taking the game; but he persisted manfully and at last managed to bring him near enough to strike with the paddle. The gaff-hook was unfortunately lying on the boom log where I had disembarked, and he had no weapon or retrieving instrument except the paddle. When taken out of the water the fish looked enormous for this stream. It was nearly four feet in length, but rather slender. It weighed sixteen pounds, and was pronounced the largest fish of the season. Last Fall two weighing respectively 15 and 27 pounds, were taken near the same place. This ended our sport for the day.

Thursday. A slight discoloration of the water this morning deterred us from any long journey. Red River rises with great rapidity, and frequently without any admonition it overleaps the banks, and in a single night attains a height of twelve or fifteen feet above the fishing stage. Fortunately the stream did not rise very rapidly, and in the evening we took a large number of silver perch with small river minnows. I gathered a good many rare ferns and secured some roots of a pretty variety of the rhododendron. We saw very many squirrels, and had a surprise in the appearance of a large otter just in front of camp. The deers were very heavy and we found the tent-fly useful.

Friday. The sky was heavily overcast and a rich promise of rain. We were at breakfast, when Bob came in with a wild halloo. He brought four ruffed grouse, a turkey, two opossums, a monstrous owl, and a dressed buck skin. He reported the deer abundant, but wild and wary. He had a fine chase in a cove at the headwaters of a creek joining Red River near "Kl Bowen's." The dogs belonged to Weed Gay, a votary of the chase, living about ten miles above Stanton. Two of the hounds were still out when he left. The stag passed but one stand and the shot passed under him, being fired from the lower side of the mountain. We had a hearty laugh at his ill luck, and suggested that he try the rod and abandon the "villainous saltpetre." It began raining at seven o'clock and continued without a ray of sunshine all day. Our sport was clearly broken up and we prepared for departure on the morrow. Caesar caught an immense turtle on a "set out"—a large beech branch tied to the bank with a heavy bit of cotton staging for a line, a pike hook, and a sunfish for bait. As we could not remain to enjoy turtle soup he was doomed to transportation to Mount Sterling with about thirty pounds of pike and bass.

Saturday. We left early, the rain still falling and the branches much swollen. It was a terrible journey, but we accomplished it by 3 P. M., having only suffered the loss of a broken wagon pole and a camp kettle which rolled down Black Creek Mountain. Trout.

For Forest and Stream.

DOWN THE ALLEGASH.

OF the many ways of spending a Summer vacation, there is none, in my opinion, equal to a canoe voyage. Thoreau and Winthrop have written in its praise, and next to taking the trip itself comes, I think, the pleasure of reading Winthrop's racy account of his voyage down the Penobscot or Thoreau's visit to Katahdin. The advantages of a trip of this kind over the usual "camping out" are many. There is a constantly changing view presented to the voyagers; something new and often startling is presented to the eye at every turn of the river or lake, whichever you may chance to be on, like the ever-changing forms in the kaleidoscope; there is the healthy activity acquired by every nerve and muscle in its being brought into use in paddling on through lake and river, and if the latter, and it should be the Allegash, with its almost continuous rapids, you will find a cool nerve and a quick, steady hand are requisite for your comfort if not for your safety. If, however, you have a guide, and are in the canoe with him, the labor and anxiety comes on him, while you may sit in the bow of the canoe, gun in hand, watching for game and feasting your eyes on the ever-changing scenery as you glide noiselessly along. Being constantly on the move, the monotony of camp life is dispelled by being obliged to find a new camping place every night.

The principal requisites of a trip of this kind are a good route through an uninhabited region, as there you will be more likely to meet with game. Again, a route pleasantly diversified by lakes and rivers, and where in going through the latter you can take the advantage of the current. The latter is an important item, especially if you have many rapids to encounter; and last, but not least, a good guide. Of the many voyages taken by the writer, the Allegash route answers all the requirements mentioned better than any other. The route is through the forests of Northern Maine; thence into New Brunswick. There is a pleasant change from river to lake and from lake to river throughout the entire journey; no currents to struggle against, and but few carries, and game and fish are abundant enough to give good sport, besides furnishing food enough so that one is not obliged to load down with provisions at the start.

Greenville, at the head of Moosehead Lake, is the starting point. Good guides and canoes can be obtained here by addressing Mr. D. T. Saunders, who also furnishes everything that is needed for the trip, both provisions and cooking utensils.

Our party in 1874 consisted of three besides the guide, which required two canoes for our transportation. For a guide we were fortunate in procuring Thomas Nichols, a well-known Indian guide, who knows the woods and waters of Maine and the provinces by heart, and a true son of nature, as we found him, able to imitate the whistle of the partridge or the peculiar sounds made by the mink and weasel, so that they were deceived and approached near enough to be shot. When we saw two fleet-footed caribou we had the "buck fever" for the first time. Crack! crack! went our rifles, but the animals took to the woods unharmed; but Thomas was after them, and we followed on. They heard his peculiar calls—a kind of guttural "Ugh! ugh!" and stopped to listen; one of them, a fine buck, we succeeded in bringing to the ground. With his birchen horn he could call the moose from the forests. Ah! Thomas, if you only could have caused the wind to have blown in the opposite direction when the proud buck

stepped to the shore and snuffed the air tainted with our scent, and turned on his heels and plunged into the woods. He could not stop a moose, but he did stop a runaway French Canadian, who, thinking we had evil designs against him evidently, locked his store as we approached, and "English" couldn't stop him as he ran for his house; but Thomas came to the rescue, and his French proved an "open sesame" to his store.

Moosehead Lake has been described so often that a repetition here is unnecessary. *Harper's* for August has an illustrated article, which I think is the best description of the lake and its surroundings yet published. We left Greenville Friday, September 4th, on the steamer Fairy, and after a most delightful sail reached the head of the lake about 2 P. M. Here we found a "hay rack" ready with two horses attached to transport us across the carry, two miles to the Penobscot. The canoes were placed on the top of the rack, the baggage and passengers beneath, and our Nimrod took his gun, going ahead, as he said to "frighten away the bears" and perhaps get a partridge for supper. Our course was down the Penobscot, twenty miles to Chesuncook Lake, although we could have reached the St. John River from this point by ascending the Penobscot and carrying across to Baker's Lake, thence down the South Branch, but by this route there are but two small lakes, and at the time we were there not enough water for comfortable canoeing. We launched our frail barks, and dividing our party as we thought best for each other's comfort and safety, putting the one with the least experience of canoe life with the guide, and then went on. For the first few miles the river is still water, so that by the time the first rapids are reached you feel well enough at home in the canoe to venture into the small rapids without the least fear.

We camped the first night at the mouth of the Ragmuff, a small stream, almost immortalized by Winthrop. Here we expected to catch our first trout, so while others were preparing the camp we put our rod together, and with a white miller for a leader, gently threw it on the dark still water. A splash, a whirl, a call for the landing net, and after a brief struggle a large chub is landed. Another cast and yet another, and each time we are rewarded with a chub—a fish that Thoreau, who ventured to cook and eat it, said "tasted like brown paper salted." We retired that night disgusted, but early dawn found us there again, and with a red Palmer substituted for the white miller we caught enough trout in a few minutes for a breakfast, and then went on our journey. At Pine Stream Falls we lightened our canoes and the guide run them through alone, and about 5 o'clock reached Chesuncook Lake, where we camped for the night in plain sight of Mount Katahdin, and although at this point it is over twenty-five miles away we had a magnificent view of it. Chesuncook Lake is eighteen miles long by three wide. There is nothing of special interest about the lake or its surroundings. We obtained provisions at Murphy's farm, at the head of the lake, and went on our way up the Umbazookskus River, which, with the Caucomgomuc, come together at this point. Here is still another route in which to reach the Upper St. John, namely, up the Caucomgomuc River, through the lake of the same name, thence across the "seven miles carry" into Baker's Lake. Our course was up the Umbazookskus—at first, for several miles, a sluggish, silent stream, running through a wide interval overgrown with dwarf shrubbery, interspersed with tall dead pines. The river is as crooked as the paths of the wicked, and we thought appropriately so for us, the day being Sunday, but we feared a rain storm and hence pushed on, being anxious to get across the Mud Pond carry before it rained. After following its twists and turns for seven or eight miles it dwindled to a mere brook, so that we were obliged to get out and wade, dragging the canoes after us. The stream was literally alive with wild ducks. We also saw the tracks of a bear and the bones of a moose, which evidently had been killed a long time before.

We reached Umbazookskus Lake at dark, spent the night on its banks, and, as we feared a cold night, each one of us sewed his blanket up with a fish line into a huge bag, in which on retiring he crawled, and no amount of kicking enabled us to throw off the bed clothes, hence we slept warm. Umbazookskus Lake is four miles long and one mile wide, a lovely sheet of water, and on this cloudless day looked like an amethyst set in emeralds. This was the last of the waters of the Penobscot, and we reached the carry, took a lunch, and prepared for work. The carry between this lake and Mud Pond, the headwater of the St. John, is two miles long, and is called the wettest carry in the State, but we found it in good condition, as it usually is in September. We were obliged to go across twice, the Indian carrying the canoes while we took the luggage. We met a student of Harvard on the carry who had been spending his vacation hunting about Eagle Lake, and who was now returning with his guide, bringing with him as trophies the skins of two large bears which he had shot. We communicated to him the latest news from the "outer world" and resumed our travels. We reached Mud Pond tired and hot, having been four hours making the carry. We launched our canoes, and after ignominiously "pushing" our canoes through the shallow waters of Mud Pond came to the conclusion that it was rightly named. It had never seemed right to me that while all the lakes and ponds in this vicinity with this exception should have romantic Indian names this one, which to the traveller is the most important of any of them, should be called simply Mud Pond, but, as I said, after literally pushing our canoes across it we recognized the fitness of its name. I will not acknowledge that the one that christened it was wiser than we—oh, no! he only saw the pond before we had a chance to give it a name. We saw here signs of moose, and judged that one had been feeding here the previous night on his favorite repast—the large leaves of the yellow pond lily (*Najas advena*), which grow here in abundance. The waters of the pond being covered with them, a colony of beavers have established themselves here and have built a dam across a small stream running into the pond, and have built a number of houses in the pond which they have created. The brook, which is the outlet of Mud Pond, we found so low that instead of running through, as we had anticipated, obliged us to make another carry of half a mile, where we found water enough to float our canoes. A short distance more in the brook and we came to Apmojenegamook or Chamberlain Lake. It was about dusk; we could plainly see the red buildings on the farm across the lake four miles away, and although we were all pretty well tired out, concluded to cross the lake, pitch our tent, and get some supper at the farm house; besides we feared that if we remained and built a fire it would bring some of the men

over from the farm, that being the signal when any one wishes to cross the lake. We found at the farm eight men but no women, a man cook being employed, and unless our ravenous appetite deceived us, he is a good one. We replenished our small stock of potatoes and hard bread here, paying a good round price for the same, rested our weary limbs half a day, had a good dinner at the farm house, and started for the Locks, which are situated between this lake and Eagle Lake below. These locks were built at a great expense for the purpose of rafting lumber up from Churchill and Eagle Lakes below, into Chamberlain Lake, thence into Telos Lake, from which a canal was cut into Webster Pond, on the east branch of the Penobscot. This route is sometimes taken by the tourist, who, after visiting the lakes, wishes to reach Bangor easily.

We caught a number of fine trout in the river between the lakes; and after a sumptuous breakfast of bread and milk and fried trout we started for Eagle Lake. The river between the two is short and swift, but with plenty of water it can be run with care. The men at the farm told us that they had raised the gates at the foot of the lake ten days before, so that we should probably find a "good pitch" of water in the Allegash, which was the case as we afterwards found. Chamberlain is the largest of the Allegash Lakes, but Eagle Lake is by far the most beautiful. We intended to hunt for moose on some of the brooks running into the lake, but found a party already hunting on one and a great fire raging on another favorite hunting ground, so we took Pleasant Brook and spent half the night in calling for moose on its banks, but were doomed to disappointment. This lake was for many years the home of a noted hunter and trapper named Donald, or "Dirty Donald," as he was generally called. His cabin is tenantless and fast going to ruin, and the remains of his bark canoe are strewn along the shore near by. Peaked Mountain is the show piece of this lake, and the tourist on this route will do well to arrange his plans so that he will be enabled to stay here a few days. We left it regretfully and passed on to Churchill Lake, camping at the dam at the outlet of the same and at the commencement of the Allegash River. The old dam has been destroyed and the clearing has grown up with blueberries; we feasted here on its luscious fruit, together with partridges in abundance and ducks to be had by shooting them—more than we could dispose of.

We went to the head of the rapids, which commences here, and through which we must go, looked at them and thought of the morrow, whether Thomas would "run" them or carry by; if the former, we made our minds up to follow him; and we did. Known as Chase's camp they are the worst rapids on the Allegash, one mile in length; it is a continuous run from the time you enter them until you come to the still water at the foot, and the channel through which you are obliged to run your canoe is crooked and tortuous, first to one side, then the other, or through the middle of the river, and woe be to you if you cannot hold your canoe while making the changes, as we found when congratulating ourselves that we were nearly through. A look ahead and we saw we were wrong, and must change. The sitting poles were put hard down, and we tried to go back a few feet, but the waters came into our canoe, in an instant filling it full. We jumped out and fortunately found the water shallow, and after bailing the water out of the canoe went through without further trouble. At the foot of the rapids a fire was kindled, our clothes quickly dried, in the meantime we quietly enjoying ourselves by fishing from the rocks *en dishabille*, and succeeded in catching in a few minutes all the trout we should need for two days.

We camped that night at the head of Umsaskis Lake, and having seen signs of moose started out about 9 o'clock at night to call for them. Silently we paddled along the shores of the lake, not a sound to be heard save the wild cry of the loon, the splash of the startled muskrat as our canoe came upon him, or the loud call of our Indian guide through the birch bark horn something like "oogh! oogh! oogh! oooooogh!" then a long pause of several minutes and the call would be repeated. Suddenly splash! splash! in the water, then a loud cracking of the underbrush on shore, told us that a moose had taken the scent and fled. Cast down but not destroyed, we continued the hunt, but without success. The surroundings of Umsaskis and Long Lake, which we came to next, are very beautiful. The islands are numerous and covered with a large hard-wood growth of trees, beneath which, instead of the inevitable underbrush found where pine and spruce abound, was a growth of tall rank grass, ripe for the mower, but destined to fall beneath the storms of Autumn and decay. At Long Lake lives Mrs. Johnson, husband, and family of five children. Before reaching the house we asked Thomas if we had not better get her to bake us some bread; his reply was, "You get the flour here; me bake the bread." We made a short call here, for we wanted to see the Amazon of whom we had heard so much—a noted half-breed of prodigious strength; she has married a white man and settled here in the wilderness, rearing a family in ignorance and dirt. She seemed to be posted on some of the important events that had transpired in the country during the year, and was very anxious to see a guide book, as she understood there was something about her in one of them. Although we had the book with us we did not let her see it. Our provisions getting low we procured some potatoes, eggs, and flour from her, gave the children a few pennies, and her "old man" a cup of lump sugar, bade them good-by, pitched our leaking canoes, and went on our journey down the restless Allegash, swift water and a few rapids enabling us to make a run of twenty-five miles that day, reaching Square Lake about dusk. The Allegash needs a rest, takes it here, recovers its wonted energy, and then rushes on again for thirty-six miles, when it is swallowed up by the noble St. John. There were many places where it seemed to defy us and say, "I shall crush you if possible," but we knew others had made the "run" from Eagle Lake to the St. John without a carry and we were determined to accomplish it, which we did, save the carry at the Allegash Falls, where there is a fall of over forty feet. Square Lake, also called Round Lake by some maps, is a little gem of a lake. The shores are mountainous, and as no dam has ever been built, killing the trees by the rising of the water around the shores, as was the case in some of the lakes we came through, we were all charmed with the beautiful prospect, and it being Saturday and we needing rest, the Sabbath was spent here in a quiet way, making repairs in our clothing and watching the loons on the lake. We were amply paid for our resting this day, for we had gone but a few miles on our course the next day when we saw two caribou on the shore, both noble bucks, one of which we shot, the larger one escaping in the excitement

of the chase. What trout we had we threw away, and, although the river was alive with them in places, we packed our rods, not caring to catch them and have to throw them away again. For the next seven days the juicy steaks from the fat buck was on our bill of fare three times daily, and no one cried "enough." What we could not eat we smoked over our camp fires and preserved, so that the folks at home might have a taste. That night we camped at the Grand Falls of the Allegash, and were lulled to sleep by the roaring waters as they came thundering down past our camp.

The next day we reached the St. John River, having been eleven days on our journey from Mooshead Lake. The settlements commence at the mouth of the Allegash, the banks being dotted with houses here and there, at first two or three miles apart, but after reaching Fort Kent quite numerous, and about every three miles a Catholic church has been built, while along the shores, near every house, the wooden dug-out or "pirogue," a craft peculiar to the Canadians, would be pulled up on the shore. We were six days on the St. John in going from the Allegash to Woodstock. There is but one carry—that around the Grand Falls, where we loaded everything on a team ready for jobs of this kind. Below the falls the water is very quick, but no rapids. We run forty miles the day we carried by the falls, which, considering that it took us two hours to make the carry, was quick time.

Sunday we spent at the Indian village of Tobique, and Tuesday about noon reached Woodstock, where we took the cars for St. John, while the guide came back to Bangor on the cars with the canoes, we not caring to continue our journey down the river from Woodstock as we might have done if we had had more time. The expense of the trip, everything included, was about \$45 each. The time it requires varies from fourteen to twenty-four days; we went through in twenty-one. I have never heard of ladies taking the trip, but see no reason why they should not find it a delightful one; and Nahum Smith, of Greenville, has a party from New York engaged for this trip which includes two or three ladies. We wish them pleasant weather, and hope they will be induced to relate their experiences of the voyage, they being the first of the fair sex who have ventured on the Allegash.

(Dr. E. J. THOMPSON.)

For Forest and Stream.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

WE are now approaching one of the most dangerous parts of our coast. Cape Freels is not far off. That chain of islands, the Wadhams, are in the distance. It was off this coast that we met with our first ordinary gale. Thank heaven it has never been our misfortune to be in an extraordinary gale, such as a hurricane, or typhoon, or a cyclone. We have read of them, but are of the opinion that a real one would upset our common attainments in meteorology, in which science we want sailors to take an interest. Not seldom on board ship the dinner is the prelude to a gale of wind on the ocean. The sun may cross the foreyard well, but two P. M. (observation time) develops yon sky rolling onward in sable and black and burnished gold. The wind dies away from the southwest, the sun's essential brightness becomes dim, the gloom increases, and the rumble of distant thunder is heard; the wind flies to the north. Brace up the yards sharp, or haul in the sheets, and rumble, bang, clang, clang! goes the thunder, and pierces through the gloom the executive lightning. Ah! how humanity feels its weakness, and the heart of the brave sailor is awed in the presence of the majesty of heaven! I pity the man who does not feel awe—not fear, for that interferes with duty. Finally the vessel was laid to for that night and all the next day, and we then laid in bed all day, with the exception of getting up at twelve o'clock to get some cheese and porter and bread. A friendly southeaster took us into Pond, or Green's Pond, on the next morning. It is a queer place; we'd rather make it in our handy little craft than in a brig or big brigantine. There is a succession of small, low granitic and porphyritic islands. "Green's Pond Tickle is a small harbor on the southeastern side of Green's Pond Island," so says the sailing directions. Might I be permitted to say that the harbor appears more like a ribbon of water winding its way between the island on which the small settlement of Green's Pond stands, and the opposite island. There are several rocks to be avoided in entering this Tickle. Rocks are ticklish things to deal with, and often make poor people think of kingdom come. Our seamen and captain are wonderfully fortunate in keeping clear of them. Providence is good; but then we don't race ahead like other people. We are a slow people, at least comparatively.

It is quite an interesting sight to see the girls from the islands coming in boats rowed by their beaux, or fathers, or brothers, of a Sunday morning to church, and it was grand to hear the noble, deep, solemn-toned voice and clear enunciation of the clergyman in reading the opening passages of the scripture. A fine, new Episcopal church has been built here. The road from Burkings to the Court House at one time lay over a ravine, surmounted with old and worn timbers. There is now a fine graveled road. The water was, at one time here the color of tea, but now the people have a fine reservoir. The healthiness of our climate, the fine sea air, and the azure contribute to make many of our settlements healthier than they otherwise would be.

Here on this island is granite everywhere—feldspathic, hornblende, etc., and away over the low hills is the turfy, mossy ground. And there is a fine flock of curlew. We once saw a legal friend of ours knock or shoot down seven from the wing, with an old rusty gun. We were very glad the gun did not burst. We were also glad to partake of the curlew after being placed in the hands of the cook. This island is very small, about a mile square each way. What an archipelago of islands! almost enough to make one think of the lovely Paternos, particularly when the sea is like glass. Green's Pond was, at one time, a most successful place in the seal fishery. Green's Pond men are nearly always first into St. Johns with a heavy trip. Fine vessels were owned there and well to do planters abounded. But alas! now the sailing vessel cannot cope with the steamer. The future of this fine colony of Newfoundland is a problem. We are in earnest about our railway, and I am sure any article on railways in your valuable paper, Mr. Editor, would command great attention. To one who has seen the outposts in busy times and in dull times, such as now, it seems as if his pen could never rest until something is done to increase our resources. Well, we have

plenty of granite in Green's Pond—yes, and yonder land looks copper-bearing, and that, lead-bearing. But up with the anchor and away for Stag Harbor Run.

Harbor Grace, 1875.

Fish Culture.

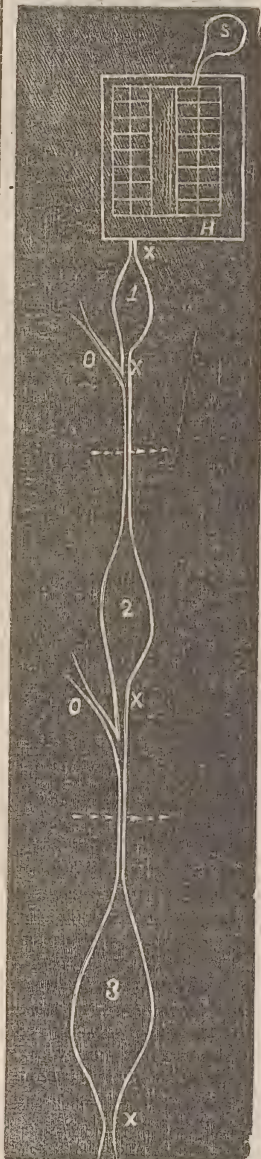
SHAD IN LAKE ONTARIO.—A Syracuse correspondent reminds us that some five weeks ago we stated that shad had been raised in Lake Ontario, and asks us in what part? We answer that Seth Green has been prosecuting the production of shad near Rochester for several years, and with so great success that half-grown fish have been seen swarming in the lakes in immense numbers. These have spread to other parts of the lake. Last July, early in the month, vast schools of these fish, about six inches in length, were found dead and floating on the surface near Cobourg, Canada. Much speculation arose as to the cause of the mortality, but we have never heard a satisfactory explanation given. Our own theory is that shad will not live in fresh water after a certain period in their existence, and that they must reach salt water or die. The solution of the question will come when the first full-grown shad is taken from the lake.

FISH CULTURE:

PLANNING, LAYING OUT, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF PONDS.

BY ICHTHYOS.—NUMBER SEVEN.

MR. Seth Green's arrangement of ponds probably involves less labor in construction, and is less expensive than those described in my last.



The cut introduced illustrates a series of pyriform ponds, which are just as efficient for fish breeding as any in use. In a springy locality where sufficient water can be found for the hatching house, it often occurs that a series of springs exist, which may be let into the artificial rivulet to increase the volume of water in the second and third ponds. The spring is marked S, and supplies the hatching house, H, from which it passes into pond No. 1, which is twenty feet long and two feet deep with a race at the head for the fish to ascend into running water. The second pond is a trifle longer than the first, with a spawning race at the head six inches deep, with a slot, designated by dotted lines, and the third is a trifle longer than the second, with a spawning race at the head fifty feet long; between each pond are screens, and also below the third pond, for catching floating substances, and for separating fishes of different ages, designated by x's. A dotted line also represents slots for nets. In the construction of ponds the material point to be considered is, the proportionate size of the banks required to retain the water. This mechanical feature should command more attention than perhaps any other part of the labor involved in the perfection of the farm. In the first place, moving earth by mechanical means is very expensive, and as in road engineering or road making, every cubic yard unnecessarily removed is money out of pocket to the proprietor, while if the banks are not substantially built, the whole enterprise will collapse and end in disaster.

French engineers suggest the following proportions, which in every case has proved entirely satisfactory in constructing artificial banks, viz.: the width at base must be three times that of the height, and the width at top equal to the height. Thus, if the height of embankment is ten feet, the width at base must be thirty feet and width of top ten. This holds good in the construction of all artificial banks, and is none the less applicable, when the action of water keeps up a constant erosion until protected by grass and the roots of trees. These are the proportions of ordinary earth banks, but if stiff clay is employed the thickness may be diminished, and if soil of sandy loam, or gravel are used, the width at base and top must be increased. The ordinary water line should be within one foot of the top of the bank, never nearer.

The great enemy of the fish culturist is the muskrat; not so much on account of the alleged offense of killing trout as from burrowing propensities. If the fish farm is located where these pests abound, it may be necessary to build a wall of brick or stone, and fill in each side of the wall with earth, meantime forming the proper slope. Sheet piling of inch boards or plank is used by some, and driven down the centre of the banks, but this means will not arrest their passage, for they rather enjoy gnawing through a wooden barrier. Raceways for the same reason should be lined with brick or stone, either being effectual, and the cheapest course is advised. Where brick is cheap and stone plenty, it will perhaps pay to outline the ponds with walls of these materials and fill in with earth as directed; then burrowing is out of the question, by mink or muskrat. The mink is much more given to eating fish than the muskrat, for it lives exclusively upon animal food. As soon as the banks of the ponds have become solid and firm by settling they should be thoroughly sodded, then planted with weeping willows (*Salix babylonica*) as they soon form, from their rapid growth, abundant shade for the trout, and keep the banks from washing by binding them together with myriads of roots, which penetrate the soil in all di-

rections. The willow not only adds beauty to the farm view, but is the first tree to show its leaves in Spring and the last to shed them in Autumn.

In the arrangement of the bottoms of ponds it matters but little of what materials they are composed. "Clay, mud, or moss—anything," says Mr. Green, "except gravel, for the fish will spawn upon it and the eggs will be lost for artificial incubation." The pond where only trout are kept one year may be bottomed with gravel, but the bottom of the others in the series should not be gravelled.

The ponds in all cases should be so contrived that they may be completely drawn off at any time, where the slope of the ground is such as will permit; otherwise much labor and expense will be involved in pumping and bailing. This may be obviated in arranging the sluice-ways, which may be constructed in the form of a flume, and reaching from below the bottom of the pond to the top, with carefully fitted sluice-gates, that may be raised at the top by a lever, and the screens made so as to correspond with the size of the gates, and carefully adjusted in slots, the upper one to incline down stream at the top, while the fish screen proper may be inserted perpendicularly in reference to the flume. The screens may be made of common iron wire, painted or tarred, or of galvanized iron wire. The latter is the best as it will last longest, while the expense is but a trifle greater. The screens for keeping the small fish in this pond should be of wire, fourteen strands to the inch; for fish one year old, eight to the inch; for two-year olds, five to the inch, and for three-year olds, three or four to the inch. In all cases incline the screens to the angle of forty-five degrees, the top down stream. In most fish ponds the screens are too small, consequently they become clogged, stop the water, and thus the ponds overflow and the trout eagerly pass down into the next pond and get mixed. Screens should fit snugly, but so accurately that they may be easily removed. Extra screens should be made and kept on hand that in case of failure of one, it may be readily replaced.

So far in the description of ponds, and advice regarding their arrangement, the work applies to fish farming on a large scale. In case, however, of amateur fish culture, or the breeding of them by agriculturists, the arrangement of ponds may be simple and inexpensive, indeed may consist of one only, into which small fry may be placed, where in the main they will shift for themselves, grow and thrive, until they are sufficiently large for the table. It is true, feeding will rapidly promote their growth, and in an economical point of view the artificial food may be more than balanced by their rapid growth. Farmers may construct ponds where there are a number of springs, or they may connect several together, and by scooping out a pond of considerable size, and conducting the water into it, may have a pond of no mean capacity, where trout in abundance may be grown for family use. In such a case the bottom may be laid with gravel, for trout thus confined will spawn there in any event, and the gravel bottom becomes a fit receptacle for spawn and their subsequent hatching. A pond of this kind should have shallow borders constructed, that the small fish may escape, after being hatched, from the large fish, or the pond may be so arranged that after the fish have spawned they may be removed into another receptacle or pond, leaving the eggs to hatch out and the little fish to grow. During the next spawning season the small fish may be again removed into another pond and the parent fish let in again to spawn.

PISCICULTURE.—Few of our readers are aware of the extent to which Mr. George Jelliff, on the old Paul Taylor place, near Poplar Plains, has carried his fish breeding enterprises. He has not more than an acre of ground covered by his ponds and sheds, and yet he has propagated many millions of young brook trout and salmon. Last year he placed 50,000 young salmon trout in the Saugatuck River, 15,000 in Mill River, Southport, 5,000 in Lake Waramaug, and 300,000 in the Upper Connecticut. He put 50,000 in Housatonic near New Milford, just before Christmas, 100,000 in the Farmington River, near East Hartford, and 50,000 again in the Saugatuck. This spring he has placed 200,000 in the Farmington River, 500,000 in the Housatonic, 50,000 in the Shetucket, 30,000 at a stream in Guilford, 20,000 at Southport, and 10,000 in Saugatuck. He has also placed several thousands of land-locked salmon from Sebect Lake, Me., into a number of the larger ponds about the State, all of which is accomplished under State authority and directed by our State Fish Commissioners. It will repay any one to take a ride to Mr. Jelliff's trout propagating ponds.—*Norwalk (Ct.) Gazette.*

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 14th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Fish Commissioners of this State will meet in this city on the 21st inst., with a view of making exploration through the islands, for the purpose of testing the practicability of establishing a State Hatchery for the breeding of white fish. It is supposed that the waters of the mid lake is better adapted, from its clearness, for the propagation of white fish than the waters near shore, or even the waters of Detroit River. This idea is advanced by H. N. Clark, of Michigan, whose services are secured by the Ohio Commissioners, and who will accompany them in their survey of the islands in and around Put-in-Bay. I understand they have secured a small stream for that purpose, and will be accompanied by many scientific gentlemen from different parts of the State, who have been invited to participate in the investigation.

B.

A SHELL HOLDER.—Take a dry pine board two inches thick, eight inches wide and long enough to hold the required number of shells. Mark it in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares for 10-gauge shells, or a little less for 12-gauge. Bore a hole of the right size for the shell to fit snugly through the centre of each square. Fit a thinner board on one side of this, and hinge it there so it can be thrown back to put the shells through. Bore half inch holes through this just opposite those in the thick board. Now, supposing the shells are empty, with the old caps on, throw back the light board or lid, put the shells through from that side, close it, lay it lid side down on the table and each shell stands ready to have the cap punched out. Turn it, open the lid and recap. Close the lid and turn again and they stand muzzles up ready to be charged. Of course this contrivance is not intended to be carried while in the field, but it is a great convenience in loading, and is just the thing for carrying them in a wagon. If desired a neat box can be made to inclose the whole.

O. H. HAMPTON.

One of the Saratoga hotels has nine gunners, supplied with ammunition, constantly on the mountains killing birds for the table, which are paid for at the uniform rate of 75 cents apiece.

Natural History.

THE TESTIMONY OF BIRDS.—We copy the following very interesting letter from the London *Times* of Aug. 17:—

Sir:—Is there a warm zone at the North Pole? Most probably there is. The last American expedition saw a vast expanse of open water in that direction, but were unable to reach it. The brent geese and the knot also answer in the affirmative, but especially the former. A few nests of the latter have been found as far south as the Hudson's Bay territory, &c. But it may be interesting to many of your readers to know that only one nest of the brent goose has ever been found, either in its wild or domesticated state, and that was found at Melville Island, and it contained three young ones. All who have visited Holland, the Baltic, or our own eastern coast during a severe Winter, or even Tobay, must know this bird; it is at times sold in large quantities in Leadenhall Market, for a mere trifle, its delicious flavor being unknown here, it having the name of being fishy, which is a mistake, as it never dives, unless wounded, and is a vegetarian. It leaves our coasts in the early Spring, and appears in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the coast of Labrador, where I have seen it in millions, directly the ice breaks up (about the middle or end of April), where it is highly prized by epicures, and is now shot in a novel manner in vast quantities, with decoys, out of a punt sunk in the middle of an eight-foot raft (below the water line), and sent to the United States, where it is highly prized.

Long after the wild geese and ducks have gone to Labrador or the Hudson's Bay territory to breed, the brent goose is seen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, finally disappearing early in June, probably just in time for the Arctic Summer. It generally makes its flight on a moonlight night, and they are constantly seen in their progress northwards. If there is open water and land at the North Pole, we may fairly presume the brent geese breed there, as they have been seen at Melville Island; nor can it be extremely cold there, otherwise the eggs would be added; and there must be land uncovered with snow, otherwise, being a vegetarian, it could not live there.

Several brent geese have recently been sent out to the Australian Colonies by our ever active superintendent at the Zoological Gardens, to see if they will breed there. I only trust our Arctic voyagers may find them in the vast quantities that I have seen them in during their flights northwards; then, indeed, they will have a delightful change from their potted meats, &c.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

FREDERICK SWABEY.

Coryton Park, Axminster, Aug. 13.

ALBINO FISHES.—Two interesting cases of albinism in fishes have recently fallen within my observation. The first was a specimen of the common haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), taken off Barnegat, N. J. This fish, which was thirty-one inches long, was normal in every particular except in color. Its general hue was pinkish-white, with a pearly lustre, instead of the usual brownish-gray. The back and top of the head were slightly darker, approximating a very light salmon color. The black stripe which usually marks the lateral and the blackish-brown blotch, behind and above the pectorals—the traditional mark of the thumb of the disciple Peter—were entirely absent. The fins throughout were yellowish-white with a tinge of red, except the ventrals which were a shade darker. The slightest trace of the normal ashy tint of the belly might be discovered just below the origin of the pectorals.

The second instance is a specimen of the common eel (*Anguilla Bostoniensis*) taken in salt water at Noank, Conn., in December. In this the color is a dull, pale yellow above, becoming nearly white beneath.

According to M. Dareste albinism is not uncommon among European eels. It appears, however, to be very exceptional in our waters. I have never seen or heard of an instance besides the one just cited. True albinism is especially uncommon among the members of the family to which the haddock belongs. The ground color of the cod and haddock varies much with the bottom on which they are taken, but I have never known of a case in which the spots and other markings were obliterated. A familiar instance of the influence of the color of the bottom is found in the rosy "rock-cod" of the coast of Maine, which is usually taken in the neighborhood of ledges covered with the bright red algae such as *Ptilota sesuvata* and *Delesseria sinuosa*. In a similar manner the "butter-fish" (*Enneacentrus opacatus*) and the "grouper" (*Epinephelus fasciatus*) are influenced by the white coral-sand bottoms about the Bermuda Islands, but though they assume a very pallid hue, the character of their markings is quite unchanged. —G. Brown Good, in *American Naturalist*.

—The Cincinnati Zoological Garden was opened on the 18th inst. with appropriate ceremonies. The garden, which comprises some sixty acres of ground, has a number of lakes, fountains, etc., and is laid out in walks and drives. The collection of animals, birds, etc., is one of the largest in the country, and the buildings appropriated for their reception arranged in the most convenient and perfect manner.

BRIEF NOTICE OF SOME FISHES OF CALIFORNIA IN OCEAN, BAY AND RIVERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Names of fishes are used in this State with so little precision that no dependence can be placed on such evidence. He who should infer that anything resembling pike was taken in the Sacramento River or the San Joaquin, would be much deceived; yet I have caught these, and have seen continually in the markets and sold in abundance fishes bearing that name. In our markets, also, there are fish constantly offered for sale in great numbers under the name of rock fish and rock cod. I have taken plenty of them at different times with a rod and line and a variety of baits, the hooks used being rather large in proportion to the size of their mouths. They are captured in rocky localities along the coast and in the bay, and the title rock fish applies to them very well. One more inappropriate, on the contrary, than that of rock cod could scarcely have been selected, inasmuch as they are widely removed from the family in which the cod fishes are classed. Twelve distinct species of them at least have been already detected here, all belonging to the *Sebastes*. Of this genus I was not previously aware of more than one species.—S.

Novoegius, Cuv.—in the United States; it is the *Hemidurgun* of the Massachusetts Bay fishermen. Three of our species are very closely allied. The one most nearly typical here is the *S. nebulosus*. Their average weight is two pounds and a half, and they are about thirteen inches in length. In color this fish is finely mottled with dusky yellow and dark brown. One of this kind of fishes is a bright red, and is the most important commercially, and is consumed in large quantities daily, and it is, like the others, an excellent fish. Then we have a fish very common in our markets, sold under the name of perch, and in this case it is a correct one. It is a viviparous fish, as are some others in our waters. It is brought from the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin, and is often caught in all parts of our bay, but chiefly on the Oakland and other wharves. This is one of our most esteemed common fishes. I have often caught many of them. Its average length is nine inches and weight from half a pound to four pounds. Its scientific name is *Centarchus muculosus*. Its color is a dark grayish brown on the upper parts, becoming lighter beneath, with large, irregular dark blotches on the sides. This fish is the representative in our Pacific region of *ceneus* in the Eastern.

The tom cods (*Morrhua Californicus*), which have been taken in such great numbers in our bay for the last three years, is without doubt closely allied to *Morrhua Prunosa* (Mitch.) the tom cod and frost fish of the Atlantic coast, and may be deemed its representative here. It differs from it, however, in form, in the relative proportions of the head and the position and size of the fins, etc.

Another good fish that we have, and which sometimes affords us good sport, is what is called by the fishermen sea trout, probably because of its elegant form and the red spots on its sides. Others do not distinguish it from the species of *Sebastes*, before mentioned, in company with which it is caught, and call it rock fish. It has, however, little resemblance to either; while its true position may be deemed somewhat doubtful, it may be judged better for the present to arrange it with the genus *gryetes*. It is not very abundant in our bay. Its length is about twelve inches and common weight from half a pound to three pounds.

The sturgeon is the largest fish on our stalls. They commonly weigh from twenty-five to fifty pounds, though those from 150 to 200 pounds are by no means uncommon; but they have been offered for sale here weighing more than 300 pounds. They are taken at all seasons of the year with large hooks and very strong lines, small fish and meat being used as bait.

Smelts were, a year or two back, the most plentiful fish in our bay, but they have lately become more scarce. The tom cod now are exceeding them in number. Next Winter we expect to have finer sport with the young salmon or grilse than we had this year, owing to our again close season this year, and to one million of fish having been hatched out and placed in the McCloud River by Commissioner Stone. Our lakes—Merced and San Andreas, near this city—also promise always good sport to anglers in the future, as they have done this year.

E. J. HOOPER.

A WHITE CROW.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Sept. 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A Boston gentleman (Mr. Marston) has recently shot at Centerville, Mass., a fine specimen of a pure white crow. It is now being stuffed by Mr. C. J. Goodale, taxidermist, and can be seen at his store, No. 93 Sudbury street, Boston. This bird has been seen for several years, and efforts were made by numerous parties to effect its capture, but without success, until Mr. Marston became the fortunate possessor.

SPORTSMAN.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1875.

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending Sept. 18th, 1875:—

One brown Capuchin Monkey, *Cebus capucinus*. Presented by Dr. J. K. Cheeseman.

Two Bonnet Monkeys, *Macacus radiatus*.

One brown Capuchin Monkey, *Cebus capucinus*. Presented by Mr. William Jayne.

One Seal, *Phoca vitulina*.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.

DANVERSPORT, Mass., September 20, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

About a year ago the Essex Institute received from Mr. C. H. Foster a valuable collection of skins, including mammals, birds, etc., collected in Australia. The mammals have just been received from Prof. Henry A. Ward, who has mounted them in life-like attitudes. They embrace the following species, viz.:—

One Kangaroo, *Macropus major*; one Wallabee, *Halmaturus walabatus*, another representative of the kangaroo family unmarked; one Wombat, *Phascolomys ursinus*; two Duck-billed Platypus, male and female, *Platypus anatinus*; two Koalas or Native Bears, male and female, *Phascogaleos cinereus*; one Kangaroo Rat, *Hypsiprymnus minus*; two Reppoon Roos, *Petaurus australis*; one Sugar Squirrel, *Petaurus sciureus*; one Tasmanian Devil, *Diabolis ursinus*; one Dingo or Native Dog, *Canis dingo*.

Besides these there is a gigantic lizard six or seven feet in length, which is also unmarked. These may be seen in the Institute collection at the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem.

A. F. GRAY.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

CATTLE DISEASES.—County papers in the Eastern and Middle States chronicle the re-appearance of various cattle diseases. These maladies are rarely absent from portions of the West, but their visits to the East are only occasional, and they disappear as suddenly and mysteriously as they come. Caledonia, Livingston county, and Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, are mentioned as the places in this State where a very malignant disease has developed itself among the cattle. It is vaguely described as a kind of murrain, and is supposed to have been caught from Western cattle. The West and Southwest have generally, but not always, been the source of cattle diseases. At different times English and Dutch cattle have brought over a malignant distemper, commonly known as the Russian cattle plague, to this country. New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts have, in former years, suffered somewhat from this most unwelcome importation. But of late it has not appeared on this side of the Atlantic, the introduction of cattle from England and the Continent being now a very rare occurrence. This form of disease had the property of being portable in the clothing of persons touching or driving the infected cattle; and it could be spread in that way to herds without the actual presence of the diseased animal among them. Cars and boats in which these cattle were transported became seed beds of this fatal variety of murrain, and it was not safe to allow healthy animals to graze in the pastures where the sick ones had fed. The most prevalent cattle disease of the present day is of a different character, and not as much dreaded as the older form. It is popularly known as the Texas cattle fever, and, as the name implies, is believed to be primarily derived from the herds sent northward from Texas. It remains to be seen whether

the type of disease which has broken out in several counties of New York is the Texas fever or not. If so, it can be made to yield to a rigid quarantine system, and need excite no great alarm. In several towns of Massachusetts, where the people are familiar, by costly experience, with the Texas disease, they are again lamenting its manifestation among the herds. There is no doubting the origin of the trouble in their case, as a herd of Texas cattle were driven through the section infected only two weeks ago. The fever showed itself among the Massachusetts cattle immediately after the strangers had left. Massachusetts, fortunately, has a Board of Cattle Commissioners, and those officers have been summoned to use their power in staying the spread of the disease. They will at once take the high-handed measures which the law enables them to enforce, and the disease will doubtless vanish from Massachusetts as speedily as it has vanished in other years. In this State, town and county authorities assume the work which is performed in Massachusetts and other New England States by commissioners acting for the Commonwealth. It would be better for New York if she had a commission of men skilled in cattle diseases, to do for the whole State what is now left to the limited knowledge of County Supervisors, each set acting independently of others.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CANNING FRUIT.—The following description of methods is taken from a prominent agricultural paper:—

"As to cans, the simplest are the best. Those of glass, with glass covers, a rubber band and a screw ring, are as easily sealed as they are unsealed, and can be managed by any intelligent child of twelve or thirteen. The porcelain-lined caps are also good. A tin funnel, just fitting into the neck of these, can be made for twenty cents, and with this the cans may be filled very rapidly and without spilling. As to fruit, it should be perfectly fresh and sound, and carefully picked over, so that no ill flavor injures its quality when it comes on the table. The time of boiling the fruit should vary somewhat with the kind, ranging from five to thirty minutes, as follows: Cherries, 5; raspberries, 6; blackberries, 6; plums, 10; whortleberries, 5; peaches, whole, 15; peaches, halved, 8; pears, whole, 30; pears, halved, 20; pineapples, sliced, 15; ripe currants, 6; grapes, 10; tomatoes, 30; gooseberries, 8; quinces, sliced, 15. The fruit keeps just as well without sugar as with it, and many prefer it without. Sugar always rises in price during the preserving season, and we can wait till Winter and then add sugar as well as to put it in now. In canning peaches, if two or three are put in without removing the pits a bitter almond flavor will pervade the whole can. As to the process: place a very wet cloth in the dish-pan; set the jar in this, having previously rinsed it by rolling in hot water; place in it a silver spoon; put in the funnel a cupful of syrup first then fill with fruit to the top. Remove the spoon, and set the jar where no draft of air can strike it. The fruit should be covered with syrup. In ten minutes the jar will have cooled and settled some, and they will be ready to seal up. Fill them to the top with syrup or hot water; put on the rubber, the glass cover, and screw ring. When the jars are cool, the covers should be tightened again, and then set away in a cool, dark place."

SPURIOUS PEDIGREES.—The *Kentucky Live Stock Journal* says:—"We have noticed with amazement the series of sales held during this Spring and Summer at leading horse markets in New York, at which large numbers have been sold as Kentucky horses with high-sounding pedigrees attached, not one of which ever saw Kentucky. We can assure the public that they are not only fictitious and spurious pedigrees, but totally unreliable. We ask our New York contemporaries, to whom Eastern readers and purchasers look for correct information on pedigrees, to reject such advertisements and expose with unsparing hands these attempts to foist bogus pedigrees on the New York public."

—New varieties of potatoes sometimes come in strange ways. Timothy Wheeler, a farmer of Waterbury Centre, Vermont, tells one of the agricultural papers how he procured some forest dirt or soil way back at the foot of a mountain, for flower boxes; in about ten days a slim stalk was noticed coming up, and it grew to about six or eight inches in height, when one leaf appeared on its end, which indicated its nature to be a potato. It was then taken up the root examined, and no signs of a potato to be seen; it was then set out in the open field.

—The Belmont Driving Park of Philadelphia is rapidly approaching completion. The appointments of grand stands, club houses, stables, &c., &c., are on a large and liberal scale, and the track is considered one of the best in this country, being of capacious width, with an unequalled road-bed. The proprietors are making extensive preparation for a grand display during the Centennial.

A NEW HORSE DISEASE.—Our city is again afflicted with a disease which during the past week has attacked a large number of horses, but which fortunately is not as serious in its effects as the epizoot which was so fatal three years since. The symptoms are a mild cough, accompanied at times by inflammation of the throat, frequent sneezing and occasionally a discharge at the nose. It is said that nearly every horse in the city has been attacked with it, but it quickly passes away, seldom leaving behind it anything more serious than extreme debility.

CARBOLIC ACID AND POULTRY.—A writer in the London *Field* recommends the use of carbolie acid in pigeon and poultry houses for destroying parasitic insects. It neither injures the birds nor drives them from their nests. He dissolves two ounces of common carbolie acid in three quarts of water, and applies once a week with watering pot to all parts of the poultry house. It destroys the lice and acari in the building, and acts also as a disinfectant. For the purpose of expelling the lice from the bodies of the fowls or pigeons, he mixes one part of liquid carbolie acid in thirty parts of water, first mixing the acid with a little glycerine, and shaking well before using. He applies this with a small brush to the roots of the feathers on

the under side of the body, and around the vent, the application killing all the parasites without staining the feathers. Two or three applications, at intervals of a few days, are sufficient for a permanent cure.

A PLANT DESTRUCTIVE TO BEES.—The large podded milk weed almost invariably causes the death of every bee alighting upon it. The bee either adheres to the plant or else bears away a small scale sticking to its feet, and cripples itself fatally in attempting to remove the annoyance.—*Agricultural Report.*

The Kennel.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
THE MANCHESTER BENCH SHOW.

The Bench Show of Dogs at the New England and New Hampshire State Fair held last week at Manchester was quite a success and attracted much attention. The building containing the canines was packed from morning till night with wondering and admiring people. It was something new for the steady-going people of the State to have a dog show at their fair, and though a few old fogies growled because a dog should take a silver medal, yet by far the greater part favored and appreciated the exhibition. The arrangement for the comfort of the dogs was admirable, they being in a long building with roomy stalls on both sides, while the many windows, and the doors at either end, admitted as much fresh air as possible, considering the crowd that filled the building. The show of sporting dogs, though good, was not so large as it ought to have been, owing probably in part to the season, since at this time most of the bird dogs are in use. I know of several sportsmen who could have had their dogs on exhibition, but thought the prizes not worth going for. Now this was all wrong, for the prizes were good; a solid silver medal for first and a bronze medal for second, and when two dogs were close for second place, a diploma was awarded for third, at the discretion of the judges. In some cases where there was no competition, and in one case where there was, the first prize was withheld, and the second awarded to the "entry," which caused a little dissatisfaction among the exhibitors, but this was right, as a dog unworthy of first prize should not take it by favor or compliment. As to the value, a medal, whether silver or bronze, with the stamp and signature of such an agricultural society as either the New England or New Hampshire State is a greater treasure than twice the value in either money or other prizes, for the very reason that these medals cannot be imitated, and are only given by the societies, they alone possessing the mould and stamp. Any one can have a silver goblet or pitcher inscribed to his liking—I don't mean that any sportsman would, but that they could do so—while one of these medals must be given by the society, and earned to be possessed, for they are *venale nec auro*. For trick dogs there were three prizes of twenty-five, fifteen and ten dollars. The entrance fee of each dog was one dollar, which entitled the exhibitor to a two dollar season ticket. Of the non-sporting dogs there was a fine show; a St. Bernard and a powerful mastiff attracting particular attention. The former, imported, was a red tawny in color, standing 31½ inches at shoulder, and weighing 160 pounds. The latter of a lion tawny in color, with black muzzle and points, stood 30 inches at shoulder, girthed 40 inches, and weighed 165 pounds. Scarcely less in size was the Siberian bloodhound which occupied the next stall to these monsters. A magnificent pair of Scotch deer hounds, imported only a short time since, one of them a perfect image of the cut in Stonehenge, drew much attention, and were really rare and remarkable specimens of the breed. The managers and superintendent of the show deserve great credit for their first exhibition, and if there is a dog show next year on the list of either of these societies, as I trust there will be, let every man who owns a well bred dog have him on exhibition, and every man who owns a cur go and see what a fine dog is like, whether it be sportsman or not, for New England and even New Hampshire, small and bleak though she may be, can send forth specimens of the canine race second to none. Below I give a list of the prize winners:—

Red Irish Setters.—1st prize, Shamrock; Wm. Jarvis, Claremont. 2d, Dick; Wm. Jarvis, Claremont.
Black and Tan, or Gordon Setters.—1st, Don; Dr. Wheeler, Manchester.
English Setters.—1st, Bounce; C. A. Loud, Portsmouth. 2d, Snipe; P. H. Maguire, Salmon Falls.
Pointers.—Grouse; Trent Potter, Manchester. 2d, Sancho; J. W. Drew, Concord. 1st for bitches, Gypsy; C. C. Clement, Manchester.
Spaniels.—Horace Greely; N. S. Clark, Manchester. 2d, Ned; N. S. Clark, Manchester. 3d, diploma, Ira Moore, Manchester. 1st for bitches, Susie; Capt. Matthews, York, Me. 2d, Fanny; Asa T. Truitt, Candia.
Fox Hounds.—1st, Lion; J. Byron Huse, Manchester. 2d, Music; H. E. Sturtevant, Manchester. 1st for bitches, Lillie; H. E. Sturtevant, Manchester.
Shepherds.—1st, Vic; Campbell Grisin, Manchester. 2d, Scott; name of owner not reported. 1st for bitches, Minnie, J. W. Cogswell, Manchester. 2d, Topsey; George Hook, Chester. 3d, diploma, Sport; E. Hubbard, Candia.
Black and Tan Terriers.—1st for bitches, Fannie; J. S. Taber, Manchester.
Scotch Terriers.—2d, Louny; E. Matheson, Manchester.
Newfoundlands.—1st, Bruce; M. V. B. Kinne, Manchester. 2d, Major; Frank E. Boyd, Manchester.
St. Bernards.—1st, Jack; Dr. A. H. Nichols, Boston.
Mastiffs.—Sampson; Peter H. Clark; New Ipswich. 2d, Andrew Jackson; Arthur Clough, Canterbury.
Spitz.—1st, Bill; George Conner, Manchester. 2d, do.
Large Greyhounds.—1st, Prince; J. Byron Huse, Manchester. 2d, Spring; James Richardson; Newburyport. 1st for bitches, Flora; S. Hayes, Manchester. 2d, Bessie; James Richardson, Newburyport.
Scotch Deer Hounds.—1st, Sir Walter; H. G. Bixby, Nashua. 1st for bitches, Mollie; do.
Coach Dogs.—1st, Tom; Edward Clark, Manchester. 2d, Spot; Cyrus W. Coombs, Manchester. 2d for bitches, Spot; — Emery, Manchester.
Trick Dogs.—1st, \$25, Turk; James Hamilton, Nashua. 2d, \$15, Light Foot, C. P. Shepard, Manchester.

—No complaints yet from the "chicken" shooters as to difficulty with baggage masters and railroad officials generally regarding the transportation of their dogs. It seems probable that the authorities have recognized the importance of showing some consideration to traveling sportsmen, and that the crop of complaints and maledictions will be smaller than last year.

—The second annual meeting of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, which commences on the 25th of October, promises to be very successful. The Field Trial of dogs will occupy the three last days. Many of our local kennels will be represented, and some teams are already on the ground. It is quite a journey to Memphis, but we think that owners of fine dogs will be amply repaid for their trouble.

—The signature to Mr. Buckell's letter which appeared in our issue of the 16th inst. was erroneously printed G. T. Teasdale Hickell should read G. T. Teasdale Buckell.

—We are informed that Mr. J. T. Blackburn, of Marshalltown, Iowa, has purchased the Lavarack bitch puppy Diamond, by Mr. Raymond's Pride of the Border, out of his Ruby, imported by Dr. Gautier. Under western climate and training she should develop into a fine field dog and breeder.

—"Mohawk's" imported field trial setter bitch Kirby has been this week mated with Mr. Raymond's Pride of the Border. Both dogs are in good condition, and their produce should be the possible beginning of a fine strain of setters.

—In our advertising columns will be found a list of puppies for sale by Mr. Gardner Hammond, of New London, Conn. The prices are low, and we believe the stock to be all Mr. Hammond claims for it.

A CURIOUS CRIME.—One Symonds, a recluse, living in the northern part of Ulster county, on a spur of the Catskills, with only a daughter and a large shepherd dog for companions, concluded, a few days since, that they had lived long enough, and after crushing his daughter's skull with an axe, cut his own throat and that of the dog's. The daughter is still living, but the others are dead. The faithful dog seemed to have dragged himself for some distance after his jugular vein had been cut, in order to die at his master's feet. Old Symonds was disgusted with his own existence, and did not wish the others to enjoy their's. The daughter was an attractive girl, but the father would permit no attentions from gentlemen who sought her.

BREEDING SETTERS.

BELLE FONTE, Nottingham county, Va., Sept., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The public test and appreciation is the only criterion as to whether other gentlemen in England are breeding Laveracks with the success that Mr. L. has done for so many years. Friend "Dry Land" thinks that there are other breeders who can and do breed as fine Laveracks as the originator; but, unfortunately, the sales he quotes in his communication to your journal of the 26th ult. prove the very contrary, so far as public estimation goes, for "Dry Land" says in substance: "The produce of some of these dogs bred by other gentlemen brought very low prices." Now, friend "Dry Land," are not you aware of the thing called a "weed"—if not, I will inform you that most large breeders of valuable and fashionable dogs occasionally send drafts from their kennels to be sold at public auction, which pay for keep and kennel expenses, still retaining the best stock dogs, brood bitches and puppies for themselves. If you fancy you have a grand dog for a low price, you are much mistaken; fine dogs, like fine horses, command high prices anywhere. Mark: You may have the pedigree, but never the choice of the litter. At nearly every dog show and field trial in England during the last decade Mr. L's breed has taken the palm. Of all the English dogs and bitches whose pedigrees are recorded in the Kennel Club stud book of 1859-74, one-third are either pure Laverack or partly so. This breeder's secret is apparently the selection of the fittest, and the *knowing how* to select. Not every breeder who buys of Mr. L. (the only person to purchase them from)—Motto: Never play second fiddle where the first is attainable—takes into consideration the great time, labor and experience in continuing and preserving through thick and thin, and much against the advice of friends, this pure strain of animals. Most purchasers have been perfectly satisfied to improve their idea of the setter by engrafting upon it the Laverack stock, and with equally good opportunities none have succeeded in making as perfect dogs, nor to compare with the man whose name they bear. In regard to Pride's color, it is chestnut and white, not liver and white, or pointer color; and his puppies—Blue Prince, Bandit, and other prize Laveracks—have already made their mark on the show bench. I have referred above to the sale by public auction of some of the L. strain bred by other gentlemen. "Dry Land" calls my attention to the sale of Mr. Reid's, on July 31st, including several of the finest Laveracks. His pure animals offered were six in number—the grand dog Sam, seven years old, brought 37 guineas, and will soon be past service for either field or kennel; Jess, his sister, six years old, 29 guineas, both high prices for aged dogs; Rothay and Brathay, by Pilkington's Dash out of the above Jess, each two years old, brought 16 guineas apiece. If Sam and Jess had been two-year olds, instead of aged dogs, they not only would have commanded three times the sum at public auction, but Mr. Reid would never have parted with them. Clytie was in poor condition and brought 12½ guineas; Sampson, three years old, unbroken, by the above Sam, out of Mona, brought 6½ guineas. He showed me trouble. The prices and condition of these animals were sent to me by a friend, who attended the sale in person. Now, the above sums are far below what Mr. Laverack gets from his whelps *vide* Blue Prince out of Cora (Fairy's sister) £40, and all his litters are engaged in advance, while for Fairy Mr. L. informed the writer that there were more parties than one, both in England and America, who were willing to give even more than the price paid by Mr. Raymond, and in one instance a telegram from this side of the Atlantic was received by Mr. L. offering a higher price, but Mr. L., in his high-toned courtesy, sent her to her present owner, as he had promised him the first refusal. By Mr. L's personal advice Fairy was bred to Pride. This is doubtless the reason that their progeny has attracted the large offers of English sportsmen who, if "they could do much better at home for less money," would scarcely run the risk of transporting such valuable puppies across the Atlantic. So far, Mr. Editor, the facts entirely sustain the opinion advanced in my last communication to you, viz.: Mr. Laverack's unequalled and unrivalled success in breeding his own strain. In case it might be thought that I have any interest in Mr. L's dogs, I may state that I have never sold a dog up to the present, and have never received any commission for the many animals of all breeds that I have imported into the country for my friends. This makes one independent, and I write simply from my admiration of the unprecedented success of Mr. L. in breeding these world-renowned dogs.

JNO. M. TAYLOR.

—A darkey called at Owensboro', Ky., the other day, and wanted to know "Does dis postorfis keep stamped antelopes?"

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sept. 23.	6	29	3	15	2	29
Sept. 24.	7	41	4	26	3	41
Sept. 25.	8	44	5	29	4	44
Sept. 26.	9	36	6	22	5	36
Sept. 27.	10	21	7	17	6	21
Sept. 28.	11	1	7	44	7	1
Sept. 29.	11	36	8	18	7	36

THE MOHAWK AND MADELEINE.—The match between these celebrated yachts which was sailed on Wednesday last, has created more interest in yachting circles than any similar event since the match between the Comet and the Magic, when Commodore Garner was more fortunate in the result than he was on the present occasion. The match was made when the Mohawk was yet on the stocks, and for the large sum of \$1,000 a side. The first public performance of the Mohawk was at the Cape May regatta when, although reaching the stakeboat first, she was forced to yield the cup to the Madeleine on time allowance. The subsequent performances of the Mohawk, however, have no doubt justified her owner in assuming that with sufficient wind there was every prospect of her winning the match; but the Madeleine is a very hard customer to beat, and besides is a good all-weather yacht, requiring neither a gale of wind or a calm to bring out her best qualities. The wind on Wednesday was light and baffling in the morning, so that the start was delayed until noon, the Madeleine crossing the line two minutes in advance of her antagonist. The course to be sailed over was the usual New York Yacht Club course, from the club house to and round the Southwest Spit buoy, around the lightship and home. The wind was from the southward, and there was considerably manœuvring in beating out of the narrows, the Mohawk finally taking the lead and rounding the Southwest Spit buoy at 1:39:30, the Madeleine being 2m. 6s. later. After passing the point of the Hook, where there was some sea on, the Madeleine appeared to make much better weather than her larger rival, and at the lightship, which she rounded at 3:23:30, she had obtained a lead of over six minutes. On the run back to the Spit with the wind free, both sailed very fast, the Mohawk securing some of her lost ground, and still a little more on the run home, but the Madeleine had plenty in hand, winning without her time allowance. She passed the flagship at 5:28:17, the Mohawk's time being 5:33:33. The judges of the race were Mr. W. Bend, who was on board the Madeleine, on the part of Mr. Garner, and Mr. Alexander Taylor, who represented Mr. Dickerson on the Mohawk, with Mr. E. E. Chase as umpire. A large fleet of yachts, among them the America, Resolute, Wanderer, Rambler, Comet, Idler, Dreadnaught and Olio accompanied the racers. At the conclusion of the race Mr. Garner challenged Commodore Dickerson to sail another match twenty miles to windward from the lightship and return for \$3,000 or upwards a side, but for reasons of his own Mr. Dickerson did not accept the challenge.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—This club had a race on Thursday last for the cat-rigged boats belonging to the fleet. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell during a greater part of the day, a fine race was sailed. The course was a triangular one in Gowanus Bay, to be sailed over three times. The following yachts entered:—

Yacht.	Ft.	In.	Owner.
Thaver.....	18	0	H. Hogan.
Caprice.....	18	6	R. S. Church.
Lapwing.....	18	6	J. B. Morgan.
Ada.....	18	3	C. B. Moffat.
Vanita.....	21	0	A. H. Farrington.

The Vanita, notwithstanding her large allowance of time to the others, won by several minutes.

REGATTA ON STATEN ISLAND SOUND.—There will be a regatta sailed on Monday, September 27, for the championship of Staten Island Sound, a cup of the value of \$150, and three other prizes. The course will be from Black buoy in Newark Bay, rounding stakeboat in Staten Island Sound and return to starting point. The particulars can be obtained by addressing the Elizabeth *Daily Herald* office, or George Morthaler, No. 16 Dey st., this city.

NIAGARA REGATTA.—The fleet of fine yachts that has been participating in all the regattas held of late in the Dominion ports of Lake Ontario, assembled at Niagara on the 11th inst. to sail for the valuable prizes offered by the proprietors of the Queens Royal Hotel and the City of Toronto managers. A strong northeast wind prevailed, rendering snug canvas necessary and bringing out the weatherly qualities of the yachts. The course was in the form of an equilateral triangle, five miles on each side, the distance to be sailed over twice. The fleet came out of the Niagara River and at 10:50:15 the Oriole was the first yacht to cross the line. The Lady Standley followed at 10:52:23, the Ina at 10:56:20, the Cuthbert at 11:02:08 and the Brunette at 11:04:18. The only change in positions on the first round was that the Ina passed the Lady Standley, and the Cuthbert passed both, taking second place. The winning boat was passed in the same order, but computing for time allowance and difference in start the Ina takes first prize, the Brunette second and the Oriole third. The judges were Wm. A. Thompson, M. P., Mr. Angus Morrison and Mr. W. C. Bunting.

From Niagara the fleet proceeded to Cobourg, where they participated in a regatta organized by the citizens of that place. The course was to a buoy placed six miles to the east and thence to another a similar distance down the lake, the second-class yachts going over but half the course. The entries were, in the first-class the Lady Standley, Cuthbert and Gorilla; in the second-class the Surprise, Nioma and Fury. In the latter class the Surprise won first prize and the Nioma second. In the first-class the Lady Standley and Annie Cuthbert were the winners. Much regret was expressed at the absence of the Oriole, she arriving in time only to see the close of the race.

A portion of the fleet now sailed for Charlotte and participated in the regatta of the Genesee Yacht Club at that place on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The International race on the second day had but four entries, the Water Witch of Genesee, the Bessie of Sacketts Harbor and the Ina and Brunette of the Toronto Club. The distance was twice around a twelve mile course. The Ina won by a long distance. On the first day, when the second-class yachts contended, the Ocean Wave, another Canadian yacht, took first prize, the Seth Green being second.

YACHTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—We hear upon good authority that the Bank of Monte Carlo intend offering prizes to the amount of 100,000 francs (£4,000) for prizes to be sailed for by yachts of all nations next Spring at Nice. The Sappho (which has been sold to Prince Schiarrà) will be probably one of the competitors; and as the Enchantress (Mr. Loubat) will Winter in the Mediterranean, she, too, probably will compete. We do not know to what extent English yachting will be represented, but we trust that some good vessels from our yards will be there to break lances with the American-built craft. The Livonia, we believe, will spend the Winter up the Straits, and she, although not good enough to tackle the Sappho, might take something out of the Enchantress. But what we should like to see—and no doubt the authorities at Nice would like to see the same—would be a whole fleet of crack racing vessels appear on the spot to meet the two large American-built craft. There should be the Guinevere, the Centonia, the Kriemhilda and Florinda, and as many more as could be induced to go. The £4,000 would make a certain bullion freight home, and all expenses would be paid by winning the magnificent prizes.—*London Field.*

LOWELL REGATTA.—The second annual regatta of the Lowell Boating Association was held on the 14th inst. on the Merrimack River near Pawtucket Falls. The single-scutt race, two miles, was won by Michael Welch in 16m. 53s. The race for single-scutt working boats, same distance, was awarded to Jos. McLaughlin. Time, 18m. 40s. J. Ladd won the race for single wherries. Time, 17m. 12½s. The Sherman brothers won the double-scutt race, two miles, in 15m. 16s. Two crews entered for the four-oared shell race, three miles with a turn, for gold medals and the city championship. The crews entered were the Lowell and Union, the former winning; no time.

—The Queens County Yacht Club will hold its third annual regatta on Monday the 27th inst., the course being from Little Bayside to and past Stepping Stones buoy, thence around a stakeboat at City Island and home. The boats will be divided in three classes, two prizes being offered for each.

HARLEM CLUB REGATTA.—The Fall regatta of this club was held on Friday on the Harlem River. The first race was for the single-scutt championship, two miles straightaway, two prizes being offered, one a gold championship challenge medal and the other a special gold medal presented by Mr. T. B. Tilghman, the Captain of the club. The contestants were Thos. R. Keator and Howard Conkling. The boats fouled soon after receiving the word, but started again. Keator won in 20m. 50s. A strong ebb tide was running. The next race was a single-scutt handicap, one mile. The entries were A. B. Hoeber, allowed 25 seconds; J. W. Arthur, 10 seconds; A. G. Scranton, scratch. Scranton easily passed Arthur but was unable to overtake Hoeber, who won in 10m. 50s. The last race was for the four-oared club championship, two miles. The entries were Howard Conklin, bow; H. W. Coates, No. 2; Arthur B. Hoeber, No. 3; Thomas R. Keator, stroke; blue and white.

Henry M. Knapp, bow; Robert B. Dodson, No. 2; Edward B. Pinckney, No. 3; Alva G. Scranton, stroke. Soon after starting Keator's crew ran ashore, owing to a broken rudder. The damage was remedied and the boats given a fresh start. Scranton's boat was fouled by a pleasure boat and the blue and white won in 13m. 20s.

PALISADE BOAT CLUB.—The regatta of this club, which was postponed from the previous week on account of the weather, was rowed on the 14th inst. at Yonkers. The first race, single-scutt, two miles with the tide, had three contestants. A. Moffat was the winner in 11m. 29s. The junior single-scutt, same distance, was won by S. S. Leo in 13m. 45s. The race for double-scutt working boats, one mile, was won by Addie, pulled by H. T. Keyser and H. M. Underhill in 7m. 19½s. The fourth was for eight-oared barges, two miles; this was won by a crew pulling in the barge Resolute with W. H. Myers stroke. Time, 12m. 2s. The judges were Charles Lyons, of the Resolute Boat Club, and S. F. Jackson, of the Pioneer Boat Club.

OWASCO LAKE REGATTA.—Owasco Lake is a beautiful sheet of water in Cayuga County, this State. On the 14th inst. a large concourse of persons assembled at Ensenore Glen, on its banks, to witness a regatta, which resulted as follows: The single-shell race was over a course of one mile and return, and was won by Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, the champion oarsman of the State. Time, 14m. 28s. Robinson, of Union Springs, was second, and Francis, of Cornell, third. Courtney and Robinson won the double-shell race in 13m. 6s., over a course of a mile and a half and return. The prizes were in silver-ware.

O'LEARY AND DAVIS.—The single-scutt race between these men was rowed at Portland, Maine, on the 15th inst., Davis winning in 23m., the distance being three miles; O'Leary gave up after pulling two miles.

—The Analostan Boat Club of Washington held a regatta on the 18th inst. The principal race was between a picked six and the racing four, resulting in a tie, owing to the four having been foiled in turning the stakeboat. The skiff race was won by Mr. Luckett.

—A three mile sculling race was rowed at Steubenville, O. on the 18th inst. between John Pedgrift of Chicago, and Robert Peal of the former place. Pedgrift won in 23m. 40s. Another race will shortly be rowed by the same men.

—James McMasters of Brooklyn, and Richard Hammond of this city, rowed a two mile race on the Harlem River on 20th instant for a stake of \$200 a side. Hammond won after an excellent race by two lengths in 18m. 24½s.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A meeting of the College was held yesterday to reorganize for the ensuing year the University Boating Association. A large majority of the College was present, and great interest was manifested. Mr. William Allen Butler, Jr., the efficient treasurer of last year, read a letter from Mr. Willard H. Porter, class of '75, stating that he presented the association with a check for \$1,000. The thanks of the college were voted to this gentleman. The following officers were then elected for the coming year: W. A. Butler, Jr., class of '76, president; F. A. Marquand, class of '76, vice president; W. Libby, class of '77, treasurer; Samuel Alexander, class of '79, secretary; Benjamin Nicoll, class of '77, captain.

LOUNGER.

—We desire to express our thanks to Mr. Outerbridge, President of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, for courtesies shown to our representative during the International Cricket Tournament held in that city.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Fall regatta of the Schuylkill Navy is over and the prizes distributed; the winners satisfied, and losers left to talk over how "it might have been if—." The water could not have been better, the attendance moderately good, and the entries more than usually numerous, all the clubs of the navy being represented except the West Philadelphia Club. The racing was not above the average, rather below, the chief excitement being the struggle in single sculls and for second place in the four-oared shells. Holsman, of the University, showed up better than very well, and proved himself not only a goer but a stayer. Young and very slight, he does not look a match for a well seasoned sculler, but he made his opponents row hard all the way to the finish.

Umpire—Com. James M. Ferguson. Timekeepers—Vice Com. John Mockley, Jr., E. S. Miles.

The four-oared shells rowed from the Falls to Rockland, one and a half miles straightaway, while the other races were from Rockland around stakeboats off Laurel Hill, one mile and return. At 3:10 the double sculls started.

Malta Boat Club—D. Townsend, stroke; W. Trimble, bow; position, east.

Crescent—Geo. Milliken, Jr., stroke; Geo. W. Young, bow.

The *Crescent* crew won almost as they liked, going to the front from the start, turning the stake in 7 min. 10 sec., with a lead of twenty seconds, and won in 14 min. 56½ sec. *Malta*, 15 min. 58 sec.

SINGLE SCULL RACE.

University Boat Club—J. M. Holsman, east. *Quaker City*—John D. McBeath, centre. *Pennsylvania*—W. G. Thomas, west.

Thomas went to the front at once, with the University man pressing him hard. Off Berky's clearing all three were close together, and all keeping too far to the west, and to round the stakes had to alter their course, a heavy disadvantage to the eastern boat. Coming down Thomas lead to the head of the island, but showing distress. McBeath put on steam, took a lead, and came in winner in 15 min. 24 sec. Holsman, apparently fresh, was overhauling Thomas hand over hand, but there wasn't quite distance enough to close up the gap, and when the flag dropped he was still half a length behind. The timekeeper gave the time: Thomas 15 min. 28 sec.; Holsman 15 min. 32 sec.

SIX-OARED BARGE RACE.

Malta Boat Club—C. F. Gicler, stroke; J. F. Dunton, W. T. L. Warthman, P. F. Schlemm, E. Ilman, S. B. Hadcock, bow; W. F. Warthman, coxswain; east.

Pennsylvania—A. Kappes, stroke; F. Street, Emil Herline, Ed. Herline, R. T. Middleton, H. Hutchinson, bow; R. H. B. Fairman, coxswain; centre.

Crescent—C. R. Harrison, stroke; A. Sperring, George Milliken, Jr., H. W. Terry, George W. Young, C. E. Steel, bow; H. K. Hinchman, coxswain.

The *Malta* lead off, but before the boats had passed Tom Moore's cottage the *Crescents* were in front, and the *Pennsylvania* dropping hopelessly to the rear. The *Crescents* turned in 6 min. 40 sec.; *Malta* in 6 min 50 sec., and *Pennsylvania* in 7 min. 8 sec. They came home in the same order, *Crescents* in 14 min. 11 sec.; *Malta*, 14 min. 22 sec.; *Pennsylvania*, no time taken.

FOUR-OARED GIG RACE.

Crescent—H. K. Hinchman, stroke; C. P. Tasker, H. F. Witmer, W. C. Jones, bow; C. E. Steel, coxswain; east.

Pennsylvania—John Lavens, Jr., H. Conrad, Max Schmitt, Thomas Massey, bow; R. H. B. Fairman, coxswain; centre.

Quaker City—C. R. Adams, stroke; Samuel Gormley, J. D. Ferguson, C. S. Wise, bow; Geo. W. Parker, coxswain; west.

The *Crescents* lead at the head of the island, but were soon passed by the *Quakers*, the race then becoming a procession: *Quaker City*, 14 min. 18½ sec.; *Crescent*, 14 min. 34½ sec.; *Pennsylvania*, 14 min. 50½ sec.

The pair-oared shell race was between two crews from the Philadelphia Club, one of which merely entered to make a race, with no hope of winning: C. V. Grant, stroke, and J. B. Taylor, bow; J. M. Taylor, stroke, C. M. Lee, bow. Grant and Taylor pulling in beautiful shape, paddled over in 16 min. 5 sec.

FOUR OARED SHELL RACE.

Undine—John R. Baker, Jr., stroke; W. C. Madeira, C. K. Barns, J. N. De Haven, bow; west.

College—W. H. Addicks, stroke; Benj. Nicol, Richard Hall, John Ely, bow; centre.

Quaker City—J. D. McBeath, stroke; O. F. West, F. M. Hehderson, S. Stinson, bow; east.

The *College* Club jumped off with a clear lead, but at Laurel Hill the boats were almost level. The *Undines* were well over toward the tow-path, and had to come out from behind a canal boat. The *College* crew were pressing in close, and the two got their oars considerably mixed. The *Quakers* now went to a lead of a couple of lengths, and left their opponents to fight it out for second place; and a hot fight it was. From the willows to the island the *Undine* had three-fourths of a length. Along the island the boats were level, and at the foot of the island both crews spurred for the lead, and again the oars clashed. The *College* crew came out of the struggle with a few feet in front, and the boats came in, the *Quakers* in 9 min. 10½ sec.; *College* in 9 min. 26½ sec.; *Crescent*, 9 min. 27 sec. Claims of foul were made, but the umpire decided that the boats should be placed as they came in.

After the race the prizes were presented to the winners, the *Quakers* taking the championship flags for four-oared shells, four-oared gigs, and singles, rather a large proportion. Special flags were presented for each winning boat. The winning oarsmen each received a handsome gold medal. Silver cups were given to the winners of the six-oared barges, four-oared gigs, and four-oared shells.

SCULLS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Fall Regatta is, as a general thing, the virtual end of the boating season here, but this year bids fair to be an exception. There is a single scull race on between George Milliken, of the *Crescents*, and the oft-defeated Frank Pleasonton, formerly of the *Bachelors*, but late of the *Quaker Citys*, later of the *Vespers*, and latest the *Quaker Citys* again. If Flip's skill did but equal his pluck and perseverance—and I hope it will, eventually—he would be a great sculler. Captain Nicolls, of the Princeton Rowing Association, who rowed two in the *College* crew on Saturday, has, on their behalf, sent a challenge to the Schuylkill Navy to row them a race on the 9th of October. If the challenge was put into a little different shape it is very likely it would be accepted; but as it stands, it is more like an invitation for the navy to hold an open regatta in the Fall. There was an open regatta in June last, and probably will be in the succeeding June for some years. By way of rarity there is to be a swimming match on Saturday next, open to all members of the navy; one mile straightaway, on Flat Rock Dam. Handsome prizes for first and second will be offered, and the entry promises to be large. There may possibly be a Schuylkill-Nassau race yet this season; but there are so many contingencies in the way that I think it doubtful.

SCULLS.

Challenge of the Princeton Rowing Association to the Schuylkill Navy.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 17th, 1875.

To the Secretary of the Schuylkill Navy:—

DEAR SIR:—In behalf of the Princeton Rowing Association, I hereby challenge the Schuylkill Navy (intending to include the Vesper Club) of Philadelphia to a four-oared shell race over the national course, to be rowed October 9th, subject to amateur's rules. The said race to form a regatta for all crews that may choose to enter from the several clubs.

We leave the question of the prizes to the discretion of the Schuylkill Navy, the expense to be borne equally by the entering clubs.

Yours very respectfully,

BENJ. NICOLL,

Captain of the Princeton Rowing Association.

Rational Pastimes.

THE GREAT CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The tournament is drawing to a close and it well merits the title of the Great Cricket Tournament. It more than bears out our prophecy of last week that it would be the event in the cricket history of this country. Better individual players may have been seen, but for general all-around play, it has been the finest exhibition ever witnessed on this side of the Atlantic, and is worthy of the cricket headquarters of America, which this city certainly is. There is no flattery in saying that the management has been above criticism, and every Philadelphian should feel grateful to the committees and to every member of the Philadelphia clubs for the able manner in which they have sustained the reputation of our city for hospitality.

Lovers of athletic sport, particularly those who devote their time and energy to its promotion, can but feel encouraged by the audiences that have added interest to each of the matches. No small feature of the week has been the constancy of the ladies in their attendance, and the grand stand (which resembles the parquette on opera nights) is a strong rival of the field in its attractions. The grounds, which are all that could be desired, both for the accommodation of players and spectators, have been in excellent condition, and except Thursday there has been good cricket weather. The first match, Canada vs. Philadelphia, part of which was reported in last week's issue, was concluded on Wednesday, and resulted in a splendid victory for the Philadelphia team. The fielding of the home players was excellent, and kept the score of the Canadians down close, they making only 68 in the first and 76 in the second inning, Dan Newhall taking in the first 5 wickets in 4 overs, one of which was a maiden for 12 runs. Meade took 8 wickets in the second for 20 runs off 78 balls, and nine maiden overs. The following is the full score of this meeting:—

FIRST MATCH—CANADA VS. PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia—First Innings.		Philadelphia—Second Innings.	
George M. Newhall, run out.	4	c Kearney, b. Eberts.	30
F. E. Brewster c. Spragge, b. Eberts.	8	c. Powell, b. McLean.	8
John Hargreaves c. Powell, b. Kearney.	18	b. Eberts.	0
R. S. Newhall hit wicket, b. Kearney.	5	c. Spragge, b. Whelan.	24
John Large, run out.	18	b. Greenfield.	30
D. S. Newhall c. Spragge; b. Whelan.	1	st. Armstrong, b. Greenfield.	5
Thomas Hargreaves c. Spragge, b. Eberts.	32	c. Armstrong, b. Whelan.	0
R. N. Caldwell b. Eberts.	10	c. Kearney, b. Eberts.	0
R. L. Baird b. McLean.	11	b. Eberts.	5
Charles A. Newhall leg bef. w. b. Eberts.	0	b. Eberts.	5
Robert Pease, not out.	2	c. Brodie, b. McLean.	1
Spencer Meade b. McLean.	4	not out.	0
Eyes, 4; leg byes, 3; wides, 2.	9	Byes, 2; leg byes, 2; wides, 2.	6
Total.	117	Total.	114

CANADA.		Second Innings.	
F. W. Armstrong, b. C. A. Newhall.	0	c. T. Hargreaves, b. Meade.	11
C. McLean, c. and b. D. S. Newhall.	18	b. Meade.	3
E. Kearney, b. Meade.	5	b. D. S. Newhall.	0
Greenfield, c. D. S. Newhall, b. C. A. Newhall.	14	c. D. Newhall, b. C. Newhall.	12
Whelan, c. Meade, b. D. S. Newhall.	4	b. Meade.	0
D. M. Eberts, b. Meade.	8	b. Meade.	8
Wells, Hargreaves, b. C. A. Newhall.	0	b. Meade.	0
Hall, and b. D. S. Newhall.	4	b. Meade.	10
Dr. Spragge, run out.	12	b. Meade.	0
J. B. Laing, b. D. S. Newhall.	0	not out.	1
E. G. Powell, not out.	0	b. Meade.	21
Brodie, c. J. Hargreaves (sub) b. D. S. Newhall.	0	c. and b. D. S. Newhall.	6
Byes, 5; leg bye, 1; wides, 2.	8	Byes, 2; leg byes, 2.	4
Total.	68	Total.	76

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

PHILADELPHIA.		CANADA.	
1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. Tl.		1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. Tl.	
1st innings...10 21 28 38 39 76 92 107 111 112 117	117	1st innings...0 17 35 39 47 47 66 66 68 68 68	68
2d innings...13 55 65 98 98 98 98 113 113 114 114	231	2d innings...14 14 39 44 50 54 54 57 68 68 76	144

Won by Philadelphia by 87 runs.

Immediately after the close of the first match the game between the British Officers and the Canadian teams, was commenced and fine play followed. The game was interrupted on Thursday by the rain, and was not completed until afternoon on Saturday.

The strong batting of the Officers more than compensated for the weakness at bowling, and occasional looseness in the field. Although the Canadians ran up their score to 167 in the second innings, they found themselves with over 60 runs to get, and no way to get them. The following is the score:—

SECOND MATCH—BRITISH OFFICERS VS. CANADA.

BRITISH OFFICERS.		Second Innings.	
Lient J. D. Howden, b. Eberts.	1	b Brodie.	23
Lient G K Browne, b. Kearney.	38	b Kearney.	1
Lient R C Davies, c. Armstrong, b. McLean.	0	c Spragge, b Whelan.	0
Lient Hon Keith Turnour, c. Laing, b. Eberts.	12	b Brodie.	11
Lient H Cummings, c. Kearney, b. Eberts.	7	c Greenfield, b McLean.	45
Capt N W Wallace, c. Spragge, b. Eberts.	3	c McLean, b. Eberts.	5
Lient H L Farmer, c. Armstrong, b. Kearney.	44	b McLean.	25
Capt Taylor, st. Armstrong, b. McLean.	18	run out.	13
Mr St Leger Herbert, b. McLean.	0	b. Eberts.	2
Lient F Carpenter, b. Laing.	18	b Kearney.	14
Lient Singleton, c. Armstrong, b. Eberts.	6	not out.	6
Lient Philip Talents, not out.	0	run out.	20
Byes, 1; leg byes, 7; wides, 6; no balls 2.	15	Byes, 2; leg byes, 7; wides, 6; no balls 2.	17
Total.	162	Total.	191

CANADA.		Second Innings.	
E Kearney, b. Singleton.	2	b Browne.	47
G F Hall, c. Cummings, b Browne.	1	c Davies, b Howden.	3
W B Wells, c. Singleton, b Browne.	1	not out.	0
C McLean, c. Wallace, b Howden.	13	b Browne.	9
A J Greenfield, b Browne.	3	c and b Howden.	19
J Whelan, run out.	51	c Davies, b Browne.	40
F W Armstrong, b. Howden.	34	c Singleton, b Howden.	16
Dr Spragge, c. Turnour, b Singleton.	3	b Howden.	1
D M Eberts, b Singleton.	2	b Singleton.	0
E G Powell, run out.	1	c Farmer, b Howden.	2
C B Brodie, c and b Howden.	0	c Cummings, b Howden.	2
J B Laing, not out.	0	c Cumming, b Singleton.	0
Byes, 6; leg byes, 3; wides, 1; no balls, 2.	12	Byes, 1; leg byes, 1; wides, 4; no balls, 2.	8
Total.	123	Total.	167

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

CANADA.											
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.
First Innings.....	1	5	7	9	58	94	106	121	123	123	123
Second Innings.....	3	15	50	117	129	147	155	157	164	290	

BRITISH OFFICERS.											
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.
First Innings.....	8	11	35	51	66	68	109	116	114	160	162
Second Innings.....	12	20	50	73	102	120	145	145	182	182	352

Won by British officers by 63 runs.

The big game of the series was begun on Saturday, British Officers vs. Philadelphia. As the Officers succeeded in making so much larger scores against the Canadians than did the Philadelphians, it was with some anxiety that the score was watched during the first inning. Although the game is not yet completed, its result may be with some confidence foretold. It is evident that although the batting of the Officers is fine, their hitting being free, and their defence stubborn, the splendid bowling of Charles and D. S. Newhall, and the sharp play of the whole field is more than a match for them. The wicket keeping of Geo. Newhall is deserving of praise, and if in addition to the analysis of bowling, we had an analysis of fielding, he could have the well merited pleasure of seeing on paper, "well done."

The Officers are noticeably weak in bowling, and they made a serious error in judgment in setting their field so wide to save the rapid run getting off long hits. The Philadelphia score was largely made up of singles made by sharp running off light hits. Geo. Newhall's score of 64 stands so far at the head of the list. Meade is suffering from a boil on his left hand, and has not been able to bowl or bat this game. The Philadelphians 230 runs were made therefore for only 10 wickets.

The Officers were at the bat all this afternoon, and were making a score rapidly, until just before game was called, when three wickets fell in rapid succession, reducing the average. At the close of to-day's play the telegraph marked 97 runs, for 9 wickets. Unless they secure more than 18 runs of the next two wickets they will have to go to the bat again at once to play their second inning.

At the time of going to press we are in possession of only the first innings. The match was not concluded until yesterday and a full report will appear in our next.

THIRD MATCH—BRITISH OFFICERS VS. PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia First Innings.

Players.	Score.
G Newhall, c Turnour, b Singleton.....	64
J Large, c Cummings, b Howden.....	9
R Newhall, c Wallace, b Tennant.....	18
R L Baird, b Singleton.....	20
H Newhall, c Carpenter, b Howden.....	7
Thomas Hargreaves, c Taylor, b Singleton.....	31
F E Brewster, c Cummings, b Howden.....	23
D S Newhall, not out.....	15
C A Newhall, c Taylor, b J Singleton.....	9
John Hargreaves, run out.....	0
H Magee, b Singleton.....	5
S Meade (did not bat).....	0
Byes, 6; leg byes, 8; wides, 5.....	19
Total.....	230

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

It being now almost impossible that the Atlantic or New Haven clubs can play their quota of six games with every other club prior to the last day of October, their games have been thrown out of the championship record, and the table now stands as follows, up to Sept. 19, inclusive:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	Games Won.
Boston.....	2	6	5	6	5	10	38	
Athletic.....	2	2	6	6	6	5	27	
Hartford.....	0	2	3	3	4	8	20	
St. Louis.....	2	1	4	3	3	4	20	
Chicago.....	2	1	4	3	2	2	14	
Philadelphia.....	0	2	3	3	4	1	12	
Mutual.....	0	2	2	0	5	1	12	
Games Lost.....	6	14	20	20	25	22	143	

The record of games played since our last issue, is as follows.—

Sept. 13—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	3 to 0
Sept. 14—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	10 to 3
Sept. 15—Philadelphia vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	5 to 4
Sept. 15—Mutual vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	10 to 4
Sept. 16—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	14 to 4
Sept. 17—Athletic vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	13 to 2
Sept. 18—Mutual vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 2
Sept. 18—Chicago vs. Hartford, at Chicago.....	14 to 4

Only three good games out of the eight played. The Mutuals, it will be observed, are at the foot of the class, where they will generally be found as long as the club is run under the co operative system. Chicago has got ahead of Philadelphia, and St. Louis is close upon Hartford. The interest, therefore, in the contests yet remaining to be played will be chiefly in the matches to be played on the last Eastern tours of the St. Louis and Chicago clubs, when some exceedingly close fights may be expected, especially between the Hartford, Athletic, St. Louis and Chicago nines.

—A match was shot on Monday last between the Secretary and Treasurer of the Staten Island Shooting Association, of which we give a summary below. The guns used were W. W. Greener's choke bores, the close and powerful shooting of which caused much favorable comment. Match at 25 and 28 yards, 60 yards boundary, 1½ ounce No. 9 shot, birds given the wind, and extra good flyers. Chas. Tranter, Referee, and Wilton Randolph, Scorer.

							At 25 Yards.								
J. J. Rathen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	—50	M. Johnson.....	0	1	1	1	1	—	4
							At 28 Yards.								
Rathen.....	0	1	1	0	—	3	Johnson.....	1	*	*	1	1	—	3	
							At 25 Yards.								
Rathen.....	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	Johnson ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	10

*Dead out of bounds.

*Dead out of bounds.

About 200 birds were shot at in sweepstakes. Messrs. Rathen and Johnson concluded to divide the expenses.

MORTIMER.

MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's for September contains a number of capital illustrated papers, among which "Glimpses of Polynesia" carries us to "Summer isles of Eden," and Mose Underwood gives us a view of backwoods life. The Miscellany contained in *Lippincott's* is of the most interesting description, and its corps of contributors second to that of no other periodical.

The Scientific Farmer.—This new periodical is issued monthly at Amherst, Mass., and in the interest of the Agricultural College of that place. To the farmers of New England the establishment of this journal in their midst must be of immense benefit. A corps of

scientific men, continually investigating cause and effect and scattering the result of their investigations broadcast, must tend to largely increase the store of agricultural knowledge and raise the standard of intelligence among the farming classes. The work of the college itself is too well known to require comment, and now the benefits received by the students can, through the medium of the *Farmer*, be largely participated in by the people at large. The papers on different subjects are from the pens of Professors in various departments. We can recommend this journal to the country gentleman who makes farming a source of pleasure rather than of profit, as well as to the professional farmer, whose labors will be lightened and mind enlarged by its perusal. The subscription is but \$1 per annum.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

RUSSELL, Baltimore.—Can you give me the address of any dealer who sells aquatic plants? Ans. J. Bagot, No. 31 Fulton street, N. Y.

C. M. S., Berkeley, Cal.—Rules and Regulations forwarded you as requested. We will soon issue a Rifle Manual containing all the information desired.

H. O., St. Andrews, N. B.—For a pin fire gun, No. 8, what is the proper charge for sea ducks (ciders)? Ans. Five drachms powder and 1½ to 1½ oz. No. 4 shot.

VANITY, Greenburgh.—Will you please inform me if there is an agency for Vanity Fair tobacco in New York? Ans. B. Stein, 102 Nassau street and 896 Third avenue, has Vanity Fair for sale.

M. R. N., Sudbury, Conn.—Where can I purchase a pair of leather or canvas leggings, knee high, for gunning, in connection with ankle shoes? Ans. Eaton & Co., No. 102 Nassau street.

F. C., Flint, Mich.—Will you oblige me by informing me whether there is a place in your city where they make the cleaning of velvet and clothing a specialty? Ans. No one makes a specialty of it, but any of our scourers and dyers can clean velvet.

G. W. H., Philadelphia.—Where can the Rushton boat be bought and what is the price? Ans. J. H. Rushton, Canton, N. Y.; sizes 11 to 13 feet in length, and price accordingly—say \$45. We do not know exactly.

PISCATOR.—I see frequent mention in your paper of the fall fish. "What is it? Ans. The chub—fall fish. In New York State some times called "windfish," sometimes very improperly, "dace."—*Leucosomus rhithenicus*, a species of the carp family.

F. F. B., Gouverneur.—In trap shooting, a bird (wounded) drops just inside the boundary and is challenged; the party gathering it goes around the bird, which has hopped outside, but is picked up inside. Is the bird scored as killed? Ans. No; a bird once out of bounds is a lost bird.

INQUIRER.—Where can I find a good comfortable place to spend two or three weeks, on some railroad, and not too far away, where there are plenty of gray and black squirrels? Ans. Monticello, Sullivan county, or Milford, Pa. Take Erie Railroad to Port Jervis. Delaware county is also good squirrel ground.

S. H. O. T., Olympia, W. T.—What is a cure for a timid dog? He is eleven weeks old and very cowardly—that is, if anything comes upon him suddenly he will run and cry for ten minutes at a time. I have tried different methods without success. Ans. Kind treatment and age may produce good results.

W. E. L., Flushing.—Will you be so kind as to publish in your next paper the quail law, as to when the close season is ended for this State, including Long Island, Staten Island, and all the adjoining States—viz.: New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts? Ans. See Table of Close Seasons for all the States, in FOREST AND STREAM Sept. 24, 1875.

RUSS.—When out a short time ago I started an old woodchuck in the woods, and the beast went straight up an oak tree which had no limbs within thirty feet of the ground. Is this common? My friend B.—reports seeing a white one last month but could not get him. Ans. Woodchucks are good climbers, but don't practice much.

ROSS, Woodbridge.—In looking over the Table of Close Seasons in your paper of Sept. 21, I see that the close season for quail in New York is marked Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st, while in the "Fur, Fin and Feather" it is marked Jan. 1st to Oct. 30th. Which is correct? Ans. Look again, and you will find it is Oct. 1st—that is, if you have the latest edition of "Fur, Fin and Feather." The law was changed to Oct. 1st in March last.

G. B., New York.—What places on the Atlantic Ocean along the coast of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, have the most important fish business? Could you tell me any firms of wholesale fish dealers there? Ans. Baltimore, Norfolk, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville. Cannot give the names of fish dealers.

W. H. B., Pontiac, Mich.—Do you know if Kay's concentrated cartridges are for sale yet or not? Do they make any loaded with buckshot? I should think that if they shot as close in proportion as I understand they do with common shot, they would do first rate for deer hunting. How do they sell them? Ans. Kay's cartridges are now being manufactured, and will shortly be on the market, when they will be advertised with all particulars as to price, etc.

G. S., New York.—What is the proper charge for a muzzle loading shot gun, double barrel, weight 5 pounds, 28 inches long, and No. 10 gauge? And also the best way to aim at a bird flying or sitting? Also which gun shoots the best at a long range, a short or long barrel? Ans. Use 3½ drachms powder and 1½ oz. shot. You must practice at birds. 30 to 32 inches is the best length for a 10 gauge gun.

READER, Bath, Me.—1. Where can I procure Ely Bros. second best central fire, 12 gauge cartridges ready for loading, and also loaded, and the price per thousand, and price paid by mail or not? 2. Where can I get a Hart's metallic shell; also the price for same? Ans. 1. H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtlandt street, price \$1.75 per hundred; by mail about \$2. 2. Same place; price 20 cents.

NATURALIST, N. Y.—I came across a wall chart of Natural History, showing the different orders and genera in a very comprehensive manner, published some ten years ago by E. B. & E. C. Kellogg, 87 Fulton street, N. Y. Is it still procurable, and the price, or can it be obtained in book form? Ans. We have made inquiries and cannot find one. The firm you mention are now non est.

SOUTH FORK, Pittsburgh.—Do you regard the material used by the Remingtons and Parkers in the manufacture of their plain \$45 shot gun barrels, viz.: the homogeneous decarbonized steel, to be such as will make as safe a gun—i. e., safe from bursting—in the hands of the sportsman, as a Damascus, laminated, or twist barrel? Ans. No; they would not stand the same charge of powder, although perfectly safe for ordinary use.

H. B. S., Chestnut Hill, Mass.—1. Where can I get any wild rice to plant? 2. Please give me the exact address of the person who makes Thomson's hunting and fishing suits 3. What is the best preparation for canvas shoes to keep them soft when they are wet one hour and dry the next; does oil make them rot? Ans. 1. Address Richard Valentine, Janesville, Wis. 2. J. M. Thompson, No. 328 Broadway, N. Y. 3. There is no preparation for canvas shoes; dry them in the sun when they get wet.

L. B. S., Binghamton, N. Y.—Will you please answer me the following questions: What would be the cost of a pair of German dachshund hounds? What would it cost to import them, or could they be got in this country pure? Would a letter reach W. S. Macy at Munich? Ans. The cost in Leipzig or Munich would be about \$30 each, and the expense of getting them here about that amount for a brace. See an article on page 358, Vol. III. Mr. Macy's address is Munich.

C. W. C., Alexandria Bay.—I intend going to Georgian Bay and the Magnetawan River section for deer shooting this Fall. What is the best time to go and the best route from Rochester? Can I get good guides there? Does any railroad company publish a pamphlet giving descriptions of the country? Ans. Go at once. Take steamer Norseman from Rochester to Port Hope, rail to Toronto, and thence rail to Severn Bridge, Northern Railroad. Thence boat and stage to Magnetawan.

Guides can be had, but are not numerous or generally well qualified. All those we know of are engaged by parties whom you will probably meet there. Have sent pamphlets.

ELLERSHAUS, Boston.—Will you kindly inform me whether I can obtain good hunting of deer, bears, etc., in the northern part of Maine, tolerably accessible from Eastport? Please state locality, quarters, (whether hotel or farm house) and route; also nature of ground. I have a prejudice against burned woods, having had some experience of them in Canada during the deep snow. Ans. The best place easiest accessible from Eastport is the Upper Machias River. Take the Rockland steamer to Machias town, where you can secure Indians, canoes, and provisions, and then go up to the headwaters of the river. You will find good hunting and trapping there.

W. W. E., Saranac Lakes.—You state in answer to a correspondent that "the powder drachm is an arbitrary measure, not in accordance with any organized table." Is not this an error? The Troy drachm is one-eighth of an ounce, or 60 grains. The avoirdupois drachm is one-sixteenth of an ounce, or a little over 27 grains. The drachm scale on the powder flask is in accordance with the avoirdupois drachm. Ans. Gun makers and powder manufacturers say that the drachm as used for powder is an arbitrary measure. We grant that it weighs 27 or thereabouts grains, avoirdupois; so does a bushel of potatoes weigh so many pounds. If a drachm avoirdupois is intended, how would you measure or weigh powders of different sized grains?

J. P. C. Brainerd.—Will you please tell me what the detonating powder in gun caps, rim fire cartridges, etc. is composed of, and what the proper proportions are? Ans. Usually fulminate of mercury. The formula for its manipulation is as follows: Dissolve by a gentle heat 100 parts, by weight, of mercury in 100 parts, by weight, of nitric acid of a specific gravity 1.4, and when the solution has acquired a temperature of 130° Fahr., slowly pour it through a glass funnel tube into 830 parts, weight, of alcohol, of the specific gravity of .830. When effervescence is over, and white fumes cease to rise, filter through paper wet with cold water, dry (the residue) by steam heat not exceeding 212°. If you propose manufacturing it, we will say that the Mutual Life Ins. Co., of this city is as good a company as you could insure in.

F. H., S-dalia, Mo.—1st. What are the facts about the killing of Remington & Sons' agent in England by one of their breech loading rifles, and what was the cause? 2d. What length, bore and weight of rifle would you recommend for target and game (as deer and antelope) shooting at from 100 to 500 yards? 3d. What sights would you use, and what kind of triggers, single or double, the double being made so it can be used as a set trigger or without? Ans. 1st. We have never heard of the accident to which you allude. 2d. A Remington sporting 30-inch barrel 40 calibre weighing 9 pounds. 3d. Bead fore sight and the regular adjustable peep sights attached to the Remington sporting rifle. They are also made with the double trigger.

WATTS, Little Falls.—Can you tell me how to distinguish infallibly edible mushrooms from poisonous food stools? Ans. See "Fungi: their Nature, Influence and Uses," by McCook, M. A., 109 illustrations, price \$1.50, D. Appleton & Co., New York. We find the following clipping in an exchange: "It is not impossible to know the difference between toadstools and mushrooms, but it is not worth while trying to learn this difference unless you belong to a very long-lived family, and don't object to being poisoned at the end. It takes years to find out, and authorities differ. The only sure test is to eat one. If you live, it is a mushroom. If you die, it is a toad-stool."

BEAVER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Will you kindly inform me of some responsible party whom I could correspond with about the beaver and other fur bearing animals in Virginia? I read in your paper an item in regard to these animals being so troublesome down in Old Virginia. Ans. Address Warner Lewis, Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, Va., or Capt. John M. Taylor, Belle Fonte, Nottoway county. They will give you the same information that we do, namely, that these two counties and some others are so overrun with beavers that, despairing of clearing them out in other ways, the farmers are preparing to import professional trappers. If you will make either place mentioned your objective point, and go down there, you will make a little fortune. Bring a gang of trappers and as many traps as you can carry. The settlers will receive you with an ovation. This is no humbug. The appearance of the beaver is a freak of nature not yet explained. We have frequent inquiries from Virginia how to procure traps and trappers.

ENGLISHMAN, New York.—I landed in New York July 31st from England by steamship Dakota with a setter dog. The officers of the Customs on coming aboard in New York demanded \$10 duty for the dog, which I paid them, being, as they told me, twenty per cent. on the value of the dog, which cost me \$50 in England. The dog was for my own use for hunting, having come over here for a few months for that purpose. They also told me there is a duty on guns; however they passed my gun on giving them the \$10. At the same time I think I was imposed on, as I have never heard of any duty on dogs or gun for own private use. Please give me your opinion. Ans. There is no duty on dogs imported for breeding purposes, but there is on all others. Still, if you intended to take your dog back to England, by giving a bond you would have had no duty to pay, and you can now recover your \$10. There is no duty upon a gun which has been used and is not intended for sale.

J. A. D., East Orleans, Mass.—What sizes shot and quality of powder would be most desirable for the coming Fall and Winter shooting in Southwestern Florida? Can ammunition be purchased there, or had we best take it with us—if the latter, what would be the best means of transportation, as we understand it is unlawful for us to take it as baggage? What are the terms of subscription for FOREST AND STREAM for six months, and can you mail it to different points when advised of change in address? Ans. Nos. 6 and 8 shot. For powder take Dupont's Diamond Grain No. 2, or Hazard's Electric No. 4, or Laflin & Rand's Orange Lightning No. 5. These grades all correspond in quality and size. Terms for FOREST AND STREAM six months \$2.50; can be sent to any point that you may request if we are advised of the change. For information about sporting in Florida buy the new book entitled "Camp Life in Florida," a hand-book for sportsmen and settlers.

SUBSCRIBER, Pittsburg.—Will you please answer the following if in your power: A and B in playing croquet, both being "dead on each other," i. e., both having croqueted each other since they had gone through an arch. Both being for the same arch, A being on one side and B on the other, it also is the latter's (B's) shot, and in order to prevent A from going through his arch he (B) plays his ball to such a position, (touching A,) that he (A) cannot go through his arch without knocking B's ball away. Now, the question is, do the rules of the game allow A to make such a stroke? But has he not rather to play for a new position and not interfere with B? Ans. We can find no rule to govern the case, but should say that A was entitled to place his ball clear of B's, as it is manifestly unfair to deprive him of his shot, though we are of the opinion that he has no right to touch B's ball. Perhaps some of our readers who are experienced at the game will answer this problem.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, Philadelphia.—In this city there is about being organized a yacht club; the members are to wear the United States naval uniform. At the election last night I was elected First Lieutenant. Now, I am very well acquainted with all kinds of sailing boats, but still I do not know the orders for setting and taking in sails as given by First Lieutenants in the United States Navy. Now, will you please tell me of a book describing all the orders given by the First Lieutenant in hoisting anchor, setting any sail, or taking in sails, where the other officers are stationed when he gives his orders, and what are their duties? The club has already thirty members and six officers. We intend to buy a large sloop or schooner, so therefore the book need only contain the orders pertaining to a sloop or schooner; also price of book. Ans. We know of no books suitable for your purpose, but English ones, in which the terms are different from ours. We would suggest to you as the most practical mode of acquiring the desired information to take a short trip in a coasting schooner, where you could learn much better than by book. For square-rigged vessels, the naval instructor at Annapolis would probably be able to tell you where to find a manual of instruction.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOCTRINATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY 23, SEPTEMBER, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, September 23.—Racing, Louisville, Ky. Trotting, Quincy, Ill.; Burlington, Vt.; Waterloo, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Beacon Park, Boston; Tiskilwa, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Meriden, Ct.; Columbus, Ohio; Watkins, N. Y.; Sharon, Pa. Sculling, Geo. Brown and Alex. Brayley, at Bedford Basin, Halifax. Base Ball, Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Eagle vs. Una, at Cumminpaw, N. J.; Active vs. Quickstep, at Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, September 24.—Racing, Louisville, Ky. Trotting, Quincy, Ill.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Burlington, Iowa; Beacon Park, Boston; Ambler Park, Pa.; Cynthiana, Ky.; Tiffin, Ohio; Meriden, Ct.; Cuba, N. Y. Base Ball, Alaska vs. Americus, at Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, September 25.—Racing, Louisville, Ky.; Dallas, Texas. Trotting, Quincy, Ill.; Sharon, Pa. Creedmoor, Amateur Rifle Club vs. Ontario Army Rifle Club. Meeting of Mount Vernon Amateur Rifle Club. Base Ball, Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Hartford vs. Boston, at Hartford; Flyawa's vs. Chelsea, at Hoboken.

MONDAY, September 27.—Racing, Dallas, Texas. Trotting, Dayton, Ohio. Central New York Fair, Utica. Regattas, Newark Bay: Queens County Yacht Club, Bayside, L. I. Base Ball, Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Star vs. Chelsea, at Irvington, N. J.

TUESDAY, September 28.—Racing, Dallas, Texas. Trotting, Beaver, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Salem, N. J.; Keene, N. H. Empire State Rifle Tournament, East Syracuse, N. Y. Third Annual Prize Meeting N. R. A., Creedmoor. Queens County Agricultural Society, Mineola, L. I. Athletic Games, Yonkers, N. Y. Base Ball, Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Confidence vs. Hoboken, at New Rochelle, N. Y.; Alaska vs. Keystone, at Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, September 29.—Racing, Dallas, Texas. Trotting, Le Roy, N. Y., and as on Tuesday. Empire State Rifle Tournament, East Syracuse, N. Y. Queens County Agricultural Society, Mineola, L. I. Regatta, Queens County Yacht-Club, Flushing Bay.

A NOBLE ACTION.—The most inveterate opponent to Mr. Bergh's system of philanthropy must give him credit for great magnanimity on reading of his action in the Court of Special Sessions a few days since. One John Sheriden was charged by the officers of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with working a horse upon whose withers a dreadful sore was discovered. The case was not only clearly proven, but the circumstances were greatly aggravated. In extenuation, however, it was shown that Sheriden had only worked his horse to provide food for a wife and six children who were in almost a starving condition. So aroused were Mr. Bergh's sympathies that he not only withdrew the charge, but handed the man a five dollar note wherewith to provide necessities for his family. Actions of this kind on the part of Mr. Bergh have great effect in drawing toward him the sympathies of a class of persons who have hitherto looked upon himself as a meddlesome hypochondriac, and his Society as a nuisance.

A snake recently cut open on the Lehigh Mountains was found to contain a large quantity of potato bugs.

AQUACULTURAL COLLEGES.

THE wonderful growth of fish culture in this country shows that its progress is to be in accordance with the rapid strides of science of every kind and form, which is one of the marked characteristics of the day. But no step, having in view its further development, has been taken which possesses a greater amount of interest, importance and encouragement than that which emanates from the old, and as it is now customary to call her, *effete* State of Virginia. In a letter from a valued correspondent published in our last issue, we are advised that the State hatching house is to be located at Blacksburg, with Professor Ellszey, the Professor of Natural History of the Agricultural College at that place, in charge; thus allying the two sciences in one common institution and granting to agriculture the same importance and attention that is now devoted to the sister study. It is further proposed to place hatching establishments, in conjunction with the University of Virginia, the Virginia Military Institute, and perhaps other colleges, with a view to the education of experts and the spreading of a general knowledge of the principles of fish culture throughout the State. We are glad that this movement has originated with "Old Virginia," foremost in so many things in days of yore, and look confidently to see her example followed in this and other States. Why should not fish culture be placed on the same footing as agriculture? "An acre of water will produce as much as an acre of land." Its importance from the food producing point is equally as great, and the necessity of preserving and increasing equally important, and as certain ultimately to be recognized. It must be gratifying to the pioneers in this science to see the results which now flow from their humble beginnings. When Seth Green first tried the experiment of hatching shad eggs at Holyoke and his boxes were stoned by the unbelievers, who would have predicted that such a triumphant success would have rewarded his labors, and that colleges for instruction in fish culture would be established throughout the country?

THE RIFLE MOVEMENT.

IT is a matter for congratulation that the occasion which has given rise to the increased interest taken in rifle shooting throughout the country was a peaceful one, and not the outcome of some sad necessity. The reports of new rifle clubs which reach us and the enquiry for "rules and regulations" come from almost, if not quite, every State in the Union, and if the present mania for long range shooting continues the remarks of trans-Atlantic papers in extenuation of their riflemen's defeat, that the Americans were a nation of riflemen, will be amply verified. It is also true that the American possesses the foundation upon which to build the marksman. Familiarized as most of our young men are from an early age, with the use of a gun of some description, with ample room for its use, and without hampering restriction in the way of licenses or *caste*, the first great principle is learned and the embryo riflemen is fit to be initiated into the higher branches and all the apparent mysteries of elevation, trajectory, and wind-gauge.

Not the least striking result of this movement is the rapidity with which proficiency is acquired. We hear on one day of the formation of a rifle club and on the next receive diagrams of targets showing remarkable shooting. An excellent exemplification of this is shown in the case of the recent match at Saratoga between the club of that place and the Parthian Junior Club of Hudson. It was the first match in which the former club had ever participated. We have the diagrams of the targets made before us, and the array of shots in the bullseyes is really formidable. The range was 500 yards, number of shots, twenty each. The Parthian Club scored 545 points out of a possible 600, four of the team making over 90 points each, "Trustworthy" Smith alone contributing 95. The Saratoga Club scored 512 points. Of course this shooting would not be considered remarkable among the older members of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, and indeed at Creedmoor on Saturday last in the Ladies' Match several of the contestants scored 50 points in ten shots at 500 yards, the highest amount possible. While referring to this Creedmoor match it is rather suggestive to look at the scores made at 200 yards off-hand, where in a large number of instances the short range men who have inferior totals have excelled at this range, showing that our long range experts have not devoted as much attention as they might have done to shoulder shooting.

It is reported that the committee of the Amateur Rifle Club appointed to select a team to contend with the Canadians in the forthcoming match, have had some difficulty in completing their labors, owing to the poor scoring made in the competitions for places, and that they may yet be compelled to exercise their prerogative and select from among the members of the International team. If this is done we fear that our neighbors will form the same opinion of our riflemen as the Chinese have of our navy, the Hartford having been sent to the Asiatic station so often that the celestials believe she is the only big ship we have. It has been suggested that outside riflemen, for instance the best of the Hudson Club, might be invited to places on the team, but as the challenge was to, and accepted by the Amateur Club, the places must be filled from among their own body.

The London *Times*, which of late has been unusually complimentary to America and Americans, discusses at length, in a recent issue, the significance of the movements in this country of which the reception accorded to the

American team was a demonstration. The probability of a renewal next year of the contest for international honors on this side of the water is mentioned, and the key note to the popularity of rifle shooting given, when it is shown to be one of the amusements "into which the corruptions of the betting ring will not be allowed to intrude," a point on which we have previously expatiated. The *Times* further says:—

"No one has ever doubted the perfect integrity with which our rifle shooting competitions are conducted, and it is only bare justice to say that the American marksmen of Col. Gildersleeve's team shoot as "straight" in every sense of the word as the best of our Wimbledon prize winners. These are some of the incidental benefits to be expected from the encouragement of such rivalries as that of the American and Irish marksmen. The main advantage, of course, in every movement of the kind is that it breaks down some small portion of the thick wall of distrust, suspicion, and jealousy which a painful history, checkered with many misunderstandings, has raised up between two great nations, who ought to be one in heart as they are one in blood. We do not exaggerate the effect of a slight affair like a rifle match, but many private friendships have been cemented by a community of amusements, and communities, after all, are very much like the individuals who make them up."

GAME PROTECTION.

WE alluded last week to the efforts of the Hudson River Sportsmen's Association to prosecute and punish an old offender named Hoxie, who dwells in the Adirondacks and gains his livelihood by systematic poaching. Since then Dr. Chas. W. Torrey, the Vice President of the Yonkers Club, has handed us the following letter from John R. Wiltsie, Esq., President of the Association first named, referring to the same matter:—

NEWBURG, N. Y., September 6th, 1875.

Dr. Chas. W. Torrey, Vice President Yonkers Sportsmen's Club:

DEAR SIR:—We started our association with a view to calling the attention of sportsmen to the fact that the laws for the protection of birds and fish were violated continually by men calling themselves sportsmen. We think that we have done some good by circulating about 1,000 copies of the game law annually from our own vicinity to the Adirondacks. We have not had many suits at law. We arrested one of the chief poachers of the wilderness and broke up his business, which was perhaps the largest in this State. He had working for him about forty trappers in the Adirondacks, catching trout and killing deer. His name was Hoxie, and he was located at Indian Lake, kept a store, and was Postmaster there. In one of my tramps through the lower region of the Adirondacks I came across his place after traveling over 100 miles on foot among his employees. He sold that season over seven tons of trout to Saratoga, Springfield, and Boston, and all the deer he could ship. He paid his men forty cents per pound for dressed trout and twelve cents for venison. He visited me the day following and wished me to purchase some venison. I spoiled the sale of his venison, and one of our members had a barrel of trout seized at Poughkeepsie, in consequence of which Mr. Hoxie left for parts unknown, leaving his servants unpaid. Our friend sent the papers to Hamilton county for his arrest, as the law will reach any violator of the game law whose penalty reaches \$50.

You speak of our gas house. The law clearly forbids their running their refuse into the river, as well as all other matter calculated to destroy fish. Although the game law is not by any means perfect, if it were rigidly enforced it would answer a good purpose. I hope that the sportsmen of the State may yet meet somewhere and draft such a code of laws as may be easily understood, making them as brief as possible, and submit the same to our Legislature for their consideration. I have personally felt a great interest in protecting game of all kinds, for I have spent many pleasant days in hunting and fishing for the last half century, and am not *exhausted* yet. I enjoy the sport as well as ever, and am happy to say that I can keep close to the best of the boys, and propose to go on until the machine runs down. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN R. WILTSIE.

It will be observed by the last clause that the honorable gentleman urges a meeting of the sportsmen of the State for the purpose of drafting a new and simplified code of game laws. Surely, the ink and effort of the past two years have been to some extent expended in vain if Mr. Wiltsie has not been made aware that a Convention of Sportsmen from all the States met at Cleveland, Ohio, last June, and appointed a committee to draft suitable game laws to govern all the States. Moreover, an association of gentlemen, for the most part naturalists, was organized last May for a similar purpose. It included representatives from both the United States and Canada, and for this reason was styled the "International Association for Protecting Game and Fish." It invited the co-operation of any person interested in its objects, and has already secured a membership of over two hundred. Mr. Wiltsie should be one of the members. Any person who wishes to aid its efforts is admitted on application by the payment of \$1, and such aid, in order to be most efficient, should be proffered at once. A call will soon be issued for a meeting of the Executive Committee with a view to appoint sub-committees. These committees have power to add to their number, and any volunteer qualified to serve will be received. Any suggestions that may be offered to any member of the committees in writing, from any source whatever, will be appreciated, the object being to obtain the fullest and most intelligent information upon the general subject at the earliest moment.

A completion of this important work is sought for at a date sufficiently early to enable it to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States the coming Winter; some law by which the public can be intelligently guided and governed being greatly needed. However, no code of laws will be submitted at any time until it is deemed as perfect in its entirety as human wisdom can make it. This law will be as nearly uniform in its application to all the States as their general and climatic conditions will permit, so that being simplified, it may be the more readily and universally understood, executed, and obeyed. This plan of uniform, or at least co-operative laws, has been much discussed during the past two years by the press, and especially by that portion of the press in the interest of sportsmen and propagation. It has been in

operation in Great Britain for many years, where it works to great advantage. In this country, whose area is broader and the number of States greater, these advantages would be more conspicuous, not only in preventing the enactment of special laws that confuse by their diversity and invite transgression by their incongruities, but by stopping the shipment of game taken illegally in one State and its open sale in another State where the law does not forbid.

It is not our desire to crush or discourage any such movement in this State as that suggested by the honorable President of the Hudson River Club. Doubtless it would prove a valuable auxiliary to the general and more comprehensive efforts that we have alluded to. We are merely anxious that its force should be utilized in the best manner, and that will be by making it tributary to the greater movement and in direct correlation thereto.

The Union Club, of South Bend, Indiana, has expelled Henry Galloway, a member, for shooting out of season. Galloway was convicted before a Justice and fined.

A "Society for the Protection of Birds Useful to the Farmer" is one of the societies in a French department. All nests found are reported to the society, and protected by it. In the past year the society protected 214 nests.

WATKINS, Schuylar county, N. Y., Sept. 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Our citizens have long felt a just pride in the unsurpassed beauty and loveliness of Seneca Lake, and have been content to talk of the wonderful fishing it afforded when their "grandfathers were boys," and wondering why it is that the finny tribe have become so scarce within the last twenty-five years. But having found that talking and wondering will not replenish the waters while seining is continually practiced by those having no fear of the law before their eyes, they have organized and incorporated an association bearing the above name, whose chief object is to thoroughly stock the waters of said lake with those kinds of fish best adapted thereto, and use all proper means to enforce the laws for the protection of the same, and of the game in the counties of Schuylar, Seneca, Ontario and Yates.

Our lake is forty miles in length, varying from one to five miles in width. Its waters are clear, cold, and very deep, with rocky bottom, and it has been frozen over but twice in the last thirty years sufficiently to impede steamboat navigation, which is carried on here during the entire year by the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company, with her line of beautiful, commodious and staunch steamers, making a trip in mid-Winter with the mercury below zero, a novelty to the stranger, and causing one who chances to speak of it among strangers to be looked upon as a "yarnier." It is surrounded by the best farming lands in Western New York, and its head waters at this place, being in the immediate vicinity of the famous Watkins Glen, renders it interesting and beautiful to the tourist and pleasure seeker.

Our association means business, and intend to make this beautiful body of water productive as well as beautiful; so that of the many thousands who annually visit our glen and scenery, those who feel disposed may bring the rod and line, and dog and gun and make them available to help to while away the "lang Summer's day" on the banks and bosom of the queen of inland waters. Respectfully yours,
M. J. SUNDERLIN, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 14th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A few members of the Erie County Sporting Club have purchased the game right of Johnson Island, for the purpose of stocking it, as a reserve, with quail. One year ago last December they placed in it ten pairs, and now they find a liberal reward for their trouble in an abundant supply of game beyond their expectation. They anticipate fine shooting this Fall. The island is three miles from Sandusky, and contains about 330 acres, and is well protected from poachers by the inhabitants, who are interested in the sale. The Erie Club is hardly organized, but expects to be next month, when their rooms will be completed, although they have adopted their constitution and by laws. This was done May 25th last, when W. V. Latham was elected president, D. S. Worthington, vice president; T. F. Spencer, treasurer, and W. K. Marshall, secretary; Board of Directors, E. B. Saddler, J. J. Finch, G. J. Anderson, O. H. Rosenbaum, and J. W. Hunter. Thus, you will observe, the sportsmen of this section, as in every other, begin to realize the absolute necessity of organizing for the protection of game. It seems to come slow, but I trust it will be sure. There is no other salvation. As long as men will hold the game laws in contempt, so long must we expect to see a scarcity of game, which nothing but a combined and fearless action of sportsmen can remedy.

B.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The regular annual meeting of the West Jersey Game Protective Society was held in Camden, N. J., yesterday. There was a large attendance. All the counties embraced by the Society, as well as Philadelphia, being represented. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$970.63. The following directors were elected: Camden county, Henry Fanuxem; Gloucester county, J. C. Wood; Salem county, George T. Ingram; Cumberland county, T. W. Walder; Atlantic county, J. B. Beebe; Cape May county, Wm. B. Brown; Jesse W. Starr, Jr., of Camden, was elected treasurer, and Richard T. Miller, of Camden, secretary. A committee was appointed to purchase game birds and game fish to be distributed in the different counties, and an appropriation of \$1,300 was made for that purpose.

SECRETARY.

HO! FOR THE MOUNTAINS.—Our managing editor, Mr. Chas. Hallock, leaves us this week for a month's recreation in the mountains of West Virginia, where he will be the guest of Major Jacob Wagner, of the United States Revenue Service. The expedition will be provided with saddle horses, tents, a mess wagon, photographer, cook, &c., and contemplates extending its investigations into North Carolina and Tennessee, by way of White Top, and the Grand Unaka Range, "the highest land east of the Mississippi," and amidst the splendid scenery of the French Broad. A visit will also be paid to the Natural Tunnel, in Scott County, Virginia, a wonderful freak of nature quite equal to the famous Natural Bridge, which has never yet been fully described and measured. Photographs of this and other attractive localities will be taken. Attention will be especially paid to the quail, grouse, turkeys, squirrels, deer, bears, black bass, and other game with which this not much frequented section abounds. No doubt our readers will at some future day reap the benefits of this tour of exploration.

"Squire Smith," who is attached to the Kennel Depart-

ment of this journal, is now absent on a two week's hunt among the prairies of Iowa.

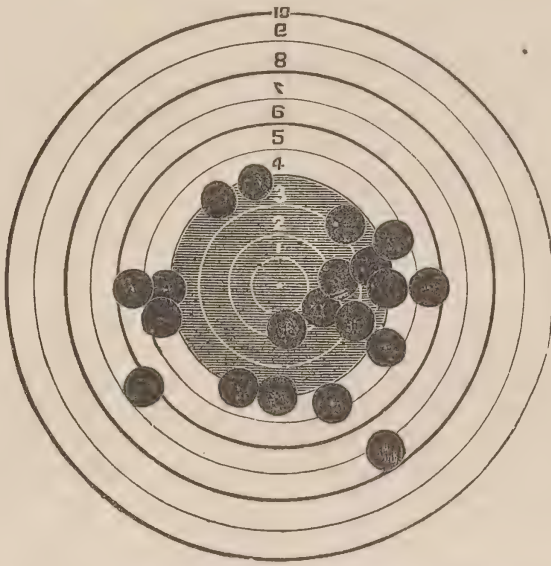
Meanwhile, in the absence of so important a part of our working force, the editorial charge of the paper will devolve upon our very efficient lieutenants, Wm. M. Tileston and S. A. Atkinson.

"CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA."—We call attention to the advertisement of this forthcoming and very seasonable handbook for sportsmen and settlers, for which all persons who contemplate visiting Florida, for business, health, or recreation, will do well to purchase. It designates all varieties of game animals, birds, and fish found in the State, and their modes of capture; the best localities for the sportsman and intending settler; routes of travel by land and water, outfits, expenses, distances, and objects of interest; and supplies in a great measure a want that has been long felt. A book of this kind is very frequently inquired for. It is now in press, and will be issued early in October; price \$1 50; 300 pages 12 mo.

OBITUARY.—It is with pain that we record the demise of one of the veterans of the scientific world, and one to whom his adopted State is indebted for much assistance in restocking her interior lakes with desirable kinds of fish. We refer to Prof. J. A. Lapham, of Wisconsin, who died of heart disease on the 14th inst. near Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. Prof. Lapham has resided in Wisconsin since 1836, doing much to reflect honor on that State. His mode of death was most singular. The boat in which he had been fishing on Oconomowoc Lake was seen drifting near the shore with the occupant lying on his face dead, his hand clutching an oar, and a large string of fish near him. Science has lost an able exponent, and a large circle of friends mourn the personal loss.

The Rifle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM BADGE.—There are some interesting statistics in connection with the shooting for this badge, which, owing to the experience and popularity of Mr. Conlin, has been so successfully carried to an issue. There were in all nine competitions. In these competitions eighty-five marksmen took part. One hundred and ninety targets were used, and 3,800 shots were fired. The first match was shot on the 1st of June and the last on Septem-



ber 14th. It was not until the third match that the additional badges were offered. The following table shows the result of the shooting:—

WINNERS OF THE BADGES.			
FIRST BADGE.			
Inches.		Inches.	
G. W. Yale.....12		G. W. Hamilton.....14	
John Trageser, Jr.....12 6-8		M. P. Lennon.....13 1/2	
Wm. Hayes.....12 1/2		J. P. M. Richards.....13 1/2	
Wm. Hayes.....11 13-16		Wm. Hayes.....10	
SECOND BADGE.			
Inches.		Inches.	
L. Bird.....15 1/2		W. B. Farwell.....15	
Wilson Macdonald.....15 1/2		Thos. Lloyd.....16 1/2	
A. G. Hellwig.....15 2-8		Thos. Lloyd.....15 1/2	
		Thos. Lloyd.....18 1-16	
THIRD BADGE.			
Inches.		Inches.	
A. Marsh.....20 13-16		A. B. Dodge.....29 13-16	
W. A. Sherman.....21 1/2		F. Hyde.....20 1-16	
J. J. O'Kelley.....21		A. Marsh.....	
R. F. Hill.....20 1/2			

The following list shows the average targets made by twenty of the competitors:—

Inches.		Inches.	
Wm. Hayes.....11 9-48		J. P. M. Richards.....16 18-24	
W. B. Farwell.....12 5-6		G. W. Yale.....17 5-48	
John Trageser, Jr.....13 8-48		L. Bird.....18 24-48	
G. W. Hamilton.....13 17-24		L. V. Sone.....15 5-48	
Wilson Macdonald.....13 37-48		F. Hyde.....19 1/2	
M. P. Lennon.....14 1-3		Wm. Moser.....20 5-48	
Thos. Lloyd.....15 9-48		D. L. Beckwith.....20 21-24	
A. G. Hellwig.....15 9-48		Robert Faber.....20 33-48	
Fred Kessler.....15 25-48		Jos. Woodward.....24 42-48	
T. C. Noone.....15 34-48		H. G. Taube.....25 42-48	

In explanation of the mode of scoring, we give herewith a cut of the last target made by Mr. Hayes; exact size of bullseye and shots, although the target itself is extended to six inches. Another badge is now being manufactured which we offer for competition among all short range rifle-men. Mr. Conlin has had his gallery extended to 110 feet, at which distance future matches will be shot. Due notice of the first match, which will probably be early in October, will be given.

—The Union Hill Schutzen Association have tendered the American Off-hand Rifle Club the use of their range for a practice match on Friday, which will be availed of, and a large attendance is expected.

CREEDMOOR.

THE LUTHER BADGE.—Saturday was a very lively day at Creedmoor, there being two matches on the tapis. In the forenoon, when the Luther badge was shot for, the wind was very unsteady. Nine contestants appeared, the winner being Mr. Willard B. Farwell, with a score of 64 out of a possible 75. This match, which is usually shot in the afternoon, was commenced in the forenoon, no notice being given, and as we are informed, without authority, thus depriving many who had proposed to shoot of an opportunity of so doing. We understand that no less than six gentlemen went over to shoot at the usual hour, but found that the contestants already on the ground had taken charge of the match and shot it without regard to who might be coming later. The total scores were as follows:—

Name.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
W. B. Farwell.....	800.....5 4 5 3 4 21	4 5 3 4 21	64
J. S. Conlin.....	900.....5 5 3 5 5 23	5 3 5 5 23	63
General T. S. Dakin.....	1000.....5 5 3 4 3 20	5 3 4 3 20	61
E. H. Sanford.....	800.....5 4 2 5 5 21	4 2 5 5 21	59
L. Geiger.....	900.....5 4 2 5 5 21	4 2 5 5 21	58
R. Rathbone.....	1000.....4 4 5 5 3 21	4 4 5 5 3 21	48
H. S. Jewell.....	800.....3 3 4 4 5 19	3 3 4 4 5 19	48
L. Webber.....	900.....5 3 5 3 5 21	5 3 5 3 5 21	37
A. J. Hennion, Jr.....	1000.....5 3 4 4 5 21	5 3 4 4 5 21	36

Following this contest a novel match known as the Ladies' Match was shot, the conditions being that each gentleman entering should do so in the name of a lady, to whom he should act as escort during the day and present any prize he might win. Ten shots were to be fired at 200 yards and the same number at 500, which, with the large number of entries, delayed the conclusion of the match until a late hour. Gen. Dakin was the winner of the first prize, and his good lady thereby became possessed of a handsome sewing machine. We should mention that a system of handicapping the rifles, and also the contestants, was adopted, by which the latter who had won prizes were to give points, and the Creedmoor long range rifles made the same concession to the military arm. We give the abstract of a very long score list without allowances or deductions:—

Name.	Yds.	Total.	Yds.	Total.	Gr. T'l
General Thomas S. Dakin.....	200	42.....500	50	92	
H. S. Jewell.....	200	40.....500	50	90	
W. B. Farwell.....	200	40.....500	48	88	
E. H. Raymond.....	200	37.....500	49	86	
Lieutenant D. E. Vannett.....	200	41.....500	45	86	
Captain R. C. Coleman.....	200	39.....500	47	86	
Colonel G. W. Wingate.....	200	41.....500	44	85	
A. Anderson.....	200	40.....500	45	85	
Fank Hyde.....	200	34.....500	50	84	
R. Rathbone.....	200	37.....500	47	84	
Captain L. O. Bruce.....	200	33.....500	50	83	
L. Geiger.....	200	38.....500	44	82	
J. T. B. Collins.....	200	36.....500	46	82	
L. M. Ballard.....	200	36.....500	44	80	
Isaac S. Allen.....	200	34.....500	43	77	
Charles E. Huntington.....	200	39.....500	38	77	
Homer Fisher.....	200	36.....500	42	76	
Adjutant Wm. H. Murphy.....	200	40.....500	36	76	
Captain Charles F. Robbins.....	200	38.....500	34	72	
Colonel G. D. Scott.....	200	36.....500	36	72	
A. J. Hennion, Jr.....	200	30.....500	42	72	
Captain Lindsay.....	200	36.....500	26	72	
General Alexander Shaler.....	200	31.....500	37	68	
William Stewart.....	200	35.....500	31	66	
Samuel Clark.....	200	37.....500	29	66	
William A. French.....	200	41.....500	24	65	
Lieutenant J. W. Gee.....	200	34.....500	28	62	
J. A. Armory.....	200	37.....500	23	60	
Captain Joseph G. Story.....	200	32.....500	26	58	
J. McGlensy.....	200	28.....500	28	55	
Edward Browne.....	200	34.....500	17	51	
Dr. Joseph L. Farley.....	200	31.....500	12	43	
Alonzo P. Clark.....	200	34.....500	8	42	
Herman Funke, Jr.....	200	31.....500	11	42	
Lieutenant Douglass.....	200	27.....500	14	41	
H. C. Poppenhusen.....	200	31.....500	—	31	

THE RIFLE TEAM AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The last of the receptions awarded to the American Rifle Team was at Poughkeepsie on the 14th inst. General Dakin was the only absentee. The principal event of the occasion was the shooting of a match for a valuable gold badge, presented by the Hudson River Rifle Association. An immense concourse of people had assembled in the fields which formed the range. The target was a wooden one of the same form and dimensions as those used at Creedmoor. The conditions of the match allowed the use of any rifle, distance 500 yards, two sighting and ten scoring shots. Major Fulton won the match by a score of 49 out of a possible 50. The scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Major Fulton.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	49
A. V. Canfield, Jr.....	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	47
Colonel John Bodine.....	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	47
G. W. Yale.....	5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	47
Colonel Wingate.....	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 3	46
Colonel Gildersleeve.....	3 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4	45
L. Geiger.....	5 3 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 5	43
L. M. Ballard.....	3 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4	42
R. C. Coleman.....	3 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 3	42
A. F. Lindley.....	4 4 4 5 3 4 2 4 5 4	40
J. N. Winslow.....	2 4 2 5 5 4 4 3 4 5	38
Captain Bruce.....	3 2 3 4 3 3 4 5 4 4	37
H. S. Schroeder.....	4 3 5 4 2 5 0 2 4 3	32
H. F. Clark.....	2 3 0 2 5 4 0 3 3 3	25
G. L. Dennis.....	0 3 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0	6

For the evening a banquet had been provided, after doing justice to which the usual toasts were drunk and speeches made; in the latter performance Colonel Gildersleeve fully sustained his reputation as an orator.

—The American team visit the State fair at Waverly, N. J., to-day, as the guests of the officers of the Agricultural Society. In the evening a reception will take place, when

the Mayor and Common Council and officers of various New Jersey regiments will call upon them.

—The American Off-Hand Rifle Club have challenged the Amateur Rifle Club to shoot a team match, six or more men, at 200 yards, any rifle to be used, for the off-hand championship of America. The challenge has been forwarded to Major Fulton, but his response has not yet been received.

—A number of the members of the Second Connecticut Regiment are practicing for the competition for the *Army and Navy Journal* match to be shot at Creedmoor next month. The following is one of their scores, each man shooting two rounds with a Peabody rifle, and subsequently one with a Sharp; distance 500 yards:—

PEABODY RIFLE.			
Name.	500 Yards.	Gr.	Total.
Hooker, F Company.....	4 0 2 4 0 0 3.13	5 4 2 2 0 5 0.18	31
Sandford, F Company.....	3 0 4 0 3 0 1.13	2 2 2 2 0 0 0.18	21
Bacon, D Company.....	6 0 2 4 5 4 0.15	3 3 3 2 4 2 0.17	31
Richardson, D Company.....	5 0 4 4 2 3.18	4 4 0 3 5 3 0.19	37

SHARP RIFLE.			
Name.	500 Yards.	Gr.	Total.
Hooker.....	0 0 6 2 0 5 0.71	Bacon.....	5 3 4 4 4 3 3.25
Sandford.....	2 3 4 3 4 4.33	Richardson.....	3 3 0 5 0 0.11

Mr. Sandford is one of the best shots in the regiment, and holds a number of badges.

—The following scores were made by Company C, Sixteenth Battalion, on the range of the Yonkers Rifle Association, Sept. 20, under supervision of Inspector Douglas Smyth. Five rounds at 150 yards, standing, and five rounds at 400 yards; any position; a score of 12 out of 25 necessary to qualify at the short range, before shooting at 400. Battalion represented by 44 men. Twenty-nine qualified to shoot at 400 yards; of these 5 qualified to shoot later at 200 and 500. The following are the principal scores:—

Name.	150 yards.	400 yards.	Total.
Captain Smyth.....	4 5 4 5 23.....	0 4 5 4 5.18	41
Captain A. Jones.....	3 3 2 2 12.....	5 4 5 4 4.22	34
A. Smith.....	2 4 3 4 17.....	0 4 5 3 3.15	32
Charles Smith.....	2 3 4 2 14.....	4 5 0 5 3.17	31
Corporal Emory Acker.....	2 4 3 4 17.....	4 3 2 2 14	31
A. Tompkins.....	2 2 3 2 12.....	0 4 5 2 3.14	26

Creedmoor regulations.

NEWARK SHOOTING SOCIETY.—This society held a shooting festival on their spacious grounds on the South Orange road on the 13th and 14th insts. The shooting was all done at the 200 yards range, and the scoring was on the ring plan. Most of the prizes were in money. On the 13th Mr. Wm. Hayes took the award for the greatest number of bullseyes on that day, and on the following day Mr. J. J. Rathjen was successful. Prizes for the greatest number of bullseyes during the meeting were won as follows: First, (22,) Wm. Hayes, second, (21,) A. Hellwig; third, (20,) Wm. Knecht; fourth, (20,) J. J. Rathjen. At the ring target, Mr. Wm. Hayes made in three shots 73 rings out of a possible 75, and took the first prize of \$50. The other winners were as follows:—

Names.	Points.	Names.	Points.
J. Morf.....	69	J. Belcher.....	62
K. Klein.....	67	J. J. Rathjen.....	62
J. Almonsechner.....	66	A. Fowell.....	61
Schalk.....	66	A. Hellwig.....	61
J. F. Beck.....	65	C. Zettler.....	61
William Klein.....	64	J. Raschen.....	59
O. E. Sillard.....	64	J. Lippman.....	59
William Knecht.....	63	Cleveland.....	57
C. Christel.....	63	William Kessler.....	57

At the man target, where only shots on the line count, in five shots Mr. J. Belcher, of Newark, scored 43 points out of a possible 50, and received first prize of \$30. The other prize winners were as follows:—

Names.	Points.	Names.	Points.
J. Almonsechner.....	43	John Raschen.....	38
William Hayes.....	40	J. F. Rathjen.....	38
O. E. Tillard.....	40	G. Schalk.....	37
William Klein.....	40	Helfers.....	34
J. F. Beck.....	40	L. Graf.....	33
J. Cleveland.....	39	C. Koegel.....	31
Th. Klein.....	39	R. Faber.....	29

The total value of prizes amounted to nearly \$600, distributed as follows: Premiums on bullseyes, \$50; bullseye target, \$113; ring targets, \$273; man target, \$154.

—A number of members of the Mobile Cadets, First Alabama V. M., have been practicing with the rifle of late, and obtained a most creditable proficiency, as the following score will show. The shooting was done at 200 yards, off-hand, at Arlington, near Mobile. The target, which was 6x4 feet, was placed on a jetty with water on each side, and facing west. The following is the score:—

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Gr Total
A. B. Woodcock.....	3 4 4 4 19.....	4 5 4 4 4.21	3 3 2 4 3.15	55
M. Prime.....	5 2 4 3 3.17	3 4 3 3 2.15	3 4 4 4 4.19	51
W. H. Sheffield.....	5 3 4 3 2.18	4 3 3 4 1.18	4 5 5 3 4.21	57
W. S. Moreland.....	4 4 3 3 5.19	4 3 3 4 1.17	3 4 4 4 4.19	55
C. A. Holt.....	4 3 5 3 5.20	4 4 4 4 3.19	4 3 2 2 5.16	55
L. H. Kennerly.....	3 3 3 4 4.17	4 5 4 3 5.21	3 4 4 4 5.20	58

Totals..... 110 111 110 331
Out of a possible 450.

Out of the ninety shots there were in the bullseye 12; centre, 43; inner, 29; outer, 6; no misses. The rifle used was the United States Springfield breech loader.

JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., September 20th, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you the scores of a rifle match between two young ladies of Washington county. If they are as fortunate in the other matches they may have in contemplation I think we may congratulate them. Distance 50 yards, ten shots each; target, bullseye 2 inch., counting 3; centre, 4 inch., counting 2; outer 6 inch., counting 1; possible 30:—

Miss S.....	3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 2 3-27
Miss L.....	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 3-26

These ladies are just beginning, Miss L. having fired eight shots previously and Miss S. eleven. What will they not do with practice? N.

[True enough, what will the ladies not do with practice? This is a "Ladies Match" in earnest, and if the epidemic spreads what will become of the riflemen? Seriously speaking, although we do not, as a rule, care to see ladies adopt those pastimes which come more particularly within the province of their husbands, brothers or lovers; yet we can imagine no reason why ladies should not practice with the rifle and pistol. Indeed, proficiency with the latter

weapon would be no mean addition to woman's education in these days of daring burglaries.—ED.]

—A rifle match was shot at Oswego on the 13th inst., open to all comers, distances 200 and 500 yards. The winners were J. S. Barton, C. A. Barton and J. L. Wood, their scores being 41:39 and 39, out of a possible 50. In the carbine match at 100 and 200 yards, Captain Turner took first prize with a score of 39. In the 200 yards, off-hand match J. L. Wood was first with a score of 20 out of a possible 25.

—The Franklin Rifle Club of Hartford held their annual practice meeting on Saturday last at the range in the South Meadows. The scoring was on the old fashioned measurement plan. Mr. A. F. Spencer made the best score and took the first prize, a Sharp's rifle, presented by Gen. Hawley and the Sharp Rifle Co.

—The first semi-annual rifle tournament of the Empire State Rifle Association, will be held on the grounds at East Syracuse, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th, 30th, and Oct. 1st, 1875. There will be five matches, all to be shot at forty rods, ten consecutive shots. Why does not the association abolish the old form of shooting and adopt the Creedmoor targets and regulations?

—The students of the University of California are forming a rifle club. They have at present a 300 yard range which will be increased. We would suggest, however, that they adopt the new Wimbledon circular target instead of the old square one.

DOMINION ASSOCIATION.—Our last issue contained the report of the shooting at this meeting up to the fifth day. The shooting on that day commenced with the Governor General's prize, open to all winners at the meeting. The ranges were 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each. Lieut. Manachlan took first prize with a score of 41 points; Bombadier Crowe second, with 37, and Capt. Anderson, Tenth Royals, third, with the same score. This match was followed by the first stage of the Wimbledon match. The competitors in this match bind themselves, if selected, to proceed to Wimbledon with the Canadian team of 1876. The ranges were 200, 500, 600 and 800 yards. The following were the prizes winners, although a number of others were qualified to shoot in the second stage:—

Prizes.	Winners.	Points.
\$100.....	Corporal Mitchell, 13th Battalion.....	75
75.....	Sergeant Sutherland, G. G. F. G.....	74
50.....	Sergeant Flynn, 10th.....	72
20.....	Color Sergeant Grayburn, G. G. F. G.....	70
20.....	Private Cotton.....	70
20.....	Lieutenant Cole, 42d.....	70
20.....	Sergeant Mitchell, 12.....	70
20.....	Bombadier Crowe, W. F. B.....	68
20.....	Corporal Sproule, B. Cav.....	68
20.....	Lieutenant Johnston, 71st.....	68
10.....	Corporal Graham, H. F. B.....	68
10.....	Surgeon McDonald, W. F. B.....	67
10.....	Private Mason, 13th.....	67
10.....	Captain Anderson, 10th.....	66
10.....	Captain Boyd, 54th.....	65
10.....	Captain Walsh, 63d.....	65
10.....	Quartermaster Cleveland, 54th.....	65
10.....	Sergeant Lewis, Queen's.....	65
10.....	Corporal Throop.....	65
10.....	Lieutenant Barnhill, 76th.....	64

On the last day the second stage of the All-comers' Match, 1,000 yards, any rifle, was shot. Sergeant Saucier, Eighteenth Battalion, won the \$100 with a score of 56 points. The second stage of the Wimbledon Match was then shot, the prizes amounting to \$800. The conditions were the same as in the first competition. The following are the scores:—

Names.	Points.	Names.	Points.
Sergt. Corbin, 63d.....	98	Lieut. Bachille, 78th Batt.....	84
Corp. Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	95	Sergt. Flynn, 10th Royals.....	84
Sergt. Sutherland, G. G. F. G.....	94	Asst. Surg. Macdonald, W. F. B.....	83
Bomb. Crowe, Wellington F. B.....	93	Qr-Master Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	82
Lieut. Cole, 42d Batt.....	91	Corp. Langstrath, 8th Batt. N. S.....	81
Private Ross, P. W. R.....	90	Lieut. Fitch, 78th Batt.....	81
Lt-Col. Johnstone, 71st Bat. N. B.....	88	Capt. Mason, 13th Batt.....	81
Private Turnbull, P. W. R.....	87	Capt. Baillie, 10th Batt.....	79
Sergt. Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	85	Corp. Throop, G. G. F. G.....	79
Lieut. Wright, 50th Batt.....	84	Capt. Graham, Hamilton F. B.....	78

The Canadian Wimbledon team will comprise the following riflemen, together with one man each from the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia provided they make the necessary number of points:—

Sergeant T. Corbin, Sixty third; Corporal Mitchell, Thirtieth; Sergeant Sutherland, G. G. R.; G. B. Crome, Wellington, F. B.; Lieut. Cole, Forty-second; Private Ross, Prince of Wales Rifles; Lieut. Johnston, Seventy-first; Private Turnbull, Prince of Wales Rifles; Sergeant T. Mitchell, Thirtieth; Lieut. Wright, Fiftieth; Lieut. Barnhill, Seventy-eighth; Sergeant T. Flynn, Tenth Royals; Assistant Surgeon Macdonald, Wellington, F. R.; Color Sergeant Cleveland, Fifty-fourth; Corporal Langstrath, Eighth; Lieut. Fitch, Seventy-eighth; Capt. Mason, Thirtieth; Corporal Baillie, Tenth.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

At our regular weekly meeting last Saturday, Sept. 13th, the score of the Holyoke Rifle Club stood as follows: Distance, 200 yards; third-class target; seven shots, standing, off-hand:—

Name.	Points.	Name.	Points.
E. C. Smith.....	29	W. H. Heywood.....	24
E. A. Whiting.....	29	D. Kelton.....	24
H. J. Frink.....	28	R. Goodall.....	23
J. Mercier.....	27	A. Munger.....	22
S. Chapman.....	27	H. E. Nash.....	19
A. Knight.....	26	J. Snover.....	18
R. McDonald.....	26	J. E. Chase.....	18
G. Parker.....	25	J. Munn.....	19
D. H. Smith.....	25		13

In shooting off the ties for the badge the score stood—E. C. Smith, 27; E. A. Whiting, 24.

A NEW GUN STOCK.—We have received from Mr. Geo. Smith, of South Bend, Indiana, a rough specimen of his new gun stock, the peculiarity of which is that the drop can be so altered and arranged as to suit any shooter. There is a pistol grip upon which the stock moves, being adjusted at any point within a certain radius by means of a screw. The curious in such matters can see it at our office.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN SEPTEMBER.

Moose, <i>Alces malchis</i> .	Snipe and Bay Birds.
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis</i> .	Caribou, <i>Tarandus rangifer</i> .
Hares, brown and grey.	Red Deer, <i>Caricæ Virginianus</i> .
Wild Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallapavo</i> .	Squirrels, red, black and grey.
Woodcock, <i>Scelopax rusticola</i> .	Quail, <i>Oplyx Virginia</i> .
Ruffed Grouse, <i>Tetrao umbellus</i> .	Pinnated Grouse, <i>Tetrao cupida</i> .
Esquimaux Curlew, <i>Numenius borealis</i> .	Curlew, <i>Numenius arguria</i> .
Plover, <i>Charadrius</i> .	Sandpipers, <i>Tyngana</i> .
Godwit, <i>Limosina</i> .	Willetts.
Rails, <i>Rallus Virginianus</i> .	Reed or Rice Birds, <i>Dolichonyx oriz.</i>
	Wild Duck.

GAME IN MARKET.—The first English snipe of the season made their appearance in market this week, coming from New Jersey, though not in sufficient quantities to even warrant a quotation. The supply of Western game is also limited, prairie chickens holding to their price of last week, \$1.25 per pair. Ruffed grouse were worth \$1.50 per pair, but until the cold weather fairly sets in neither supply or demand will be very large; the birds, having been packed in ice, do not present a very inviting appearance, and the hotels and clubs are the principal purchasers. Woodcock are in fair supply and retail at \$1.50 per pair. Our quotations for water fowl, are unchanged: Mallard are worth \$1.25 per pair; teal, 75 cents, and a few woodcock at \$1. Reed birds are being received from the South, and also from New Jersey; the latter sell for \$1.25, and the former for 75 cents to \$1 per dozen. Wild pigeons, \$1.75 per dozen; bay birds for from 50 cents to \$1.50 per dozen, according to size.

—A. S. Kellogg, of Oswego; L. W. Ledyard, of Cazenovia; C. W. Crossmon, of the Crossmon House, Alexandria Bay, New York, and G. H. Johnson, of Bridgeport, Ct., have all gone this week to the Magnetawan region, Canada, to hunt. There are few places where deer are more abundant. The inland lake steamers will probably run until ice forms, say until November. The Lake Couchiching Hotel will remain open, (according to advertisement in this paper,) until October first, and excursionists should not fail to give it a passing visit. It is the most delightful Summer resort in Canada, and October is the most attractive month to the sportsman visiting that section. The climate, though frosty, is equable, and the days are warm.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lexington, Sept. 16.—Ruffed grouse in this part of the country are quite abundant, more so, as old hunters tell me, than they were thirty years ago, owing, I suppose, to the destruction of the large woods and the increase of scrub oak, a great protection to the birds against both hawk and hunter. Summer woodcock very scarce this year in most places. Have seen several bevies of quail, some nearly full grown. Russ.

MINNESOTA.—Brainerd, Sept.—Messrs. Jerome Marble, C. C. Houghton, and Major White, the party of gentlemen from Worcester, Mass., that was referred to in a late issue, arrived last week, and at once commenced proceedings against the grouse. They shot two days near town with fair sport, considering that birds have been hunted more than a month, and nearly every body here shoots more or less. Last Monday, Mr. Towne, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, furnished the party with a car fitted up with berths, tables and cooking apparatus, and they are now somewhere near Crookston, on the St. Vincent Branch of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, not far from Pembina. J. C. Whittaker, one of the best shots on the line, is with them, and no doubt they are having any amount of shooting. Mr. Marble has his imported Gordon dog Grouse with him, and from what we saw of him we should say he will be hard to beat after he has had some work on the prairie. Deer shooting commences on Oct. 15. Deer will be very plenty this Fall, they have not been disturbed much as yet, but after the first they will have to "look a little odd" till December 15. T. P. C.

MICHIGAN.—Pontiac, Sept. 17.—Woodcock are scarce and scattering. Ruffed grouse few and far between. Pigeons are beginning to come in. I have seen several flocks and heard of quite a number being killed. S.

—In the Virginia game law there is no general period fixed. In some counties named in the act, and in such other counties as shall decide through their boards of supervisors to adopt the provisions of the act it is unlawful to hunt, shoot, or otherwise cause the destruction of partridges, pheasants, and wild turkeys from the 1st day of January to the 15th of October, or woodcock from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of July.

CAPT. BOGARDUS AND HIS ENGLISH CHALLENGE.—The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* calls attention to the fact that after the departure of the champion for this country one of its contemporaries published the following statement:—

"In reference to the challenge made at Brighton by one of the members of the club to shoot a match against the champion wing shot of America, Capt. Bogardus, for 200 sovs. a side, we are informed that the last named failed to cover the stake at the stated time. The conditions suggested were that the match should take place on Monday, August 9th, and that each man should have fifty blue rocks or thirty yards rise, five traps, five yards apart. The American says that on his return from America next May he will be happy to shoot against the representative of the International Gun and Polo Club for 1,000 sovs. a side. This is a large stake to shoot for, and if Capt. Bogardus would like the amount increased it can be made for 10,000 sovs. a side."

With regard to this piece of bombast the *News* pertinently adds "Now that Capt. Bogardus has gone away we may expect 'plucky' challenges of a like description every day in the week." While in this country he "flaunted" a challenge to shoot any body for any amount, in the faces not only of pigeon shooters but of every body else who liked to try conclusions with him; and we know with what result."

Gardiner's Island for its fish is as well known to you as the first verse of the book of St. John. But tens of thousands who like to sail and would like to catch fish don't know where to go for them until they grasp a copy of the FOREST and STREAM. All through the Summer Gardiner's Island is alive with some one variety or other of the finny game. The fishing ground is about two hours' sail from Shelter Island Hotel. Parties frequently go for a two or three days' trip. Plum Gut is also within two hours' sail of Shelter Island. You know what Plum Gut is as a fishing ground, and so know your readers. One who has read your journal for two years past, but cannot remember the best fishing localities throughout the United States and Canadas must have a memory like a sieve. Capt. George F. Randolph, of New York, was here for ten days with his beautiful yacht, now belonging to the Brooklyn Yacht Club—the Kute. He gave one delightful excursion party previous to starting on his final trip for this season, which is to Martha's Vineyard, taking Newport, etc., by the way. Yours in fishing rig, H.

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1. Wild Cat, or Bay Lynx.....*Lynx rufus*.
2. Snowy Owl.....*Surnia nyctea*.
3. American Wolf.....*Lupus occidentalis*.
4. Wild Pigeon.....*Ectopistes migratoria*.
5. Northern Panther.....*Felis concolor*.
6. Black Crowned Night Heron.....*Ardea discors*.
7. Woodchuck.....*Actomys monax*.
8. Red Necked Grebe.....*Podiceps rubricollis*.
9. Great Blue Heron.....*Ardea herodias*.
10. American Swan.....*Cygnus americanus*.
11. Red Shouldered Buzzard.....*Buteo hyemalis*.
12. American Woodcock.....*Rusticola minor*.
13. White Fronted Goose.....*Anser albifrons*.
14. Long Eared Owl.....*Otus americanus*.
15. Hooded Merganser.....*Mergus cucullatus*.
16. Horned Grebe.....*Pediceps cornutus*.
17. Golden Eagle.....*Aquila chrysaetos*.
18. Prairie Wolf.....*Canis latrans*.
19. Spotted Sand Lark.....*Tringa macularia*.
20. Marsh Harrier.....*Circus hudsonius*.
21. Mallard Duck.....*Anas boschas*.
22. Great Horned Owl.....*Bubo virginianus*.
23. Great Loon, or Diver.....*Colymbus glacialis*.
24. American Deer (Albinoes).....*Cervus virginianus*.
25. The American Bittern.....*Ardea minor*.
26. Old Wife, or Squaw Duck.....*Fuligula glacialis*.
27. The Wild Turkey.....*Meleagris gallopavo*.
28. The Beaver.....*Castor fiber*.
29. Common American Snipe.....*Scolopax wilsoni*.
30. The Buff Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus merganser*.
31. The Canada Goose.....*Anser canadensis*.
32. The New York Ermine.....*Erethizon americanum*.
33. Red Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus serrator*.
34. Pinnated Grouse.....*Tetrao cupido*.
35. The Sand Hill Crane.....*Grus americana*.
36. The American Black Bear.....*Ursus americanus*.
37. Red Tailed Buzzard.....*Buteo borealis*.
38. Buffle Headed Duck.....*Fuligula albeola*.
39. North American Porcupine.....*Erethizon americanum*.
40. Virginia Partridge.....*Ortyx virginiana*.
41. Common American Gull.....*Larus zonorhynchus*.
42. Grey Fox.....*Vulpes virginianus*.
43. Red Head.....*Fuligula erythrocephala*.
44. Ruffed Grouse.....*Tetrao umbellus*.
45. The Raccoon.....*Procyon lotor*.
46. The Whistler.....*Fuligula clangula*.
47. Brown or Bald Eagle.....*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.
48. Red Fox.....*Vulpis fulvus*.
49. Wood Duck.....*Anas sponsa*.
50. American Barn Owl.....*Stryx pratensis*.
51. Spruce Grouse.....*Tetrao canadensis*.
52. Northern Lynx.....*Lynx borealis*.
53. Black Duck.....*Anas obscura*.
54. Belted King Fisher.....*Alcedo alcyon*.
55. Little Screech Owl.....*Bubo asio*.
56. American Opossum.....*Didelphis virginiana*.
57. American Coot.....*Fulica americana*.
58. Ptarmigan.....*Tetrao mutus*.
59. Shoveller, or Spoonbill.....*Anas clypeata*.
60. Musquash.....*Fiber zibethicus*.

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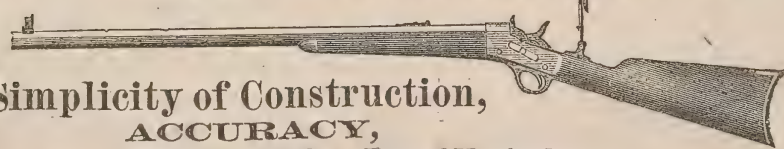
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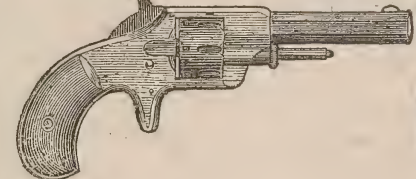


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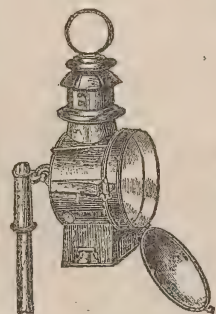


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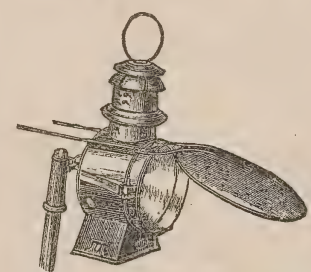
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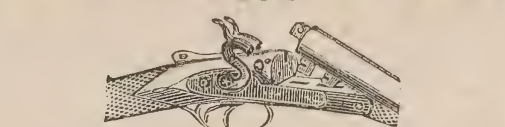
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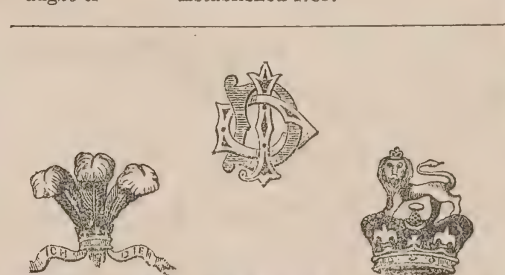
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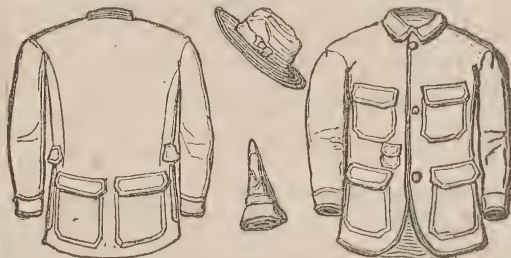
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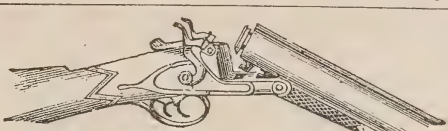
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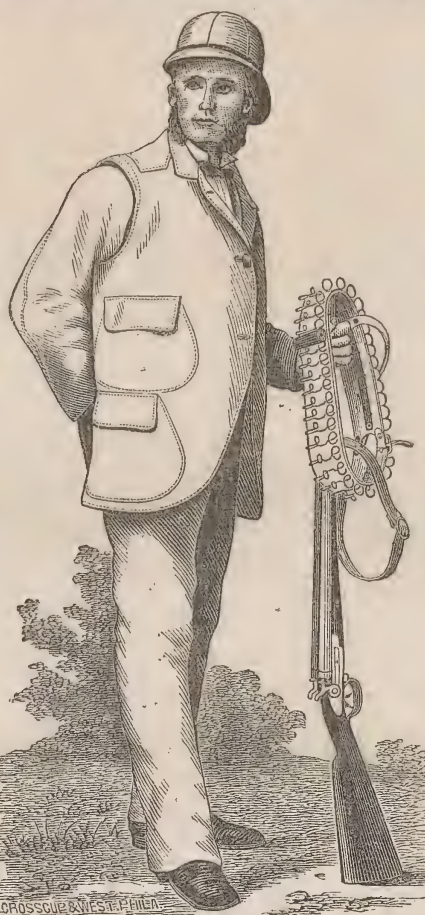
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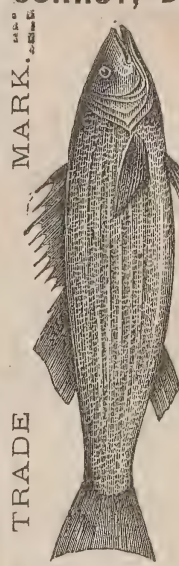
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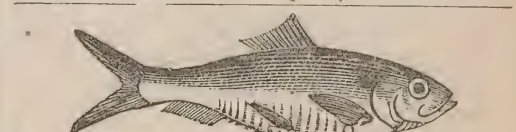
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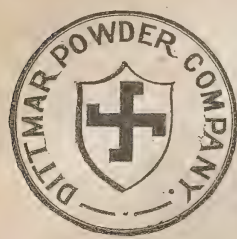
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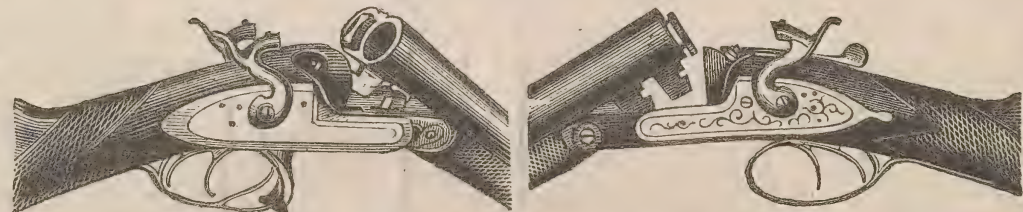
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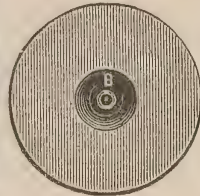
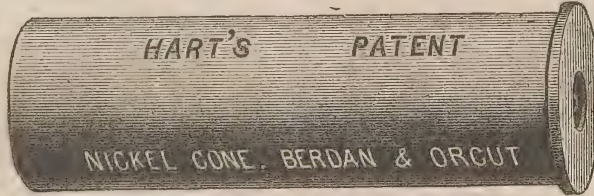
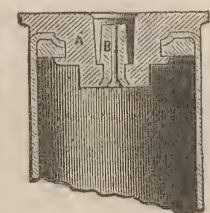


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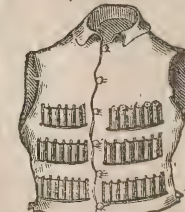
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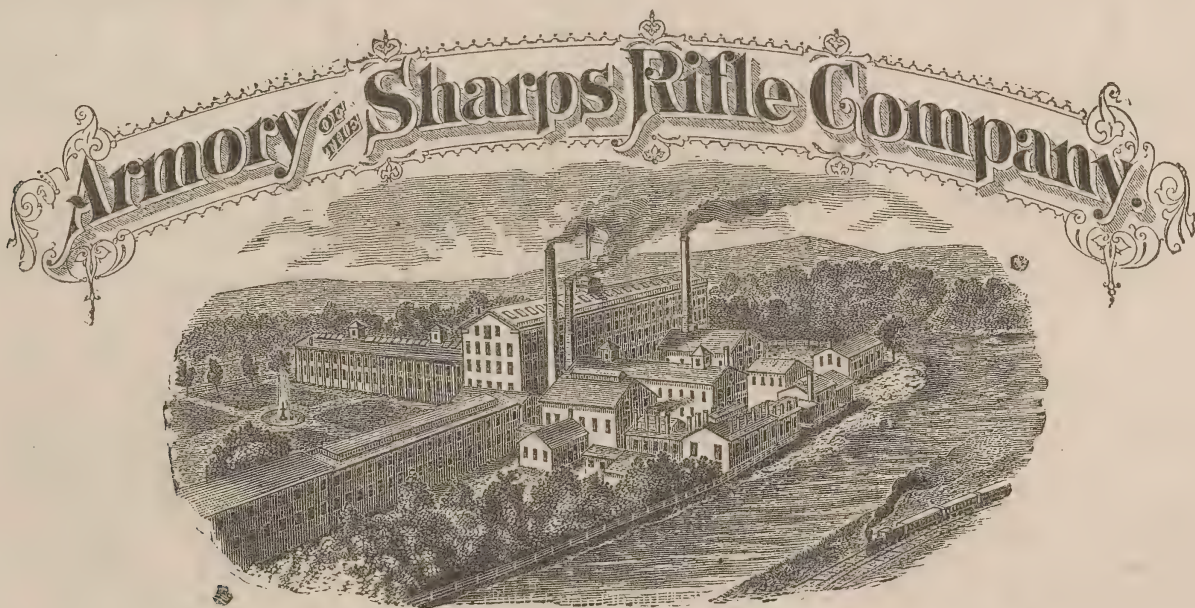
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 8.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Polly Among the Chickens.

THE Professor and S. E. J. own a large farm in the southern part of the State, at Grand Meadow, and they find it absolutely necessary to take a trip down there each year to see how it is getting along. The farm boasts a horse and a barn, and a well, but no tenant, for this last reason it needs all the more looking after; for the geese and the chickens, and the sand hill cranes of those parts are very lawless and unmanageable. Polly has been there twice and knows all about it. During one of these visits occurred the only instance on record of Polly's failure upon ducks. The Professor and S. E. J., after much banging, had destroyed two little divers in a small prairie pond. Polly brought out one, but the other she absolutely refused to bring. She would swim out to it and smell at it contemptuously, but nothing more. They were not her kind of ducks. Polly, you were a sensible dog, a smart dog, and with all this an exceedingly active dog, as I have before demonstrated.

Manifold invitations had I received to accompany them upon these visitations; now they were inclined to compel. A gentleman of our acquaintance whose chief qualification was the possession of a steady pointer, we expected to be of the party, but at the last moment he failed us and we decided to go with Polly, for the farm had to be seen to.

"Converse" had written that the chickens were very troublesome. Polly had a personal acquaintance with every chicken in that part of the State—I knew she would be delighted to show us around. We thought in the prairie grass we could manage to shoot over her.

Experience is a great thing, but it requires so much of it to produce any permanent effect. So September 1st we three, with Polly, who made an important fourth, took the seven o'clock A. M. train for the South—rolled along through a general landscape of vast wheat stubbles and steam threshers, down through Owatonna to Ramsey, then the Southern Minnesota East about 40 miles. Two o'clock P. M. we reached Moro Station. This was our objective point, and here the conductor put us off with our plunder, plump into the high prairie grass; not a tree or a fence, and but one house in sight; the station as yet consisted of an imaginary point upon this iron road, where the grass grew a little higher than it did anywhere else. Principal inhabitants, three forlorn sportsmen and a white dog. A chicken started ahead of the engine as the train stopped; we had marked him down some thirty rods off. Changing my clothes, Polly and I went for him, but a very few minutes demonstrated to my satisfaction that neither man nor dog could hunt under such a broiling sun, so we returned to our companions, who looked very much like two big frogs lost in the prairie grass. Converse was to send a team for us, so we waited patiently, helpless as though stranded upon a rock in mid-ocean. In the course of half an hour much to our relief over the knoll appeared a wagon with attachments—soon it drove up, and we packed in. A three-mile ride over an unbroken prairie with an occasional wheat stubble in the distance, and we arrived at Converse's one story mansion, situated close to the timber. Converse is a live Yankee, herds cattle and horses at so much a head—about five dollars for the season I believe—had about five hundred animals in his charge including a cow who had just been bitten by a rattlesnake. He raises wheat for diversion, and the threshers were now at work, putting through the wheat crop. At table we had just sixteen men, including ourselves, and not including Polly, whom we always shut up in the parlor at meal times.

As the sun lowered, the Professor and myself went out back of the house to a small creek. I pointed out a solitary sandpiper about ten rods distant. Says the Professor: "I see a white spot on that black mud—is that it?" "Certainly it is," I replied. I don't believe there is another white spot in this whole section. After grave deliberation and several trigonometrical calculations, he fired; the sandpiper rose up and coming over, I killed him. The Professor affirmed that he had killed his bird; what

grounds he had to think so I could not imagine, but going down to investigate, sure enough he found it lying dead upon the mud. "What do you mean," enquired he, "by calling this bird a 'solitary sandpiper,' when there was another with him? I think you had better get a piece of sand paper and polish up your ornithology." At the report of our guns six wood ducks started out of the creek. They went down before going far; we struggled after them through the high grass and reeds, and as they rose I killed two. They turned back, giving me two more shots. The first one came down dead, the other going off, hit very hard, taking along the creek towards the prairie and out of sight. Polly retrieved the three, and we worked out and towards the higher ground, it still being so fearfully hot that we were completely exhausted. There we found S. E. J., and as good luck would have it, he had seen the duck, and marked it down in a thick mat of bushes in the middle of the creek. After getting the bearings I went down with the dog. The clump was about twenty feet in diameter, and so thick that Polly, who immediately scented the bird, swam whining around it twice before she could force an entrance, but go in she did, and brought out the bird dead. We then lay down behind a knoll and wished for it to become cooler. We then went to work at the stubbles, but for some reason did not find many chickens—four or five odd ones and one small covey. The Professor killed three, S. E. J. one, and I killed six. As we were returning to the house in the dusk of the evening a duck came flying over, which I dropped in a cornfield apparently quite dead. Polly went in to retrieve, when I heard a great flapping, and off went the duck to all appearance as wild as ever.

The next morning was cloudy—looked like rain. Converse provided us with a span of jackasses, and a heavy lumber wagon, with which we were to do as we pleased. S. E. J., who had sprained his ankle and could not work, was to do the driving. As we were getting ready one of the boys came in and said a large lot of chickens had just dropped in the stubble near the house. I went there. Three rose, giving me a double shot and two birds. Upon the next stubble, a strip of high grass lying between, I saw four or five sitting on the wheat shocks. I crept through the grass, but when I rose up near enough, all had disappeared. I walked out into the stubble field when up went at least thirty birds, all around me. I missed both barrels, firing too quick, but getting in a shell dropped one who had not started until a moment after the others. I was flurried, I must confess—there is something to say the least, surprising, to have a large covey of chickens flap up under your feet out of a stubble where there does not seem to be cover enough to conceal a quail. They flew across the prairie half a mile to a patch of poplars and hazel bushes. I walked right in among them and they got up on all sides, giving me fine shots as fast as I could get in the shells. Three went down dead, the fourth hard hit, at twenty rods, the other missed. The covey took a line directly back. When I got there I found S. E. J., the Professor, Polly and the jackasses. They had seen the chickens, but could not mark them on account of an intervening swell. I took Polly and searched for them half an hour, and would eventually have found them and had good shooting, but S. E. J. was anxious to get over to the farm where the birds were much more plenty than here. I foolishly consented, and we drove off across the prairie. No road, but they knew the direction. One of our jackasses got the rein under its tail and not one of us dared to pull it out, for the critters had a reputation for kicking, and we feared we should touch him off. So there we left it. About three miles, and we reached the farm. Converse had raised a crop of wheat upon a portion of it, and we went over the stubble, starting just three chickens. I killed one; the other which I fired at was hit hard—he flew forty rods, towered, and down he went. We marked the spot, but could not find him. We then explored the prairie around, collecting "rosin gum" and shooting hawks which at any time if we crouched down would come sailing along over to examine us. Not another chicken could we find—a heavy thunder storm was coming up from the south and S. E. J. thought it would be

prudent for us to retrace. It grew rapidly darker and darker; the thunder louder and louder; the lightning brighter and more frequent. An old cock chicken started ahead of the team and settled in the grass twenty rods off. I went after him, cut him down as he rose, ran back to the wagon and pitched him under the seat just in time to get him in out of the wet, for the rain soon came down in torrents with plenty of thunder and lightning for accompaniment. S. E. J. and myself sat upon the seat with the Professor in the bottom of the wagon. He wore a thin linen coat, and I insisted upon his taking my corduroy. He took it, but was not thankful—said all the water ran down his neck and collected in the coat tail and things—like sitting in a spring. Where we were it was very much like sitting in a river. But our guns, ammunition and chickens were covered up snug and we did not pity anybody, though the water felt very cold indeed. The off jackass still kept his tail tight down upon the rein—at every clap of thunder giving it an extra spasmodic squeeze. Passing a stubble a pair of sandhill cranes rose not ten rods away—the first I had ever seen. A mile and a half more through the heavy rain, and it held up just exactly as we drove into the yard at Converse's. Dinner was ready—had the game which we had killed the day before—but from the wonderful effects of cooking, we couldn't tell an old chicken from a young—a chicken from a duck, or any of them from horse flesh, which they all resembled—tough as though made of wire. The Professor twisted out two teeth, whereat he was delighted. "See there," said he, "what a saving—nothing to pay the dentist for pulling or filling. What a comfort to have them torn out without the dread of expecting it."

We had changed our clothes, and after dinner S. E. J. and the Professor were discussing business and seven-up with Converse. I lay upon the lounge trying to sleep, but working like an automatic wind mill in my frantic efforts to drive off the flies. One who has never been West as far as Chicago knows nothing about flies. They swarm in masses through the whole prairie country, a thousand times thicker than they ever did in Egypt.

The rattlesnake-bitten cow had died. Converse said the men often found the small moccasin snake under the wheat shocks when pitching them upon the wagon to carry to the thresher—sometimes as many as three or four in a day. They did not appear to mind them at all, but it made me nervous. S. E. J. said nothing, but I noticed after this that his ankle did not get better as fast as it should have done. One of the herders gave me half a dozen rattles which I stowed in one of my boxes.

Two o'clock—showering, but no heavy rain just now. One of the men who has come in says two sandhill cranes have just gone down upon a wheat stubble half a mile off. I went up stairs, and with my opera glass could make them out near some wheat stacks, but alas, I had nothing to wear. The suit I wore in the morning was soaked through, and corduroy don't dry in a minute—and as yet it had not dried at all—everything was wet out of doors, and more rain coming. I did not dare to wet my reserve suit; must have dry clothes to come home in. Not one among those sixteen men had an extra pair of breeches. At last, after much and determined entreaty, Mrs. Converse hunted up a pair of old overalls in a frightful state of dilapidation. I took them, and with the white pieces of cotton cloth which I had brought with me to clean out my gun, I put a big patch upon each knee, and a bigger one on the seat. Now the things would hold together, and were ornamental at the same time. The Professor was inclined to be facetious; asked me if I "had been sitting in a flour barrel, or on my knees in a flour barrel, or both at once? Don't let the Indians see you," said he, "those patches would make conspicuous marks, a bullet through one of them, especially the big one, would make you hop, or stop hopping. Why don't you fill in the dark places with more white—the cranes would take you for their long lost brother, with a strawberry mark on his arm. Try a frog, Frank; I believe they always swallow them whole."

I gravely replied, "my dear Sir, your craneological development in imperfect."

As I bolted out of the door, he sent after me "yours isn't," determined to have the last word. I crouched and crept and crawled across the intervening stubbles, going plump into the middle of a fine covey of chickens—brought the wheat stacks between the cranes and myself—hurried up to them and around the side, but no cranes to be seen. When they left I know not. As I returned S. E. J., the Professor, Polly and the jackasses came gaily driving out of the yard. We took the direction in which the chickens had gone. I stumbled on to five of them in a small patch of grass, and killed them all in about half a minute, before Polly could get back to me. Just then, fortunately—she having taken one of her wildest ranges—she found two more, the Professor getting one of them. Upon the stubble we had hunted the day before we flushed a covey of twenty or more—I getting up just in time to get the last bird. The rest took off towards some of the highest ground of the prairie, a large knoll covering perhaps eight acres. Going slowly ahead, we starting four more, of which the Professor got one. As we struck the high ground beyond the stubbles, up went three birds at ten rods. By good luck I killed the double shot. These were part of the large covey, and within ten minutes Polly routed them all out of the grass where they were well scattered, giving me four more wild shots of which I dropped three. Twenty rods beyond, just over the highest part, we found a lot of "old cocks" who were lying all about, and never getting up any more than one or two at a time. Polly would strike the scent, draw on rapidly, point, and dash in. I was helpless, except to get as near as I could and are away at twelve or fifteen rods. I hit two of them, but they were too far, and I gave it up in despair. We must have started at least twenty of these old ones; how many were left I cannot say. With a steady dog I should have easily bagged upon this knoll from thirty to fifty chickens. I thrashed and scolded Polly until I was tired and hoarse, and that was all the good it did. She would either not hunt at all, or hunt wild. I know now—I did not know then—that I should have shot her and kept shooting her until she either changed her tactics or was ready for a funeral. S. E. J. and the Professor sat in the wagon and thought how much better they would have managed it; and when I went to them for consolation they I "had better charter an express train to follow after Polly with, if I would hunt those chickens; could sit on the cow-catcher, and if it ran over her so much the better." We rested and then turned back to the stubbles. I told the Professor he might do the halloaing, for I shouldn't say another word to Polly. Indeed I could not speak above a whisper. The team jogged along slowly, and when Polly struck game the Professor and I hurried up as fast as we could run, and when the chickens rose banged away. One covey I missed with three barrels, the Professor getting his two birds, which pleased him mightily.

So it went on until dark. Upon the last stubble the infernal brute stirred out at least fifty birds without giving us a chance. Our bags footed up thirty-two; it should have been a hundred. We were wet through again and thoroughly fagged out. The next morning we were all as stiff as fence rails; the walking and the running and the wetting had affected us. The weather was fine, but we felt little disposed to hurry. The jackass team came round and we all embarked for a ride over the prairie. I hadn't courage to attempt following Polly among the chickens, and we were hunting just enough to satisfy our consciences. We rode perhaps three miles through the prairie grass, then struck an outlying wheat stubble. We covered part of the ground with the long-eared animals, Polly the rest. The Professor and I sat in the bottom of the wagon all ready for any chicken that might chance to fly over. Two men were straightening up the wheat shocks, and we stopped to speak with them. Polly came round, and a big dog belonging to the men savagely pounced upon her, and before we could interfere chawed her up badly. The men hurried up and booted off the big dog, but poor Polly was done for; she wouldn't chase any more chickens for many a day. She couldn't walk a step, or even stand up. We put her carefully in the wagon, and with a feeling of great relief, for we had gone through one solid day's shooting with her and dreaded another. Now the thing was settled, and we were happy. We drove home in time for dinner; I took off my wet shoes and things and was comfortable in my reserve suit and slippers. For dinner we had corned beef, tough and half cooked, and more than half decayed. We made our meal of potatoes and bread and milk. One of the men said the pigeons were plenty on the other side of the timber. S. E. J. proposed that we ride over to see the country and to use up the time. Not ten rods from the house the near jackass shied and backed, and we heard the whirr of a rattle. S. E. J. and I were delighted, and told the Professor to get out and kill it. He had boots, while we had slippers and exposed ankles. With the whip in one hand and a gun in the other, he marched upon the enemy's position. The reptile gave one more shake of his musical extremity, but no more, though the Professor tramped down pretty much all the grass for five rods square. We turned into the branch and followed a very rough and stumpy road through quite a forest for a mile, when we came out upon the prairie again, with a wheat stubble upon the left. A queer, outlandish, indescribable sound, something like the death gurgling of a ventriloquist choked in the middle of a performance, broke upon our ears, I thought it came from under the fence within two rods. "What on earth is that?" I enquired. "That," replied S. E. J., "is a sand-hill crane." "Then he is right under this fence." "No he isn't; more likely a mile off." We stood up in the wagon, and we soon made out a pair of the lanky birds at least a hundred and fifty rods distant, standing perfectly still among the wheat shocks. I thought I could stalk them and started, taking through a strip of bushes, and stepping high, expecting every moment that a rattle would grab me by the ankle. When I got where I could look out, the cranes were gone. They had flown across the road about thirty rods ahead of the wagon, not five minutes after I left. The pigeons came into the stubble feeding upon the wheat shocks, a dozen or more together. They were very wild, and we killed but one.

At supper we each had a bowl of milk and a cup of tea. The bread we couldn't eat, and there was nothing else. During the night—it was very warm—Polly whined, the flies buzzed, the Professor and S. E. J. groaned, and I kicked and thrashed, dreaming of rattlesnakes, and was thankful when daylight appeared. At breakfast each drank a cup of coffee. There was plenty of ham cut up in chunks and fried. It was salt and tough, and one mouthful was enough for present purposes and something

to be remembered forever. It was a remarkable coincidence that all three of us at the same time enquired of Converse how far it was to Austin. We hadn't discussed the matter, or said a word to each other about starting home, but each one had made up his mind to get out of this and into civilization. We were not inclined to be particular, but we couldn't get anything fit to eat or digestible. Arranging my things preparatory to packing up, I tipped out the rattles which I had placed in one of the boxes. They went off with a sudden whirr, which made me jump with a yell into the middle of the floor, and the Professor fell backwards over the little box stove. Nobody bitten—I had forgotten all about them. Converse hitched up and drove us over to Austin, where we bid him farewell, and went straight to dinner at the hotel, and then straight aboard the St. Paul train, and straight home as fast as we could go, where we arrived that evening, to the great astonishment of all our woman kind. For a week after our poor stomachs were very captious and exacting. Polly picked up rapidly, and S. E. J. sold her for a ten dollar bill. I hope her new master will prove to be a merciful man—merciful to himself, and then he will blow her head off the first time he goes chicken shooting. ALIQUIS.

For Forest and Stream.

THE SARANAC ROUTE.

(Concluded.)

MY second trip to the Saranacs commenced in a pouring rain. But no matter, the day appointed and impatiently awaited (May 18th, 1868,) had arrived; any change would be for the better. I should be far more comfortable in the cars than at home, in the circumstances; if I went I might get a little wet, if I remained it would be very dry; a fisherman should not be afraid of water; the evening would find me far forward on my winding way, so it did find me at Whitehall. It was too early in the season for a night boat, so I had to make myself comfortable at Hall's Hotel till noon of the next day, then onward in the steamboat Canada, which brought me and others similarly destined to port at 8 P. M. Stopping at Keeseville over night, in the morning there was quite a large party of us, affected with trout on the brain, who were about to try the Adirondack water cure. We all started off together, and had a pleasant day of it; no dust, wind, rain or mud; only good roads, salubrious air, fine prospects, and abounding jokes. At Bloomingdale we parted, some being bound to Smith's and others to Martin's. Of the latter there was a Mr. Banks of your city, a very agreeable gentleman and brother sportsman, whose kindness and attentions I have never forgotten, and which it is a pleasure now thankfully to acknowledge and recall. At Martin's I also met my friend and companion of other days, G. D., (very guessable initials) who has since caught a salmon, and who, at the time, was purposing to draw out some leviathan with a hook. This gentleman called my attention to a pun that he was about to perpetrate. Some one preparing for an expedition had just set a demijohn in the boat. G. D. thought it strange that a man should carry liquor with him, "for," said he, "he is all the time running it down."

The day after arrival it rained steadily. I was content, after three days' passage, to remain within, and Martin commended my wisdom in doing so. But Mr. Banks, who was under appointment to meet others elsewhere, moved on under an escort of coats, overcoats, wrappers, and overalls, suggestive of inflation, which greatly enlarged the sphere of his influence, both in diameter and circumference, and made him waterproof. The next day it drizzled, but this was insufficient to detain me. So taking a guide I went up the lake to the river, and down it again to the Cold Brook Junction, and I if I didn't have sport there I never did. My diary reminds me that I took sixteen trout that weighed 13½ pounds; among them was a three pounder, which I welcomed aboard at the confluence of waters. I had to take them trolling, for it was too early and cold and the water was too high for fly-fishing. I was pleased to find that my luck was sensational, even at Martin's, and I set down the day with a good mark in my piscatorial experience.

I cannot further proceed with this narrative without introducing the well known and highly esteemed name of R. G. Allerton, Esq., of your city, now one of the champion Maine fishers, who was my companion—the sharer and promoter of my joys throughout the excursion. Meeting at this point, with similar tastes and purposes, we readily joined forces, or, "like kindred drops, were mingled into one." This gentleman had an extensive outfit of gutta percha, and I was surprised to observe in the case to how many useful ends the article can be applied. His blanket, havelock, pillow, cup, brushes, combs, pencil, match box, business card, etc., were all of this material, and he had a havelock and pillow for his friend. This rubber seemed to me well adapted to such use, as it would not soil, or washed easily, and was impervious to water. We planned our excursion for the following Monday; but when it arrived we had to wait till afternoon, because the passage was completely blocked up with rolling lumber. And here I have to notice another of the extraordinary phantom statements of Rev. W. H. H. Murray, which I have never yet seen criticised. On pages 16 and 17 of his marvellous performance, he expatiates on the lumber question, giving the reason for his preference of the Adirondacks to Maine. "Go where you will in Maine, the lumbermen have been before you, and lumbermen are the curse and scourge of the wilderness," etc., etc. "In the Adirondack wilderness you escape this. There the lumberman has never been. No axe has sounded along its mountain sides, or echoed across its peaceful waters. No logs obstruct the rivers." Mr. M.'s book appeared in 1869. Here were we in 1868, precluded from ascending in the morning, and barely making the ascent with difficulty in the afternoon, because of obstructing logs and nothing else. And on the Raquette River we were continually assailed with these threatening runners. Franklin Falls, on the Saranac River, was built up chiefly by its saw mills, and in 1860, when I was there, the logs had preceded me. I conclude that either Mr. Murray has, in this instance, again drawn on his imagination for his facts, or that by the "North Woods" and "Adirondack Wilderness," he means Murray Island and the parts adjacent.

We reached Bartlett's in time to see a fifteen pound laker fresh caught from the Upper Saranac by Dr. Romeyn, who had worked perseveringly for such a prize, and to congratulate him on his luck. He appeared very happy and delighted, enjoying the satisfaction which belongs only to the self-made man. By the way, this was exactly the

weight of another caught by a lady in the lower lake, of which Mr. Headley writes, who played the fish successfully with skill and care, and finally captured it with her own unaided hands, though the guide sought to relieve her. (chapter 36, page 318) In the morning we launched for the head of the Upper Lake. Having selected a choice place for encampment, we spread out tent and feathered it with hemlock. In the afternoon I proceeded onward to the head of the lake, where, winding nine times around the little island in front of Hough's, I took as many lakers. Here I was joined by the ever welcome presence of Mr. A., who, however, cared little or nothing for lake trout, devoting all his energies to the capture of what he calls the "angler's pride." In this he was very successful. We called at Hough's, who was there for the first time, about to open his house, but was hardly yet prepared for the reception of visitors. We recorded our names, however, and thus headed the list of a long succession who were to follow. After a good night's rest our destination for the day was Raquette Falls. We moved onward in sunshine, taking fish occasionally. In one of the ponds beyond the carry we were shown the place where a man performed a remarkable feat. He had first put a stove in his boat. Then he poured liquid fire into his stomach, and having made these preparations, he rowed unsteadily for awhile, when he made his boat turn a somersault, emptying its contents into the depths below. Arrived at the river, we realized more and more that it had not rained for nothing lately, the waters being very high and opposing, and our prospects for good fishing essentially lessened. But our guides understood their business, and persevering through submerged branches, against counter currents, we safely reached the Falls. There we found the kind-hearted Mr. Banks, seated in his boat, with two attendants. He had also a long string of trout, but they were not caught there. No one of the three, to the best of my recollection, had any success at the Falls. Our guides amused themselves in running the rapids. They did not ascend very high, however, and exhibited no specially "royal sight to see." N. B.—Mother Johnson and her pancakes were yet in the future.

May 28th, *Facilis descensus*.—We made good progress down the river to Folingsby's Lake, where we found enchantment and fine sport, catching *quantum suff* of each variety. I have before (FOREST AND STREAM, Sept. 24th, 1874,) fully expressed an opinion respecting this living water, and need not now repeat. Proceeding, we paused on our way to see something new. A hound had attacked a hedgehog, and though the latter got the worst of it, he had presented the hound in recognition of his attentions with a bristling pair of mustachios, of which his owner was relieving him. Every time a quill was drawn it was acknowledged with a cry; yet I was told he would attack the next one he saw with dogged persistence. I suppose we may as well

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite, for 'tis their nature to."

Tupper's Lake was enraged as we entered it, but whether it was owing to our good behavior or otherwise, it soon was calmed down, and remained so till our departure. We bivouacked on a sheltered island, high above the waves whence we proceeded right and left on our excursions. Allerton is a singer, possessed (*sotto voce*—don't tell him I say so—) with a melodious voice. Perhaps it was this that so quieted the lake, for he approached singing. One morning, ascending the lake, he took the left shore and I the right. He soon broke forth into singing, and if all the trees of the woods did not clap their hands, it was only because they had no hands to clap with. I have an ear for music at all events, and greatly did I enjoy the clear sound of his voice, as from a silver horn, as it floated across the water. One morning on the heights he addressed himself to an imaginary enemy on the opposite shore, having no real one to contend with. I cannot recall all he said, but well do I remember the emphasis with which he uttered the *ne plus ultra* of his terrible wrath, saying, "You're another."

Mr. A. asked me here whether I would rather catch a twenty-five pound laker, or a five pound brook trout, adding that he would have no hesitation in deciding for the five pounder. Having reflected a little, I think I would prefer to catch them both. Though this is not strictly answering the question, it is the only way in which I can answer as he did, without hesitation; and it occurs to me that there is no just occasion for so limiting myself to the one fish. Why not catch them first, and then decide on their respective merits, on the principle of Mrs. Glass' receipt for cooking a hare—*first catch your hare!* The next year he went to Maine, and his ideas were enlarged. At this time neither his thoughts or mine had extended much beyond a three pound trout. Now, I have caught my four and a quarter, and he looks down upon the fives. In 1869 he would not count a three pounder; but his famous list of thirty, weighing 180 pounds and more, caught by his party, begins with three four pounders. It is from no lack of kindness and attention on his part, that I, too, have not visited Maine. He has done all he could to induce me to accompany him, and I thank him from my heart. But I might as well rest contented at one time as another. Though I should catch these Maine ones, I still would not have caught a salmon, and my ambition rather inclines in this direction; but to catch a salmon would cost at the least estimate \$200 or more. I think I could more advantageously and wisely invest that amount. Here is a noble park right at my very doors, superior in every respect but one to any that Maine can offer, and in some respects not to be surpassed in the wide world. Great as is my love of angling, attached to it as I am through life as a No. 1 pastime, I yet do not regard it as the "chief end of man," and am thankfully content with what the Empire State can do for me. The trout of New York are as much superior to those of New Hampshire, as those of Maine are to New York. I have filled my basket brimful in the White Mountains more than once, and yet I never saw there a trout that would weigh half a pound. Besides, we have the Thousand Islands, with their bass and pickerel and mascalonges. I have caught bass by the bushel with a party, and pickerel till surfeited with them, one of them weighing eleven pounds, but have never yet tempted or attempted a mascalonge. I have a design in that direction now, and purpose to go for one of them (or more) as my centennial fish. A ranting minister, describing the animals that entered the ark, spoke of the zebra, that had three hundred stripes around his body—more or less, depending upon how many stripes he had—and of the giraffe, that could eat hay off of the top of a barn—depending upon the height of the barn. Now, a mascalonge, you know, weighs forty pounds—more or less, depending upon how much he weighs.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 13th, 1875.

AMATEUR.

TROUT FISHING IN THE DOMINION.

I LEFT Boston July 12th at noon in the steamer Alhambra, and reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, 5 at o'clock on the morning of the 14th. Here we landed many of our passengers, and sailed again at noon, reaching the Strait of Canso at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and Port Hawksbury at 8 o'clock. This is a thriving village on the Cape Breton shore of the strait, with considerable shipping at anchor; mostly American fishermen bound to the Gulf for mackerel. Such handsome vessels have they that I took them for a fleet of New York yachts, which indeed some of them had been. Left at 9 o'clock A. M. in company with half a dozen of the pretty crafts, which having a fair wind, held way with us very well. We left here a party of young fellows from Boston, with guns, rods and camp equipage, who were going into the woods. From Port Hawksbury to Pictou, eighty miles, we steam in eight hours. Some thirty sail of vessels there loaded with coal. Leave Pictou at 7 o'clock P. M. and arrive at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, about 6 o'clock A. M. on the 16th. After a slight examination of my trunk, (in Canada a fishing rod or gun helps one easily through the Custom House) I went to the Osborn House, kept by Mr. Davis, an angler, and a good fellow. Davis tells me that in June they catch sea trout, *S. Canadensis*, at the harbor mouth about three miles off, from a boat by casting with a fly, and this up to three pounds weight. In July they are in the fresh water up the river.

Friday July 18th.—At 2 o'clock P. M. this day, Mr. Davis and I started in a buggy for Wilkie's River, about fourteen miles north, or across the Island. The road ran perfectly straight over a succession of hills and valleys—soil a red clay, quite fertile, with good crops of oats, grass, potatoes, and some wheat. The road was mostly bordered with farms, houses of wood, and small. No large timber, but a second growth of maple, white birch, and spruce. As well as I could judge, the farms are small, and fairly cultivated. The people we met were in light one-horse buggies, or heavy carts drawn by one horse. I saw no oxen, or two horse teams. The principal stock kept seem to be sheep; few cattle were to be seen. These roads when dry are very good and pleasant to drive upon, like those of the prairies. We crossed two or three small streams in the valleys, and at 4 o'clock P. M. we arrived at our destination. There were a few small houses and a tannery at the bridge which crosses the river. We stopped at a sort of tavern kept by a Mrs. Baens, who seemed to be friendly, though dirty. Here the sea is about four miles away, and the tide ebbs and flows up above the bridge to a mill dam. Davis commenced fishing below the bridge; the river here was at high water, thirty or forty yards wide. I went toward the mill, guarded by a boy, who appeared on the scene, and took a lively interest in our movements. There was a mill pond, said to contain trout, but it was full of logs and stumps, so I began to cast in a pool below the dam. My first brace were pounders, then I got five or six of smaller size—sea trout. I then went down and fished toward the bridge, where Davis had half a dozen, also taken with the fly. When the sun went down the trout rose more briskly and we got in all twenty-six of fine size—perhaps averaging half a pound. At Mrs. Baens' we got a fine supper and turned in.

Saturday July 19th.—We rose at 4 o'clock this morning and I went to the pool at the mill, while Davis fished below the bridge. The pool seemed full of trout, and I had fine sport for an hour, but when the sun began to shine on the water, they stopped rising. I got twenty-four trout from the pool that morning, and twice I got two at a cast, using three flies. I found the claret fly the most killing, and then a brown hackle; the red ibis, so taken in many waters, they would not touch; my string weighed about eight pounds, or three quarters of a pound each. Davis got six this morning, two of them pounders. Our whole catch numbered fifty-five, averaging three to the pound. We arrived in Charlottetown at 10 o'clock A. M. and the next evening went aboard the steamer Princess of Wales at 7 o'clock P. M. but she did not start till Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday July 22.—We arrived at Summersville, sixty miles down the coast at 10:30. This a thriving town, with a large hotel on the American plan, and many visitors are here from the States. At 11:30 we cross the straight of Northumberland, to Shediac, where we arrived at 3 o'clock P. M., or rather Point du Chene, two miles from Shediac, where the lines of steamers connect with the railroad to St. John, 108 miles distant. The steamer Miramachi, from Quebec, arrived at 6 o'clock P. M. at the dock, which is the most complete in the Dominion, and at 7 o'clock we started. She is very long and narrow, having been built for a blockade steamer during the war, and in heavy weather must roll badly. The sea to-day was smooth and the night fine. The boat was crowded, but I got a good berth and turned in at 9 o'clock. The Captain, who was a Frenchman, sat playing his violin close by me. I turned out at 4 o'clock; the morning was beautiful, and we were entering the Bay of Miramachi, and arrived at Chatham at 5 o'clock. I went to Mrs. Bowser's, got a room, and afterwards a nice salmon steak for breakfast.

Thursday July 24th.—Left Chatham at 7 o'clock A. M. in stage wagon for Harris' on the Tabusintac, twenty miles. Woods most of the way, a few farms; land poor, with a thin growth of pine and spruce. All this region was burned over many years ago and it seems never to have recovered itself. Road straight and good; crossed three or four streams, tributaries of the Tabusintac, on good bridges; at the Ballyboge, the largest stream, the bridge was gone and we had to ford. I had one companion, a stout Irishman from Prince Edwards Island, a tavern keeper there, who was very sociable when he found I was an "American," as men from the States are called. He believed that all Canada must join the stars and stripes before many years.

I arrived at Harris' (now kept by Goodwin) at 11:30 A. M., fare from Chatham \$1 75. House tolerable, river quite low. An old man named Kane, who acts as guide to anglers told me the last time he went down the river with two men from New York, they got over a barrel of trout. The river banks are so covered with bushes that there is no beach to fish from, and you go to the pools where the trout are in a heavy dug-out, drawn by a horse who travels in the bed of the stream; this is often used on Canadian rivers, and is called a horse boat.

Friday July 25th.—Started in the horse boat with Kane at 7 o'clock A. M. We took pork, bread and tea with us, intending to camp at the "big pool," ten miles down.

Most of the way the water was not deep enough to float the canoe, which was dragged over the stones, a rough road, and perhaps good for dyspeptic patients, if there be any such among anglers—river from fifty to one hundred feet wide, with wooded hills down to the bank. About three miles down, coming to the first fishing place, the horse was stopped, and he stopped readily, either from fatigue, or perhaps from an interest in our doings, at any rate this veteran steed seemed to observe our casting with a critical eye, as one familiar with the art. Here the water ran about two feet deep under the bank, leaving on the other side a narrow strip of beach, from which I cast. I rose and killed one small trout here. Before we reached the big pool we stopped at three or four places and got a dozen trout between us, averaging half a pound. About six miles down we came to a beaver dam in process of construction, which was a curiosity to me. I had seen many old and abandoned dams all over the States, but not a recent one. The leaves of the alders of which this was built, were still green and fresh; it was about two feet high above the water, and woven together in a most ingenious manner, and strengthened with large sticks and cotton wood trees from six to eight inches in diameter, which had been cut down by the beavers (the marks of their teeth being visible) and worked into the dam, which was at least one hundred feet long, and three or four feet in thickness, so that a man could cross the river upon it. The water was set back into a pond several hundred yards long, and four feet deep, and Kane said it had all been built since he had passed there a week ago. Old Whitey managed to drag the canoe over the dam, assisted by the current. Kane showed me a place where the beavers had built a dam which he was obliged to pull down when last he came down the river, in order to get his boat through. They had now rebuilt at another place. He said also that he could show me a place not far off, where the beavers had dug a canal nearly 100 yards long, as described in Morgan's book, "The American Beaver and his Works."

We arrived at the "big hole" about 2 o'clock P. M. It is in a bend of the river, where a large tributary comes in, and is some two hundred feet in diameter and six or eight feet deep in the middle. There is a place just below the mouth of the brook where the bushes have been cleared away for a camp ground, with a small beach in front. Here we made our camp, and the trout not being in the humor to rise in the hot noon day, we got our dinner of fried trout.

About 4 o'clock P. M. I tried a cast from the canoe while Kane waded the stream. Presently the trout began to rise and we had fine sport for an hour, killing in that time about twenty-five fish from one to two pounds weight. I used a claret fly for tail and brown hackle for dropper, and hooked at one cast two trout of two pounds each. This was on my Scribner spliced rod, which worked beautifully, and in about ten minutes brought the pair well tired to the landing net, but Kane managed to lose one of them in getting them in. After this they stopped rising for a while, and Kane went down the river to a rapid, while I continued to fish from the canoe. Presently I rose and hooked a two pounder on the tail fly and as he rushed about the pool, one of one pound seized the dropper, and after about ten minutes play I succeeded in landing both fish without assistance on the beach. I got no more till about sunset, when I killed three good ones, and Kane, who waded far into the pool, continued to fish till after dark. Then we built a large fire which banished the mosquitoes, and we had a good night's rest.

Saturday July 26th.—At daylight (in this latitude about 3:30,) Kane waded out and began to cast, getting two or three of two pounds each, but I waited half an hour later, till I could see my tackle, and only raised one trout which did not fasten. They would not rise, though the pool was full of them. After breakfast we started up the river. When we came to the beaver dam, we found it built a foot higher than we left it the day before. There must have been a large working force to do so much in a short Summer night, for the animals do not work by day. It was with difficulty that the old horse could drag the boat over the dam. We fished the various pools and rapids as we went along, but although in several pools we could see great trout covering the bottom in schools, they would neither take fly or bait. We got only a dozen in returning, and arrived at the bridge about 1 o'clock P. M. with fifty-six trout from two and a half pounds to four ounces in weight; about forty pounds or an average of three-quarter pounds each. I packed a claret box of the best, hoping to take them to my landlady at Chatham, but as they have no ice here in Summer, though they are frozen up two thirds of the year, I did not succeed in getting them through in an eatable condition, the weather being very hot. Kane said that in twenty years in which he had fished this river, he had only known the trout to refuse to rise twice before this, and then it was before heavy thunder storms, and he predicted one within twenty-four hours. In fact, the next day as I returned to Chatham in the stage the storm came, with torrents of rain, and great electrical disturbance.

Most people who have been to the Tabusintac have wonderful stories to tell of the number and size of the trout they have taken; and probably they tell the truth. I give my own experience only.

Monday July 28th.—At Chatham, Mrs. Bowser's boarding house—a very comfortable place—board one dollar per day.

Tuesday July 29th.—Left in the steamer Rothsay Castle for Shediac, many anglers on board, returning from salmon rivers. Arrived at Point du Chene about 7 o'clock; train for St. John gone and we all had to pass the night here, quite filling all the hotels in the place, which, perhaps was the object in the delay. If so, our host of the Waverly was not equal to the occasion, for he only charged me for a good bed and breakfast next morning the absurd sum of thirty-five cents.

Wednesday July 30th.—Started at 7 o'clock, and arrived at St. John at noon—at Park Hotel till next morning, when I left in steamer New Brunswick for Boston July 31st and arrived there the next day at 3 o'clock P. M.

This trip consumed three weeks and cost \$75 00.

S. C. C.

—To estimate the quantity of shelled corn on the cobs in any given space, level them, and measure the length, breadth and depth; then multiply these dimensions together, and the product by four. Cut off the last figure, and the result will be the number of bushels of shelled corn and the decimal of a bushel.

Fish Culture.

For Forest and Stream.

CARP IN CALIFORNIA.

ORSERVING in your issue of the 2d instant, some enquiries from a correspondent signing himself "Doctor," concerning the importation of carp into this country, and your mentioning my name as being likely to give some information concerning their importation into California, I take pleasure in sending you all the information in my power concerning this fish here, although I fear what I can tell you about this matter at present is somewhat meagre. That it has thrived well here in some localities I can, however, speak with confidence, and that for some four or five years. I know that in some good sized ponds, supplied with fine spring water, near the town of Sonoma, in Sonoma Valley, on General Vallejo's estate, they have done, and are still doing very well. I can also speak from ocular demonstration that this same species of the most valuable European carp, are in fine health, and have enjoyed it for these two years in a compartment of the aquarium at Woodward's Garden, in this city. They have grown there to a good size—about four pounds in weight. I recollect well the circumstance you mention of Mr. J. A. Pappe, of San Francisco, bringing from Hamburg, Germany, to Santa Rosa, Sonoma Valley, in this State, some good sized carp. These I have heard have succeeded well in some ponds, if not in Sonoma Creek. The Valley of Sonoma is noted for the mildness, and in Summer, the warmth of its climate, causing its waters to be of sufficiently grateful warmth, particularly in its ponds, for this fish, which does best in water not too cold.

I understand that Mr. Rudolph Hessel, the German pisciculturist, has been sent to Germany this year by Prof. Baird, to bring over to this country the two more important and favorite kinds of German carp. I do not know whether they have yet arrived. This kind are known, I am informed, as the *karpfen-koenig*, or carp king, and the *spiegel-karppe*, which is called in England, the mirror or leather carp. My informant states that "the carp is as near a complete vegetarian as any fish we know of," and the Germans call it a fine fish, but they spice it so, and serve it with a wine-sauce in such a manner, as, to quote Frank Forester, "would make a kid glove palatable." I might here, perhaps, name another thing which is certainly very favorable for the flavor and relish of all fish, namely, that it is well known that the Germans keep all their fish in tanks before they offer them for sale, which makes them always fresh for the table. At any rate the carp is very highly esteemed among European nations for his edible qualities. This fish will not have a delicious flavor in still or stagnant ponds, where it is often found in England, as, probably, on the continent of Europe, but those fish are best, both in color and flavor, which are taken out of lakes and ponds of pure limpid water, which is continually changed by a placid current perpetually running through them, and the bottoms of which are covered with fine sand or pebbles instead of mud, as in Sonoma Valley, and in General Vallejo's grounds. The carp is certainly a very handsome fish. It lives to a great age, and in favorable situations will attain a very large size. Monsieur Pesson-Maisonneure, a high authority, thinks their size varies according to the places they inhabit, and the food they live upon. "In France," says he, "they reach ten or twelve pounds; in Germany, they become monstrous. They are taken in Pomerania, thirty or forty pounds in weight; and in Prussia, fifty pounds is not an uncommon size." I hope as we, in California boast, and with reason, of raising every thing, whether vegetable or animal, big and even monstrous, that I shall see some of these fish ere long as large as above stated, and I don't know why I shall not be as fortunate.

It is certain that the carp multiplies prodigiously—to use an expression which was more in vogue when I was a youth than it is now. A fish of half a pound in weight has been found on examination to contain 270,000 eggs; one of a pound and a half weight, 342,000, and one of nine pounds, the enormous number of 631,000 eggs. The carp is also very tenacious of life. In France it is said to be no uncommon thing to transport them to great distances, wrapping them in fresh grass and dipping them every twelve hours in fresh water for a few minutes.

The flesh of this fish is certainly soft, as are all the cyprinoids, but it is nourishing and should be eaten as fresh as possible. The head is preferred on account of its excellent flavor. Much depends, of course, on the cooking. I will make it one of my objects to learn more soon about this fish in California, and write you concerning it again, if acceptable.

E. J. HOOPER.

GRATIFYING RETURNS FROM FISH CULTURE IN RHODE ISLAND.—A correspondent whose official position is well known, sends the following pleasing letter from Providence, R. I., dated September 19th:—

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.

I would like to give publicity through the FOREST AND STREAM to the fact that the work of the Rhode Island Fish Commissioners in stocking our ponds and reservoirs with black bass is beginning to be realized in large catches and fine sport. As an instance I would mention that three of the members of our Fish and Game Protective Association—Messrs. Root, McCormick, and Hemperley—started for the northern part of the State last Friday evening for the purpose of dropping a line to the bass in one of the stocked ponds. They were hospitably entertained by that genial gentleman, Mr. Bellows, of Pascoag, and on Saturday morning, bright and early, with a cold northeast wind blowing quite hard, the party set out for the scene of operations. The result of the fishing,

which terminated at 4 o'clock, was 120 bass and two striped perch. After a good supper, gotten up by Mrs. Bellows, the party returned to Providence on the 6:53 train well satisfied with the efforts of the Fish Commissioners in stocking Rhode Island ponds with black bass. I might add that upward of a dozen Providence families had fried bass for breakfast Sunday morning. Yours piscatorially,
H.

FISH CULTURE:

PLANNING, LAYING OUT, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF PONDS.

BY ICHTHYOS.—NUMBER EIGHT.

It would seem in collecting the experience of fish culturists, much more depends upon the quality of water, its coolness and purity, than upon the shape of ponds, as receptacles for the fish. Indeed, if pisciculturists in propagating trout and salmon, would imitate their native haunts the ponds would need to be constructed with very little regard to art. Hon. David H. Hammond, of Elgin, Ill., already alluded to in these papers, in arranging his fish farm, has constructed his ponds mostly upon the natural surface of the ground in a square or oblong shape, the sides being made of stone laid in hydraulic cement, thus giving a secure pond of three to five feet in depth, where salmon and trout may be seen as vigorous and thrifty as ever grew. These ponds are not affected by freezing, as the spring water rarely gets below 35°. So we can conceive that in many instances ponds of such shape and material, may be adopted and less expense incurred than in the choice of the oblong or pyriform shapes, especially so if stone abound in the neighborhood of fine springs or streams.

Such ponds for a private gentlemen, may be made not only quite profitable, but afford agreeable pastime in the study of the finny tribes, not the least interesting members of the animal creation. More than that, the pond runs itself without material expense to the owner, and with a small outlay of labor he can produce many fish, which are indeed pleasant to have upon the table of the peasant or millionaire. Thus it is possible for many persons to have at their very doors, by a trifling outlay, cheap and wholesome food. A supply of water that will fill a pipe four inches in diameter will produce at least fifteen hundred trout annually.

Some fish farmers cultivate in ponds set apart for the youngest fish, aquatic plants, for the reason that they powerfully aid in aerating the water. This is philosophically true, for fish in aquaria could hardly be sustained without the aid of water plants. There is but one drawback to this arrangement, the dead fish are concealed, and much of the food is lost among the plants, which together with the dead fish soon render the water impure and quite untenable for its inhabitants. But if the aeration of the water, through the use of plants affords more oxygen to the water than could be obtained in their absence, it may be desirable to cultivate them. In case they are used for this purpose, those best adapted are the hornwort (*ceratophyllum*) and the water starwort (*callitriche*), both natives of ponds and ditches. Stones, angular in shape, should be placed in all of the ponds for the fishes to chafe against, that they may rid themselves from troublesome parasites that often infest them. As has already been hinted in a previous paper, if midnight thieves prowled about the ponds in quest of fishy plunder, stakes may be driven into the ponds at near intervals, and sawed just below the surface of the water as a means of embarrassing poaching with seines, gill-nets and coop-nets.

Everything complete, the whole area included in the farm, should be surrounded with a tight board fence, strongly built eight or ten feet high. This will prove an excellent barrier against gangs of marauders, who steal, live and thrive, upon the products of toil and labor of honest men; "sharks on shore" who have a decided fellow feeling for the fishes, but care not so much for the *quid pro quo* as they do for the trout.

In the arrangement of ponds for trout, what has been said in that connection applies as well to the salmon, only that they should be more roomy and deeper, as this fish is a natural denizen of deep, as well as rapid streams. It is the highest type of this species, and though large, if ponds are constructed correspondingly large and deep, they can be as profitably produced. In connection with the production of the different varieties of the salmonidae, black bass, perch and pike can be as successfully produced as the salmon family. In all cases the pond should be arranged so that the different varieties cannot intermix. Bass ponds should be roomy, perhaps a series of them connected together and separated by screens would be more congenial to the habits of the fish, and admit of more seclusion during their spawning season, and when this is over they may be taken out and placed in another pond until the eggs are hatched and the fish obtain such a size that they may be able to shift for themselves. Perch ponds may be constructed in a series of small ponds connected by races, and if the formation of the ground is favorable, they may be constructed one above another at different elevations. The perch is a noble fish, both as regards its flesh and the avidity with which it seizes a tempting bait. Regulation anglers, however, scout the idea of taking such tame fish, as with them angling is not angling unless employed in the capture of gamey fish superior in agility and beautiful in form. The pike is also worthy of propagation, not only on account of gamey qualities, but from its flesh. They soon become accustomed to those who are employed about the ponds, and domesticate as easily as the trout. He is a predacious fish, and is decidedly a good liver, feeding upon chubs and tender minnows. But when angry he erects his fins in a remarkable manner, as the lion does his mane, or the porcupine his quills, but when caught he dies right regally, and when in the creel, we may count upon a dainty meal that a king might covet. The bass, perch and pike should be transferred to the artificial ponds and left to increase, for but little is known of their artificial production.

[Concluded.]

—We are requested by Professor Baird to inform those interested that should the promise of abundance of Mr. Livingston Stones' salmon eggs be realized, he (Professor Baird) will give to any applicant as many eggs as he may agree to hatch out. Nine hundred thousand eggs have been collected in one day, so that the supply promises to be almost unlimited.

TROUT CULTURE FOR MARKET.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., September, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice you indorse some of my views on fish culture by following nature. With your permission I will further elucidate my ideas. However necessary it may be for the full development of some kinds of fish, such as bass, perch, etc., the miniature ponds, (especially on small streams,) as far as brook trout are concerned, are not necessary or even desirable for raising fish for market. As ponds are desirable for casting the fly and for pleasure, I will note some of the conditions necessary to be observed in order to raise handsome, well-flavored fish in ponds:—First, ponds must be regulated according to size of stream, so as in no case to foul up in wet weather or freeze solid in cold weather. Ponds choked up the springs, hence it is best in all cases of small streams to excavate, as this increases instead of diminishes the volume of water. Sometimes fish will die in a new pond or canal from the presence of too much iron or other mineral substances, but it will soon settle all right. Many have vainly tried at great expense to maintain a sandy or gravelly bottom to ponds. This is an impossibility, owing to the law of gravitation. The color of trout will be regulated by the nature of the bottom; the flavor by the purity of the water and feed. The advantages of canals over ponds for raising trout for market are that you can fatten up those you wish to sell and take them out at discretion; you can maintain a sandy and gravelly bottom, making them light colored, and by giving the proper feed they will have that high flavor which is so desirable. A trout properly fattened is as far superior to a common brook trout as a Spanish mackerel is to a common black bass. You can have them under your eye at all times. The advantages of ponds are, then, to furnish more natural food, which in some locations is an item of account. The fish must have sand or gravel at the head or at some place where it will be kept clean, else the fish will be dark colored. Ponds are well enough if the fish can run up stream at will. If the bottom is springy they will do well enough. For a self-sustaining pond a stream or spawning race at the head is necessary. A self-protecting spawning race is best.

A. J. HINDS.

A FINE EXHIBITION OF FISH.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 18, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The display of fish at the Berks County Fair, recently held at Reading, Pa., was a decidedly valuable acquisition. There were many fine specimens of black bass of all sizes, salmon, etc., on exhibition, which attracted no little attention. The fair continued four days, and was attended by thousands, among whom were some of the most prominent men of the State and America. Our prominent pisciculturists, Messrs. John Hollenbach, Jonas J. Houck, ex-Sheriff Evan Mishler, Reese Davis, and Samuel U. Hollenbach, all assisted in making this department a success, and the public are under obligations to them, solely, for the excellent display.

PERE NIXON.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AS A FISH CULTURIST.

UNITED STATES SALMON BREEDING STATION, }
McCloud River, Cal., Sept. 19, 1875. }

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Gen. Sheridan made us a visit to-day, together with his party, consisting of Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Col. Sheridan and wife. The General showed a surprising familiarity with the processes of fish culture, and expressed very great interest in the work which the United States is doing here. We fortunately had seven millions salmon eggs in fine condition to show him. He impressed us all as a very genial and pleasant man, with a mighty reserve power to call out in case of emergency.

Very truly yours,

LIVINGSTON STONE.

Natural History.

SOMETHING ABOUT FROGS.

It has always been a matter of conjecture as to what becomes of the frogs in Winter. A correspondent of *Land and Water* relates an instance of what came under his observation many years ago on the Cumberland shore Ullswater Lake:

"I ought to premise that prior to the introduction of draining-tiles, drains were usually constructed in Cumberland by filling up the trench cut with broken stones. In some mountain meadows (where of course the plough was never used) the drains were so filled to the top, care only being taken to keep them out of the way of the scythe. Sometimes the drains became choked with soil and clay, and required to be opened out. In such duty a laborer was engaged when he suddenly struck his pickaxe into a mass of many hundreds of frogs. Had I written thousands I should not have exceeded the truth. For several feet in length of the drain were the animals closely packed among the broken stones. Their color was a dirty, corpse-like white, all the bright yellow, or russet, of Summer was gone. On exposure to the air, it was really a difficult matter to decide whether Froggy was living or dead, as no motion indicated the former state of existence. Questions suggested themselves to me at the moment, the solution of which has remained a puzzle to this hour. How did the frogs get there? It is not difficult to imagine that a stray member of the *ranal* community finding out so convenient a hibernating shelter, but how came such a multitude thither? Will this in any way account for what we are constantly hearing of—batrachians being found imbedded in rocks, timber, etc? These are generally solitary. Supposing, again, that the whole number should have perished *in situ*, and become fossilised, what would some Hugh Miller or Buckland of the future think of the discovery? Through the medium of your columns I would inquire if similar frog "holds" have been observed by others. The laborer who disinterred the lot in question was himself of an inquisitive turn, and immediately dispatched one of his young hopefuls in quest of me, and so afforded me the only chance I ever had of viewing frogs in a Winter state of existence. The manner in which they were packed amongst the broken stones was of itself sufficient to impair the efficiency of the drain as a channel for the surplus water of a very boggy mountain meadow."

We have frequently quoted frog's legs among the articles exposed for sale in our fish market, and are aware that there are parties in Canada who make a business of catching them for market. According to the *Troy Times* this is the way the supply is caught nearer home:

"I was out driving on Saturday, and a few miles from here found two men in a swamp by the side of the road, who seemed to be crazy, to judge from their movements. I watched them from the carriage some time, and finally made up my mind they were fishing, but how they could find water enough to fish in I could not imagine. Finally I called out to them, 'What are you doing there?' 'Come and see,' one of them shouted back. I hitched my horse,

and picked my way over the bogs to them. They were catching frogs. They would strike them with clubs where they could reach them, but the most of them they caught with a wire 'snare.' They had a large basketful, more than a hundred pounds, they said, and I guess they told the truth. One of them said he made a good deal of money catching frogs for the New York market. He said that in one month last season he caught 1,600 pounds of dressed frogs, for which he got thirty cents a pound, making \$480 for his month's work. Part of the time he had two boys to help him. Last week near Hudson he said he caught upward of 500 pounds and sold them for \$160, or at an average of thirty-two cents a pound. These stories seemed to me incredible, and yet he assured me it was truth. He can clear twenty-eight cents a pound, he says, easily. He seemed to be an honest man, and from the ease with which they caught the frogs I was led to believe that he had not stretched the truth much, if at all."

A SNAKE WITH EARS.—The Reading *Eagle* states that a correspondent in Robeson township sends it an account of a large swamp black snake, recently killed in that vicinity, that was found to have two ears about two inches apart, three inches and a half from the back of the mouth. The ears were about half an inch in length and shaped like a rabbit's.

STINGING JELLY FISH.—Probably the nearest approach to failure during Capt. Webb's great swim from Dover to Calais was where he came in contact with some stinging jelly fish. He relates that the burning and pain was most intense, and for days afterwards his neck was covered with a rash. We find in an exchange a statement from a writer to the effect that he had met with a similar experience while swimming. He suddenly felt as if thrown into a bed of nettles, his breast and arms smarting severely. On looking for the cause, he found himself surrounded by these tormentors, and a young friend swimming with him became so frightened from the attack, that both returned to shore faster than they left it. Calling on a chemist and druggist on their way home, they purchased a pot of cold cream, with which they anointed themselves and soon recovered.

The Kennel.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—On the National Line Steamship Erin, which reached this port from Liverpool the 27th inst., came a fine setter consigned to "Ajax," by "Idstone." In color, a rich red; in strain, pure Irish; age, five and a half months; sex, the gentler. A bony, blood-like head; flat cheeks; high occiput; large dark lustrous eyes; dark nose; long muscular neck; oblique shoulders; straight front legs; girth large for her age; strong loins; tail commencing a comblike feather; hindquarters drooping, and hind legs remarkably "let down" and as flat as a knife; and the whole standing on the daintiest, firmest, cat-like feet; such is her appearance. And her pedigree, which we intend to publish next week, shows she comes honestly by her good looks. We are glad to welcome so rare a setter to our shores, and are confident that in the hands of the true sportsman who has imported her, she will develop into all of which a thoroughbred field dog is capable.

—Gentlemen proposing to send dogs to the Memphis Field Trials are notified that they will be forwarded from Louisville, Ky., free of charge.

—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that "Mohawk's" fine Field Trial setter bitch, Kirby in whelp to Mr. Raymond's Pride of the Border, is offered for sale. Kirby, whose pedigree has been published in our paper, is splendidly bred and will be an acquisition to any kennel.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR GENERAL

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

General was a pup; he was bought at no mean price, and brought home curled up in his master's hat. He was a setter, beautifully marked, and came of a family high in reputation; therefore we considered ourselves fortunate when we became his possessor. But we stop just here to ask, did you ever raise a pup—a setter pup? If so, you know something about the trials that awaited us. We named the dog General, thinking in time he would deserve the appellation, but alas! for our hopes, he was ere long pronounced a *general* nuisance. The first few nights after his arrival were made hideous by his continual mournings for his mother, whom he was never more to see again. All sorrows come to an end, however, and kind treatment and good feeding soled out his puppy's feelings, and he soon became contented and happy. As soon as his four short legs could scamper around with his fat little body his mischievous pranks commenced. He from the first evinced the greatest fondness for brushes; carried away shoe brush, stove, hair and clothes brush each in turn, and with most untiring industry endeavored to pick them to pieces. He would pull at the bristles, and when they prickled his tender nose would bark with puppy-like fury and redouble his efforts at annihilation of the brush kingdom. A broom was another object of his love, and he would destroy one with the greatest delight. We once asked a little girl if she knew what the word peacemaker meant. "Yes, um," was the prompt reply, "all in pieces." According to this definition our dog was a genuine *piecemaker*, for he was ready at short notice to make any article all in pieces that could be thus rendered by his claws and sharp teeth. Woe to the boots and shoes that were left within his reach; he has hidden more than one pair where the owner never found them. A young lady came on a visit to the house and at first fancied General greatly, praised his glossy coat, fine head, and pretty brown eyes, expressed herself as being very fond of dogs, and thought she should like nothing better than a romp with the mischievous pup. The dog was nothing loth, and a romp they had, but poor Miss Flora came off with clothes soiled and rent, while General wagged his tail, shook himself, and was ready to tatter Miss Flora's wrapper more completely if she did not object. Miss Flora laid her pretty new hat in a chair, which was careless, we know. The pup, when unobserved, snatched it, took it to the grass plot, and was soon after found standing over its remains, seemingly delighted at his own destructiveness. It was very early Spring when Gen. came to us, therefore when the first broods of young chickens appeared he was old enough to fully appreciate fun. The first brood quickly vanished from our sight; how

we knew not. The clucking mother clucked in vain, and we searched and wondered also in vain. It was thought the rats had carried away the wee helpless things, but when the second hen mother came off with her flock of downy ones it was found that Gen. caused all the mischief. He would catch a chicken, roll it over and over, and toss it about till it was dead, and then discard it for another. And oh! what sport it was to torment the soft, small creatures as long as there was life in them. When first Gen. was given lessons in retrieving the amount of trouble he made is beyond describing. Repeatedly he caught a turkey that was almost grown, dragged it to his master and dropped it at his feet, at the same time wagging his tail as if pleased with what he had done. Of course the turkeys, which we all know are tender, died from such treatment. He served the hens in the same manner; would chase one until it dropped from fatigue, and then it would be taken to his master. Whipping did no good, the dog persisted in thinking it was better to carry live fowls than dead birds or a sawdust ball. But now Gen. is grown, and is one of the best dogs we have ever known. A general favorite is he—good at home and excellent in the field. This is all due to faithfulness in training; judicious management will accomplish wonders with a bird dog.

A. D. W.

THE DOGS OF PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 20, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your last issue I saw a letter from this city giving a statement as regards some of the dogs owned here, and which was written hastily or from a want of knowledge of the dogs in our city. Capt. Eastman owns two fine dogs, both setters and well broken. Capt. Pickering owns a fine setter, and does a good deal of work in the field in the season. James Carroll has a fine pointer, and does probably more work than any of our sportsmen. John S. Sides owns a couple of dogs, a setter and pointer, and in the woodcock season gets more of those birds than any one else. Joseph Bell owns one or two dogs, and being a lover of the gun, has only fine stock. A. F. Thurston, Esq., has probably the finest six months old setter pup in the State, both for beauty and good points; he is also the owner of Pete, formerly the property of Dr. Day, of Warren, R. I. Pete is the father of the pup from Don, the well-known blooded setter of Frank Cozzens. Shot, another of his dogs, is a fine blooded two-year old, and was bought by the editor of the *American Sportsman* for him. Taken together, a better set of dogs are not to be found, and could they have been sent to the late Dog Show would have taken prizes, but Mr. T. was averse to sending them on account of the trouble involved, and wishing them to use during the shooting season in Nova Scotia. All these dogs are of considerable value, and were purchased on account of their excellent qualities in the field. Adolphus Nelson, a watchman in the navy yard, also owns a black and white setter, but I never heard much said about his qualities. Your correspondent spoke of this dog as being the property of Capt. Nelson, of the United States Navy, but there is no such officer attached to this station. John Young, another watchman, owns a fine-looking pointer, but is a curious dog, being of the most willful nature; will hunt when he pleases, and when not in humor wont move a peg for anybody. Yours,

A. D. W.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Black Bass, *micropterus salmoides*, *micropterus nigricans*.
Striped Bass *Morone saxatilis*. Bluefish, *temnodon solitator*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The better weather of the past week has had the effect of bringing in fish in more abundant supply. Bluefish of large size have appeared in great quantities on the south side of Long Island, and are also abundant on the Massachusetts coast. Our quotations do not vary much from those of last week. Striped bass from Rhode Island are worth 20 to 25 cents; green smelts, from Maine, 30 cents per pound; bluefish 8 to 10 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents per pound; fresh mackerel from Massachusetts, 25 cents each for large and 6 cents for small fish; weakfish, caught in this vicinity, 12 cents per pound; white perch, from Long Island, 12 cents; Spanish mackerel from New Jersey and Baltimore, 50 cents each; green turtle, 20 cents per pound; terrapin \$12 per dozen; halibut 20 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; codfish, 8 to 10 cents; blackfish 8 to 10 cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 10 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 8 cents; sheepshead, 25 cents; scallops, \$1 50 per gallon; whitefish, 20 cents; pickerel, 20 cents; yellow perch, 10 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; ciscoes, 10 cents; hard crabs, 40 cents per dozen; soft crabs \$1.50 per dozen; frog's legs, 50 cents per pound. **BAIT.**—Shedder crabs, \$1.50 per dozen; shrimp, \$1 per quart; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100.

—Another leather turtle was taken on Friday last near Orient, Long Island, and forwarded to Mr. Blackford, of Fulton Market, from whose premises it goes to grace a niche in the Smithsonian Institute. This makes the fifth of these monsters taken in our waters this Summer. There is something remarkable in this invasion of the *sphargis coriacea*. Mr. Blackford has also forwarded to Professor Baird, at Wood's Hole, a large "drum" and two smelt-like fishes which Professor Baird says are great treasures, being the saury of the Gulf of Mexico, (*sarvus fatens*) which he has not seen taken from our waters for twenty years past.

GREAT SOUTH BAY.—Fish are very scarce. Neither the professional fishermen or the rod and reel division are doing anything. Most of the pleasure boats have had their Summer cabins taken off, "cuddys" put on, and are now hard at work oystering.

NEW JERSEY—Barnegat Inlet, Sept. 18th.—Large schools of bluefish made their appearance to-day. Eight or ten yachts are among them. Captain Ridgway just landed with 77; others taking them in proportion. Striped bass are biting freely; blackfish and sea bass also.

MARYLAND, Frederick, Sept. 22d.—On Saturday, September 18th, over two hundred eels were caught in a single fish basket in less than twelve hours, in Lingamore Creek, which is not more than ten yards wide from bank to bank, the largest one weighing five pounds, and measured from tip of head to tip of tail, three feet four inches long. Who can beat this catch in such a run?

F. S.

COLORADO.—*Denver, Sept. 20.*—Fishing in the Cache-la-Poudre must be something remarkable. Messrs. N. O. Vosburgh, C. Stimson, Kelley, Brazee, Menkee and Connor caught 617 trout from one hole, and there are plenty left.

—E. Wiman, Wm. P. Raynor, and T. E. Leeds, city, together with H. P. Dwight, Tom Townsend, and others, making a large party of the Kayweambejewagamog Club, left Toronto the 20th on an extended fishing and hunting expedition in the extreme northern lakes of Canada. "Kayweambejewagamog" is the Indian name for Hollow Lake.

THE NEPIGON.—Fishing has been splendid during the season and all parties came away well pleased. The fish, however, have not averaged as large as usual, heaviest weighing from 4½ to 4¾ pounds. Any number of large trout could be seen in the deep water, but the small ones would only take the fly. The following is a list of visitors to the Nepigon River during the season of 1875:—

M. W. Reed, Cyrenius Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. Germain, Dodge Co., Wis.; S. D. Burchard, Willie T. Burchard, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Ben. Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harry H. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio; Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. Army; M. K. Moorehead, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. W. Herberton, Elkton, Ind.; E. P. Lewis, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. Army; Hon. D. L. Gillis, Iowa; A. H. Evans, Washington, D. C.; C. V. Gillis, Penn.; Com. J. H. Gillis, Lt.-Com. A. G. Kellogg, H. D. McEwan, Wallace Graham, F. L. DuBois, U. S. Navy; G. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Graves, Duluth, Minn.; F. H. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt.-Col. E. W. Smith, U. S. Army; Ed. Rice, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Martin, — Gilpiling, — Pomeroy, C. R. Bushnell, — Langdon, Minneapolis; Dr. F. Carter and lady, C. L. Taylor, R. W. Clark, Jr., Rob Roy McNutty, Columbus, Ohio; A. V. Bogart, J. P., C. E. Lewis, F. S. Lewis, E. C. McFetridge, T. L. Newton, Beaver Dam, Wis.; E. E. Higbee, Mercersburg, Pa.; C. D. Murray, A. J. Avery, M. L. Hinman, Dunkirk, N. Y.; John McDougall, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. V. Granger, H. M. Butler, A. Wright, St. Paul, Minn.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.—Reports, as a rule, have not been favorable from the Canadian rivers, but the following list, furnished to the *Field*, and vouched for by the Vice-Admiral Farquhar, shows that one individual has been successful. The stream from which the fish were taken is the Cascapedia, a small river in the Province of Quebec:—

	Fish.	Pounds.
June 25—31 pounds; only evening fishing one pool.	1	34
June 26—33, 32, 24, 29 pounds, and 2 kelts.	4	118
June 27—Sunday.		
June 28—13, 21, 23 pounds.	3	57
June 29—35, 40 pounds.	2	75
June 30—33, 13, 32, 31, 13, 21, 33, 36, 39 pounds.	9	250
July 1—12, 27, 36, 23, 39 pounds.	5	137
July 2—25, 25 pounds.	2	49
July 3—21, 32, 34 pounds.	3	87
July 4—Sunday.		
July 5—Blank; calm and clear all day.		
July 6—30 pounds; moving up river; only fished one hour.	1	30
July 7—35, 22, 20, 27 pounds.	4	104
July 8—Blank; calm and clear all day.		
July 9—36, 17, 20, 25 pounds.	4	108
July 10—28 pounds; only fished in morning before starting down river.	1	28

Total.....39 1,077
My score: Total, 39 salmon in 13 days' fishing; weight, 1,077 pounds; average weight, 27.6. U. F.

THE FISHERIES.—The number of fishing arrivals at this port for the week ending Sept. 23, was 60—24 from Georges, 7 from the Banks and 29 from mackereling. Amount of Georges cod brought in, 300,000 pounds; halibut, 20,000; Bank cod, 880,000 pounds. The mackerel seiners are still doing a slim business. About 2,300 barrels have been landed the past week, mostly tinkers. Recent news from the Bay is not of a very encouraging nature, and the prospect now is that the mackereling season will wind up exceedingly poor.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Sept. 24.*

FLY-FISHING FOR BLUEFISH.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In answer to your correspondent of last week, I would say to him that reel fishing for bluefish is not a new idea. It has been in practice some time where it can be done. Bluefish, we all know, must have a moving bait. Now, wherever you have a swift tide if you anchor your boat and let your lines out it answers the same purpose as if you were sailing, the water rushing by the line giving the same effect. Do this and have a stiff bass rod with 300 feet line, and it is all you need. Of course bait and lines to suit yourself. To catch one ten-pound fish this way is more fun than a dozen by trolling, the meanest of all fishing where you have to pull against the boats sailing. This same rule will apply to weak fish. The best place on the coast for this kind of fun is at Barnegat Inlet, that being the strongest tide.

S. K., Jr.

A DAY IN GOOSE CREEK.

LEESBURG ACADEMY, Sept. 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having heard so much about the abundance of bass in Goose Creek I thought I would go and see for myself. Well, duly equipped with a Conroy rod, a fly-book, and a snack of cold mutton and buttered bread, I left my domicile at five o'clock and reached Goose Creek Bridge at sunrise. I made one cast and took a small bass; another, and hooked my fly in a willow behind me, breaking my second joint at the fern before I knew I was fastened. I was then in a pretty fix; sun getting higher and higher, and fish showing every disposition to be caught; but by splicing my tip on with part of my line, cut off with a sharp rock, I managed to fish thoroughly about three or four miles of the creek at the pools below every dam. The creek used to be a canal, and the old locks and dams form suitable water below for fly-fishing. My plan was to wade in when in sight of a dam, and fish up to it carefully, and I had very good sport—caught 22 fish in all, 16 bass, 3 fall fish, and 3 perch. Twice I caught two at a cast; once I fell in up to my neck, and altogether had a splendid trip. Towards evening I fished back over nearly the same ground, and just before coming away, at Mabin's Dam, the small bass were jumping out of the water at every cast. I lost several large fish by want of skill, and hope I'll find them some other day. All fish were taken with home-made flies tied by inexperienced hands. The fish, however, took them eagerly. The flies had red, green, white, yellow, and orange bodies, wrapped with silver tinsel, wings of red, white, black and lead color, and hackles brown, yellow, white, black and ginger from a game cock. They took any and every sort. I passed eight anglers fishing with the minnow. They seemed to have had poor luck. I've had twinges of neuralgia since, but don't regret my day on Goose Creek. Since Saturday last the anglers on the river have done well, three gentlemen getting 30 and other strings having from 5 to 20; one colored brother catching a good string, averaging, so they say, 2½ pounds. An anglo-manic friend will be our guest next week, and as he knows the use of the rod, we hope to show a good score. One fall fish, over 12 inches, fought as well as the bass.

T. W.

PERCH FISHING AT BETTERTON.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 16, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A great deal has been written of the perch fishing at Betterton, but of such a general character as not to furnish data of the ground that the experienced fisher who is a stranger to it requires. Such was my experience, and I was even unable to get precise data on some points after prior correspondence with residents of the locality. Correspondents are too apt to desire to write too "interesting sketches," and facts and points suffer in proportion. For those who may be situated as I was I will give the result of my observation. Betterton is in Kent county, Md., on the extreme upper end of Chesapeake Bay, within sight of the mouths of the Susquehanna, Elk, Northeast and Sassafras Rivers. It is about eighty miles by water from Philadelphia and forty from Baltimore. It is reached by the Ericson steamers which leave both cities at 4 P. M., requiring for the trip about eleven hours from the former, wharf above Chestnut street, and four hours from the latter city. The fare from Philadelphia is \$1.50, which includes berth. Meals are fifty cents extra. The Delaware branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad also runs to Still Pond, a station four miles from Betterton. The train leaves Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and makes the trip in four hours. Still Pond is also the Post Office, Betterton having only a few scattering dwellings and no Post Office. Thomas Crew keeps the house (not a hotel and without a bar,) and can probably accommodate twenty guests, for whom he provides bountifully. His rate is \$1.50 per day, and boats with captain and bait \$3 per day. The favorite fishing ground is about two miles from the house, and the water there is about thirty to forty feet deep. The ebb current runs about two and a half miles an hour, and the flood current about two miles an hour, or with about one-half the force of the current in the Delaware, hence a 10 or 12-ounce dipsey is heavy enough for a bow or hand line, and two ounces for a rod line. I used a bow line and hand line because I got the impression that the water was sixty feet deep, but shall use a rod the next time. A bass rod nine feet long, with multiplying reel, is the proper rod. The perch bite better at the turn of the tide—an hour before and after each the low water and young flood being the best. The perch season is in from the 1st of September until the middle of October, and the best time to select is those days when it is high water from 6 to 9 o'clock. Then you can get the benefit of both tides in one day. Earth worms and crabs are the only native bait provided, crabs being the main stay, as worms are scarce, owing to the dry nature of the soil. Minnows are better bait than either, but there is no appliance there for catching them. Shrimp are a capital bait, and clams are also good bait. It is not amiss to take some bait along—worm, clam, or shrimp, or a good dip minnow net. But fish are so abundant that they are not specially dainty as to bait, and I have no doubt that the very large perch would strike with avidity for minnows when they might pass other bait. That has been my experience in the Delaware. If a hand line is used, glove fingers are necessary, else any but the toughest hand will give out before a day's fishing is over. I saw several gentlemen binding their fingers with strips of handkerchief to shield their hands. The reports of the abundance of perch and the certainty of finding them upon any day, except when the water is muddy after a heavy rain have not been much exaggerated. They are so plentiful as to destroy any motive for the traditional fish lying. We—two fishing—caught in two tides three peach baskets full. Our largest perch weighed sixteen ounces, and the run was very fair, from six to twelve ounces, favoring the larger size. Our captain said the run or catch was not nearly up to a fair average, which we could credit, as there was a stiff wind blowing from the northeast, considered an unpropitious quarter. There were eight boats fishing the same day, containing forty-two fishers, all pursuing their sport within an area of less than 100 yards square. It is thought better to be grouped together, as it holds the fish. The entire party fishing one tide (with one exception,) caught at a reasonable estimate between 4,000 and 5,000 perch. The sport is satisfying to any craving. When I say that the bottom is a little sticky, with here and there a stone, and the locality being free from marshes is also free from mosquitoes, I will have embraced the most essential points, except that it would be difficult to find a spot where more sport of the kind can be had at such a comparatively trifling expense.

The tide tables of the Chesapeake are published in the *Nautical Almanac*. High water at Betterton would be about half an hour earlier than at Turkey Point. B.

TROUT IN THE MAGNETEWAN.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of September 16th appeared an account of the experience of a fishing party on the Magnetewan this Summer, in which this river as a trout stream was condemned up and down. Now, Sir, will you listen to the other side of the question. What is said here can be proved, if necessary, by four persons—Mr. Edward Carnahan, of Philadelphia; Ed. Jenkins, of Magnetewan Village (1), and Theo. Haines and Mr. Champion, of Doe Lake, all of whom saw the trout. Mr. Carnahan, Jenkins, and myself went up the Magnetewan from Lake Sheesheep to the Forks, fished the rapid above there, or what is known as the Third Portage on the North Branch, in company with Mr. Walter Beatty, the Government Surveyor, who was camping above that spot, and in one afternoon took 140 trout, none (except two) of which were under half a pound, and from that up to two and two and a half. From there we returned and ascended the South Branch to Little Doe Lake, taking good trout out of each of the three rapids between the lake and the Forks. From there we went to the mouth of Ragged Creek, on the East Branch of the Magnetewan, or what is known on the map as Trout River, and on one Saturday evening at sunset the writer took thirteen trout, seven of which weighed twenty-one pounds and two ounces! The reason I say seven is that the remaining six were not weighed, being used for food. The seven largest were preserved by being sunk in cool running water until Monday, when we returned to Doe Lake and weighed them. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that there was not the difference of one pound in the whole thirteen, and it was hardly a matter of choice which to retain to show. I took off the heads of two, soaked them in salt, and after smoking them over the camp fire, brought them back to the city as curiosities. They can be seen at my room here. Theodore Haines told me he caught one that weighed over six pounds some few days before.

Although we had good fishing during the first ten days of our trip we only got the stragglers, for in July the water in the large river becomes very warm, and the trout run up into the spring lakes far above. When we returned to the first rapids two weeks later in company with Messrs. Richardson and Lyons, of Oswego, N. Y., George Ross, their guide, told me he had never in all his experience seen the water so low, and then we had no fishing at all to speak of. The Magnetewan is a dark, still stream in Summer, with few rapids, but in Spring, they tell me, is vastly different. When a river is low and the water warm, as it is in July in Canada, a man cannot expect to get good fishing. Major Blodgett, of New York, was in at the best time, but the black flies drove him away as soon as he touched at the first rapid, at Ross' Clearing. Messrs. Rust and Taylor, from Fulton, N. Y., were also there in a good time, but Rust fell out of the stage and had his leg run over, so that spoiled their fun, as they returned at once. Richardson and Lyons were in too late for the trout, as was also Mr. Osborne, of Philadelphia, and Carnahan and I just got the lag end of the fishing, but that was amply sufficient to satisfy me that the fish are there in any quantity to suit if tried for in season. Mr. George Johnson, of the White Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., is at Horn Lake now, so you ought to hear from him in regard to September fishing. Jenkins is to send me a box of trout next May if all's well, and if they arrive safe I will convince you that there are trout in that river, and big ones, too, as he says he will send none under three pounds dressed, and some larger. Yours, etc.,

Musio.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Sept. 30.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct. 1.	morn.	8 57	8 9
Oct. 2.	0 9	9 32	8 48
Oct. 3.	0 48	10 13	9 26
Oct. 4.	1 26	10 47	10 5
Oct. 5.	2 5	11 32	10 48
Oct. 6.	2 48	morn.	11 37
Oct. 7.	3 37	0 13	morn.

FALL REGATTA OF THE SMALL YACHTS OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—The regatta of the Unas, (single sail open yachts) for a prize offered by the Flag Officers, and for the Champion Pennant, which took place on the afternoon of the 16th September, was held to be no race because the Vanita, as reported by its owner in turning the yacht Orion, used as a stakeboat, had touched the boom of the Orion, and the other yachts preferred to sail it again to taking a prize won by a fluke. The Commodore appointed last Saturday at two o'clock P. M. in Gowanus Bay, around the same course. At the time appointed the following yachts appeared and after some delay caused in getting Kaiser, one of the yachts to be used for a stakeboat in lieu of the Orion, into position, the gun to start was given, and in the five minutes given for the flying start the yachts got off as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	H. M. S.
Lapwing.	Secretary Morgan.	2 27 36
Vanita.	Carrington.	2 28 00
Ada.	Moffat.	2 29 11
Thayer.	Treasurer Hogins.	2 29 35

The first course was a dead heat along the shore to the Kaiser at anchor near the Bay Ridge Ferry, and the yachts took the first tack in shore towards Whitman's boat shop. On that first tack the Ada got ahead of the Lapwing, and the Vanita, but on the port tack the latter closed up the space between her and the Ada, and taking advantage of a severe knock-down of the little boat, when they had to let the main sheet run, easily got past, and from that time she steadily gained on the whole fleet. The others followed in the order we have named till they arrived at the home stakeboat on the first time around as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	H. M. S.
Vanita.	Thayer.	3 15 03
Ada.	Lapwing.	3 23 19

In coming down on the last course the Vanita was so well handled that she made it in one tack, while the others not having made due allowance for the severe current running up the river, drifted above the dock around the Gowanus Basin and had to beat quite a little space along it against a powerful tide. After passing the home stakeboat the Vanita having a good lead, went off on the second course but the Ada standing in too near the shore, the Thayer saw the mistake and coming about much sooner. When they came together near Hunt's dock the Thayer was ahead, which she kept till about half way between the Kaiser and Agnes, when the Ada slowly gained and passed her. This lead the Ada kept till the end of the race. On the second round the home stakeboat was passed in the following order:—

Name.	Owner.	H. M. S.
Vanita.	Thayer.	3 55 53
Ada.	Lapwing.	4 11 44

The last time around all kept in about the same relative position. The head boats adding, however, a little to the lead as the wind, which had been fresh, was gradually dying out. The finish was made as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	H. M. S.
Vanita.	Thayer.	4 40 01
Ada.	Lapwing.	4 57 29

The result of the race after allowing for start and measurement was: Vanita leads the Ada 12m. 3s.; Ada leads Thayer 2m. 15s.; Thayer leads Lapwing 12m. 16s. The Vanita consequently takes the prize and with it the champion pennant.

—The following named cat rigged yachts competed in a regatta at South Cove, Jersey City, on Thursday last, the course being eight times round the Cove:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.
Four Brothers.	J. Smith.	18 06
Ella.	Com. Johnson.	18 04

SECOND CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.
Alice.	P. Dillon.	17 00
Teresa.	J. Quinn.	16 04

THIRD CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.
Three Brothers.	M. Bradley.	11 11
Aunt Jerusha.	Geo. Everson.	11 10

The smaller yachts labored under some disadvantage from being repeatedly becalmed by the larger ones. After deducting the time allowance of thirty seconds to the foot, it was found that the Ella won in the first class, beating the Four Brothers 3m. 5s. The Alice won in the second class, beating the Teresa 45s., and the Aunt Jerusha in the third class, beating the Three Brothers 2m. 2½s.

—The Dorchester Yacht Club held their third and final championship regatta for the season on the 21st inst. The first prize for the second class centre-boards was won by the Fannie, in the third class by the Water Witch, and in the second class keels by the Ruby. Appended is a summary of the race:—

SECOND-CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.	Actual time.	Corrected time.
Mabel.	J. M. Roberts.	20.4	2:08:32	1:32:30
Wanderer.	C. E. Russ.	22.3	2:04:20	1:30:46
Fannie.	Benjamin Dean.	22.2	2:02:09	1:28:20

THIRD-CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.	Actual time.	Corrected time.
Bristol.	H. S. Mann.	10.7	2:18:23	1:41:18
Water Witch.	W. H. Gorman.	19.8	2:15:45	1:38:46

SECOND-CLASS KEELS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.	Actual time.	Corrected time.
Macduff.	H. Hilt.	20.11	2:19:23	1:44:08
Ruby.	T. W. Preston.	19.09	2:22:39	1:45:48

YACHTING ON LAKE ONTARIO.—The fine fleet of yachts whose matches at different points on Lake Ontario we have chronicled so frequently of late, met in another friendly contest on the 20th inst, the occasion being the Belleville regatta held at Massassauga Point. The course was laid out in the form of a triangle, which was to be sailed around three times, making a distance of nearly 40 miles. The starting yachts in the first class race were the Annie Cuthbert, Ina, Lady Standley, Brunette and Dauntless. Reefs were in order, and the Ina had her topmast

housed. On the last round the Brunette broke her tiller post, and was forced to retire from the race. The Ina took first prize, the Lady Standley second and the Dauntless third. In a race for second class yachts five started, the Leo winning first, the Enid second, and Katie Gray third prizes. In the third class race nine boats started, the Sunberry, of Belleville, winning first, and Troubler, of Cape Vincent, second prizes.

A CHALLENGE FROM THE MOHAWK.—Commodore Garner has addressed a letter to the Editor of the New York Times, in which he makes the following challenge:—

"Observing the remarks concerning the Mohawk in your editorial upon yachting in this morning's issue, and with a view of ascertaining if the yachting fraternity coincide with the opinions therein expressed, I will, during the next month, upon any day when an eight-knot breeze, or upward, is blowing, sail any yacht—keel or centre-board—twenty miles to windward and back, outside of Sandy Hook Lightship, provided that notice shall be given to your newspaper before the 1st of October."

[But why stipulate for an eight-knot breeze? It strikes us that the yacht which is good in all weathers is the best. It sounds as though a turfman should demand a muddy track on which to run his horse against another.—Ed.]

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—In reply to the above challenge of Commodore Garner, ex-Commodore Bennet, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Times. If the match is made it will be productive of more excitement in yachting circles than anything which has occurred of late:

To the Editor of the New York Times:—

In answer to Commodore Garner's manly challenge published in your paper to-day, I beg leave to say that I am prepared to accept his challenge in accordance with his letter, to sail the Dauntless against the Mohawk twenty miles to windward of Sandy Hook lightship and return, on any day during the last week of October, in accordance with the rules of the New York Yacht Club, for a thousand dollar cup. I am also willing to sail the Mohawk at any time between the 10th and 25th of November next, also in accordance with the rules of the New York Yacht Club, from Brenton's Reef lightship to Sandy Hook, for five or ten thousand dollars.

JAMES G. BENNETT.

—A Boston paper reports that the yacht America, on Friday-night last, coming from New York, made 240 nautical miles in sixteen hours, and during eight miles of that distance she was run under bob jib. Most of the time she was double reefed, working splendidly.

SEAWANHAKA BOAT CLUB.—This club had their fourth annual regatta on Newtown Creek on Friday last, the large number of seven races being on the programme. The results were as follows:—

First Race—Single scull shells for junior members. Nicholas Goldenkirch, Charles Searle and David Myerly started, Searle getting off last. Goldenkirch won the race in 11m. 55s., the other two boats crossing the line together in 12m.

Second Race—Single scull shells by senior members of the club for a valuable silver cup. Robert Orr and Wm. Wilson were the only two who started, Orr winning easily in 10m. 15s.

Third Race—Pair oared gigs for junior members. Two crews started. C. Searle, C. Heil and John Rankin, coxswain, won in 11m. 15s.

Fourth Race—Pair oared gigs for senior members. Two crews started, getting off well and keeping up a close struggle to the finish, Robert H. Orr and Michael Smith, with C. Searle, coxswain, winning by a length in 11m.

Fifth Race—Double sculls for two silver bouquet holders. Three crews started, C. Searle and C. Heil winning in 11m. 42s.

Sixth Race—Four oared shells for four silver goblets. This was the best race of the afternoon, three boats being entered, the Harry Moore, Charles A. Gerdler and Susan Nipper, the first named winning in 9m. 20s., the Gerdler crossing the line in 9m. 23s. The Susan Nipper ran into the winner, crushing her sides and almost drowning the rowers.

Seventh Race—Eight oared barges, won by the Arlington in 10m. 55s. The races were all one mile and three-quarters with a turn.

THE ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.—This club held their second annual regatta on Newtown Creek, near Hunter's Point, on Wednesday last. The first race was for senior sculls, 1½ miles; R. V. Young, F. Pigeon, Jr., J. B. White and J. Rodgers were the starters. The last named won in 11m. 30s. The junior single scull race, same distance, was won by J. D. Wheaton in 13m. 45s. The third race was for pair-oared gigs, distance the same, between G. Thomas, bow; R. V. Young, stroke, with G. Lucas, coxswain, and F. Pigeon, bow; B. Briggs, stroke, with A. H. Baultman, stroke. Thomas and Young led during the entire race, winning by about three-quarters of a length; time, 14m.

The fourth and last race was an eight-oared barge race, between the married and single men of the club, sides being chosen by the married and single ladies present. The married crew were: A. J. Valentine, bow; C. J. Kennedy, stroke; J. D. Wheaton, F. Pigeon, Jr., R. V. Young, C. M. Wiske, C. W. Havemeyer, J. Cook, J. E. Rogers, coxswain. The crew of the single men consisted of W. H. Rexter, bow; J. B. White, stroke; E. F. Williams, H. S. Starr, G. Lucas, W. Logan, A. H. Baultman, J. Y. Van Wycklaw, G. M. Bennington, coxswain. The distance was the same as in the other races. The bachelors won in 12m. 45s.

ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB REGATTA.—This regatta was held on Monday last at Pleasant Valley, on the Hudson. Four races were rowed; the course for all racers was one mile and return. The Senior single sculls was the first rowed. For this there were three entries: P. C. Ackerman, Joseph Benson and James Reed. The first named won in 13m. 14s., Reed second. The next race was for Junior single sculls; entries: J. H. Allair, J. Devlin, and W. T. Reiley. Allair won in 14m. 15s., Reiley, second. The third race was for four-oared barges. Two crews appeared as follows:

Ding-Ding, Color, white—R. B. Taylor, stroke; W. Pollock, No. 1; R. Bryson, No. 2; R. Murray, No. 3; J. Bryson, coxswain.

Loreley, color, red—Mr. Wallace, stroke; J. Browne, No. 1; J. Devlin, No. 2; H. Clerk, No. 3; P. C. Ackerman, coxswain.

The race was easily won by the Ding-Ding crew; time, 14m., Loreley, 15m.

The last event of the day was the race between four-oared shells, for which there were two entries as follows:—

A. J. Dupignac, blue—P. C. Ackerman, stroke; James Reed, No. 2; C. Worden, No. 3; W. T. Reiley, bow.

Joseph Russell, white—Joseph Benson, stroke; J. H. Allair, No. 2; J. Bryson, No. 3; G. Hadley, No. 4.

Benson's crew won in 11m. 34s. The weather was pleasant overhead, but the water sufficiently rough to make it disagreeable for the oarsmen.

NASSAU VS. ATHLETICS.—A contest between the picked fours of these clubs was rowed on the Harlem on Saturday last, the course being from the powder schooner to Morris' dock, above High Bridge, a distance of three miles. The Nassaus got the best of the start but by bad steering allowed the Athletics to get even or a little ahead, the latter in striving to take their opponent's water fouled, and the Nassaus stopped rowing. The referee ordered both boats to proceed but on arriving at the finishing stake boat awarded the race to the Nassaus, the Athletic crew being clearly to blame for the foul.

—John Walker and Jasper Wells, on Wednesday last, of the Nassau Boat Club, rowed a match on the Harlem River, for the championship of the club. The course was the two mile stretch from High Bridge to the Railroad Bridge. Wells won the race by nearly three lengths in 15m. 23s.

Two interesting races were rowed at Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday. The first was between a gig and a barge, each four-oared, of the Bayonne Rowing Association; distance, two miles. The crews were composed as follows:

Gig—J. L. Beach, coxswain; I. Van Buskirk, stroke; W. H. Jasper, 3d; W. T. McIntyre, 2d; B. T. Mettam, bow.

Barge—G. S. Boice, coxswain; T. Mettam, stroke; E. E. Shaw, 3d; I. Cadmus, 2d; G. S. Stilt, bow.

The gig crew won in 13m. 8½s., the time of the barge being 13m. 15½s. E. W. Humphries, referee.

The second was a single scull race, between Fred Spring of the Argonauts, and W. E. Van Buskirk of the Bayonne Rowing Association. Spring took the lead, but Van Buskirk passed him and came in several lengths ahead; time, 14m. 12s.; distance, two miles.

—The Hudson Boat Club of Jersey City held their final regatta of the season in the South Cove, Jersey City, on Saturday. The first race was a single scull race between J. P. Hardenburgh, J. N. Gregory, and H. C. Pierson. Hardenburgh won easily in 13m. 30s. The next was a working boat race between W. Clarke, Jr., and H. C. Pierson. Clarke won in 19m.

THE TRITON BOAT CLUB held a regatta on the Passaic River at Newark on the 25th inst., when three races were rowed, the water being rather rough. The first race was for single sculls, four contestants appearing. T. E. Townley won in 14m. 45s. G. A. Small and J. A. Smith rowing a dead heat for second; distance one mile and a half with a turn. The second was a four-oared shell race, same distance. Two crews contested, the winners being Townley, Bruntzenhoffer, Beach and Smith, in the shell Bachelor; time 13m. 30. The last race was for six-oared barges over the same course; the Douglass, pulled by Rommell, Shipman, Hayne, Clarke, March and Van Ness won: time 11m. 55s. A tub race was also provided for the amusement of a large concourse of spectators.

ENGELHART AND O'NEIL.—The long anticipated race between these men was rowed at Saratoga on the 23d, resulting in a victory for Engelhart. The course was three miles and the time made 22m. 22½s. O'Neil had been suffering for some time with a cough, which broke out afresh during the race, and materially affected his rowing. Last year he pulled over the same course in 21m. 19½s., and has repeatedly beaten this time in practice. A large sum of money changed hands on the result, the stakes alone being \$2,000.

BINGHAMTON REGATTA.—This event was held on the 22d and 23d insts., in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The races opened on the first day with the four-oared race, three crews competing. The Argonauta crew won in 13m. 57½s. Watkins second, Binghamton third, but the race was ordered to be rowed again the next day, owing to a foul. Courtney won the single scull race easily in 15m. 5s.; distance, two miles. The sport on the second day commenced with the junior single scull race, two miles. There were three entries, R. H. Robinson, of the Union Springs Club, winning in 16m. 30s. The four-oared race did not fill, and the Binghamton crew rowed over the course alone. The double scull race was also a failure, and Courtney and Robinson walked over. The Binghamton junior single scull race was won by C. A. Lyon in 17m. 6s.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

PRINCETON, Sept. 21, 1875.

The University Boat Club has purchased a fine new four-oared shell of Fearon, and are now open to challenges from any amateur club. A challenge has been sent to the Schuylkill Navy.

LOUNGER.

[The challenge, which has been accepted, was published in our Philadelphia correspondence last week.—Ed.]

—On Wednesday, Milliken and Pleasonton had their race from Rockland to Laurel Hill, one mile and return. Milliken won easily. Keep it up, Flip, there will be a second centennial.

SCULLS.

—The City Point Rowing Club, of South Boston, held their annual regatta on the 23d inst. Three races were rowed, resulting as follows:—

The first was a single scull race for a silver goblet. The entries were P. Corbett, Henry Nash and P. Welsh; distance, two miles. P. Welsh won in 19m. 10s., P. Corbett's time being 19m. 11s. The second race was for double scull working boats for a silver cup. There were three entries, Thomas Scanlan and W. G. Higgins, Henry Nash and Henry Wiggle, and Henry Phillips and P. Corbett. Scanlan and Higgins won the race in 19m.; distance, two miles. The third was for four-oared boats, two entries: H. Phillips, bow; Henry Wiggle, J. Costello, and F. M. Cambridge. The other crew comprised M. Driscoll, bow; W. G. Higgins, P. Welsh and H. Nash; distance, two miles with one turn. The Driscoll crew won the race in 12m.

—A two mile single scull race came off on Toronto Bay on Tuesday last, between Paul Patillo and James Douglass for \$300. It was won by Douglass by five boat lengths in 14m. 46s.

—In the single scull race over a three mile course at Halifax, N. S., on the 24th inst., Brayley beat Brown by ten lengths; no time.

—A single scull race has been arranged for a prize valued at \$500 and the amateur single scull championship, between Mr. Wilbur Bacon of the New York Rowing Club, and Mr. R. B. Bainbridge, of the Atlanta Boat Club. They are to row three miles straightaway on the Harlem River, on Oct. 26th. The course will be from the bridge to Morris Dock, above High Bridge. Bainbridge won the single scull amateur championship this Summer by defeating Frank Yates of Grand Haven.

—Another match has been made between Henry Coulter and Evan Morris for \$500 a side, to row a five mile single scull race over the same course on the Alleghany River as the last match was rowed upon. It is said that in this race Coulter will pull in the shell formerly owned by George Brown, and that it will be brought from Halifax for that purpose. The race is to come off on the 16th of October.

—A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., announces that another boat race has been arranged between St. John and Halifax. The boats will be double sculls, rowed by Bralley and Ross, of St. Johns, and Smith and Nickerson, who are fishermen, of Halifax. The distance is to be five miles and the stakes \$1,000. Neither place nor day is yet named.

Rational Baztimes.

THE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The predictions that the Philadelphians would win their game with the British Officers in one inning were not verified. The officers made a hard fight in their first inning, but did not succeed in getting the requisite one-half, and were of course sent at once to the bat for the second inning. By beautiful batting and careful running they secured 184 runs, which, with the first inning of 98 (total 282) left the home team with 52 runs to make to tie. Cummings, who made such a hard fight in the first inning, making 20 runs, secured in the second 43, having been given a life at 21. Lieut. Cummings' batting was without doubt the finest of the tournament, although George Newhall's average was, up to the closing inning, pressing him hard, the magnificent score was made against bowling and fielding that was almost unapproachable. At 3:25 on Wednesday, the Philadelphians again began at the bat, and found the visitors ready, willing and able to contest it to the end. The fielding and bowling both seemed to improve, and four home wickets had fallen before the requisite 52 were scored. As at the Halifax tournament, the Philadelphians had carried away the championship cup and the bowling prize. The "average batting" had to go back, and it is to be hoped next year there will be an equally hard fight for the honors. After the game was concluded the presentation of the prizes was next in order, and the crowd gathered around a roped arena in front of the grand stand. Mr. A. A. Oterbridge, in appropriate speeches, presented the trophies, and the recipients replied in grateful and complimentary remarks. The general result of the tournament was as follows:—

Canada vs. Philadelphia—Philadelphia, first inning, 117; second inning, 114; total, 231. Canada, first inning, 68; second inning, 76; total, 144. Philadelphia winning by 118 runs.

British Officers vs. Canada—British Officers, first inning, 162; second inning, 191; total, 353. Canada, first inning, 123; second inning, 167; total, 290. British Officers winning by 53 runs.

Philadelphia vs. British Officers—Philadelphia, first inning, 230; second inning, 52; total, 282. British Officers, first inning, 93; second inning, 184; total, 282. Philadelphia winning by 8 wickets.

The bowling averages for the tournament were as follows:—

PLAYERS.	Innings bowled in.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.	Wickets per In gs.	Balls per wicket.	Runs per wicket.
Spencer Meade.....	2	162	42	10	1	0	5	16.2	4.2
Lieut. Howden.....	2	272	81	11	0	0	3.6	24.7	7.3
D. S. Newhall.....	4	446	166	19	0	0	4.7	23.4	8.7
Eberts.....	4	427	159	16	4	0	4.2	26.6	9.9
E. Kearney.....	4	235	60	6	13	0	3.2	18.	10.
Lieut. Browne.....	4	105	72	7	4	0	2.3	15.	10.2
C. McLean.....	4	345	109	9	1	0	2.2	38.1	12.1
C. A. Newhall.....	4	556	185	13	8	1	3.2	42.7	14.4
J. Whelan.....	3	139	60	4	0	0	1.3	34.7	15.
Lieutenant Singleton.....	3	232	97	5	3	1	1.5	46.5	19.4
A. J. Greenfield.....	3	76	56	2	0	1	1.	38.	28.
C. B. Brodie.....	3	197	75	2	3	1	1.6	98.5	37.5
Laing.....	1	48	17	1	3	1	1.	48.	48.

SCULLS.

—There will be a match on Saturday, 2d prox., on the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, at Hoboken, between twelve Englishmen, residents of New York, and twelve Americans, composed as follows: Americans—Soutter, Stevens, Cashman, Moore, Westfeldt, Davis, Satterthwaite, Duer, Jennings, Robinson, Hosford and Sprague. English—Marsh, Jones, Moeran, Giles, Bance, Brewster, Sleigh, Gibbs, Roberts, Luske, Donald and Phipps. The wickets will be pitched at 11 o'clock sharp, and the proceeds will be for the benefit of the two well known professionals, George Gates of the St. Georges, and William Brewster of the Staten Island Club. All lovers of good cricket should be present.

BASE-BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The following is the record of the clubs now playing in the professional arena whose games will count in the record. The table is up to Sept. 28. The Mutuals have played five games with the Chicagos, and they will forfeit their sixth, which was arranged to be played in Chicago in October, thereby completing their quota of six. The Hartford and Athletic Clubs will also play their quota of six games together:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	St. Louis.	Hartford.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Games Won.
Boston.....	6	6	6	5	6	10	39	
Athletic.....	2	1	5	1	6	6	25	
St. Louis.....	2	1	4	5	3	6	21	
Hartford.....	0	2	3	4	3	8	20	
Philadelphia.....	0	2	3	4	3	6	15	
Chicago.....	2	1	5	4	2	2	14	
Mutual.....	0	2	0	2	5	3	12	
Games Lost.....	6	14	19	21	27	32	146	

The record of games played since our last is as follows:—

Sep. 21—Philadelphia vs. Hartford, at Cincinnati.....	13 to 8
Sep. 22—St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at Cincinnati.....	5 to 1
Sep. 23—Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	5 to 0
Sep. 24—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn (exhibition)...	8 to 6
Sep. 24—Boston vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	16 to 1
Sep. 25—Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	2 to 0
Sep. 25—Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	15 to 6
Sep. 15—Mutual vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	10 to 7
Sep. 27—Mutual vs. New Haven, at Brooklyn.....	4 to 2
Sep. 27—St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at St. Louis.....	5 to 5

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

—A gathering of veterans took place at Hoboken, Sept. 27, on the Knickerbocker Club grounds which was specially noteworthy, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. James Whyte Davis's joining the old Knickerbocker Club. The weather was fine and the attendance large, a number of ladies gracing the scene with their presence and occupying a carpeted tent near the ball field. The contesting nines were Dr. D. L. Adams, aged 58, catcher; William Avery, 62, first base; R. F. Stevens, 43, pitcher; William H. Tucker, 58, right field; William L. Tolman, 57, third base; John Murray, 47, left field; W. P. Bense, 58, short stop; R. F. Purdy, 56, second base, and John Stanton, 44, centre field. The second nine was composed of younger men. They were J. Whyte Davis, 50, pitcher; S. H. Kissam, 43, short stop; W. L. Taylor, 47, second base; Dr. W. O. McDonald, 40, catcher; Robert Dorsett, 53, right field, and Messrs. Richter, Robinson, and A. and B. Kirkland, men whose heads have not grown white. The score is appended:—

VETERANS OF 1855.					YOUNGSTERS OF 1865.				
R.	B.	P.	O.	A.	R.	B.	P.	O.	A.
Dr. Adams, c.....	0	2	0	2	Davis, p.....	3	2	1	4
Avery, 1st b.....	0	1	5	0	Kissam, s.....	2	0	0	1
Stevens, p.....	0	1	2	1	Taylor, 2d b.....	1	1	4	0
Tucker, l. f.....	0	1	2	0	McDonald, 1st b.....	2	0	6	1
Tollman, r. f.....	0	0	1	2	Dorsett, r. s.....	3	2	0	1
Murray, s. s.....	0	0	0	1	Richter, c.....	3	2	0	2
Bense, 3d b.....	0	1	3	0	Kirkland, c. f.....	3	3	2	1
Purdy, 2d b.....	0	0	2	1	Robinson, r. f.....	3	2	1	2
Stanton, c. f.....	0	1	2	0	B. Kirkland, 3d b.....	2	2	2	0
Carrie, r. s.....	0	0	0	0	Walker, l. f.....	0	0	2	1

RUNS SCORED.

Veterans.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Youngsters.....	5	0	13	0	3	0	21

First base by errors—Veterans, 3; Youngsters, 10. Runs earned—Veterans, 0; Youngsters, 2. Time of game—1 hour 15 minutes.

Umpire—Mr. Chadwick.

After the game carriages took the guests to Duke's Hotel, where a collation was served. Handsome mementos of the occasion were presented to Mr. Davis, and a good social time was had.

PRINCETON, Sept. 27, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Trenton nine was defeated by the University nine on Saturday, Sept. 25, by the following score:—

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Trenton.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Princeton.....	5	4	0	1	4	2	0	1	22

Base hits—Princeton, 14; Trenton, 3.

Mr. Mann's pitching proves as effective as ever, and the playing of the rest of the nine was in no wise depreciated. Mr. Kaufman, of '77, played second base in place of Mr. Moffat, of '75, who has graduated.

LOUNGER.

ROMAN WRESTLING.—The style of wrestling practiced by the ancient gladiators of Rome is to be reproduced in this city through the medium of a match which has just been made between two famous wrestlers, Prof. Wm. Miller of Australia, and Mr. Andre Chistol, the champion of France and Spain. Miller has done some remarkable wrestling in California with the celebrated Bauer, and Chistol is the famous masked man who was a wonder of the Paris Hippodrome in 1867-8. The match will probably come off at Tammany Hall the first week in October. As the rules governing this mode of wrestling are peculiar, we print a portion of the articles of agreement:

1. No hold shall be allowed lower than the waist.
2. The wrestling to be with open hands.
3. No striking, scratching, or gouging shall be allowed.
4. Clasp hands shall not be allowed. (Clasp hands means that the wrestlers shall not clasp one of their own within the other, nor interlace their fingers, but they are allowed to grasp their own wrist to tighten their hold around their opponent.)
5. The wrestlers must have their finger-nails cut close, and they must wrestle either in soft shoes or socks.
6. A fall shall be declared when either man has been fairly put upon his back, with two shoulders on the ground the same time.
7. In the event of the wrestlers rolling over each other, the one whose shoulders shall touch the ground first, as under rule 6, shall be deemed to have lost one fall.
8. Fifteen minutes' rest shall be allowed between the bouts, and either man failing to appear when time is called shall be considered to have lost the match.
9. This match shall be decided by either party to this agreement winning three fair falls out of five.

—The prizes offered for the swimming match of the members of the Schuylkill Navy, on Saturday, brought out but six entries, six more than should be expected when the water was below 55°, and the judges had to don overcoats. The starters were John R. Baker, Jr., Ed. Twinning, A. P. Douglass, Undine Club; Chas. M. Lea, Philadelphia Club, Eugene Townsend, College Club; Geo. Miliken, Crescent Club. Baker and Townsend showed ahead when they came from under the wet, and soon were well ahead, but the water was so cold that the "tug" had to begin picking up the frozen. Milliken was taken from the water at the half mile, so much chilled that flannel and the furnace were called into requisition. The others having given up some time sooner, the race was left to Lea and Baker, the former winning by a few feet, he and Baker being the only ones who stood out to the mile. Both men were very cold, and when another match is tried it will be in a season when men can live a half hour in the water.

REMARKABLE BILLIARDS.—Monsieur Izar is an expert who plays better with his fingers than most players with a cue. He has been giving exhibitions in this city in connection with Albert Garnier and conquered the professional Dion with ease, using only his fingers against the practiced cue of his opponent. His exhibition shots are simply wonderful, the most difficult caroms, draw shots and twists being executed with marvelous precision. Arranging fifteen balls in a line parallel with the cushion, he spun his ball from the top of the table, and striking the first ball, rebounded to the cushion, thence to the second ball, and again to the cushion, until it had completed the circuit. Nothing like it has ever been seen before.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

TEAL, Salem, Mass.—Can you tell me the price of Hart's shells? Ans. Twenty cents each.

Will Dr. E. J. Thompson, author of the sketch "Down the Allegash" favor us with his Post Office address.

BALDY, Yonkers.—Can the Hart pattern shell be used in the Remington rifle? Ans. Hart makes no rifle shells.

H. N. C., Waterville.—Where can the Kay shot concentrating cart-

ridge be obtained, and what is the price of them? Ans. We understand they will be put on the market next week.

H. J. S., Brooklyn.—Is there any law on Long Island for rabbits, and when does robin shooting commence. Ans. Rabbits are protected until October 1, and robins until the same date on Long Island, although in the rest of the State they may be killed August 1.

D. M., Greenpoint.—Please answer the following questions: How much powder and shot, and what size, for wild pigeon shooting, with a 10 bore Parker breech loader, 9 pounds? How much powder and shot, and what size, for partridge shooting in the same gun? Ans. $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 drachms powder, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces No. 8 shot.

STRANGER, New York.—Will you please inform me whether there is any shooting to be had in the vicinity of New Brunswick, N. J., and what kind of game is to be had there, and if there are any hotels at New Brunswick; also the price of board for a couple of days? Ans. Snipe on the meadows and some quail. Go to the George Street House; board about \$2 per day.

CONSTANT READER, Syracuse.—Can you freeze fish and spawn and bring it to life again? How long does it take to hatch spawn after it is in the bed? Ans. Instances of resuscitation of frozen fish, particularly smelts, are not uncommon. A number of cases were reported in this paper last Winter. Fish spawn would not hatch if frozen. The time required for hatching varies with the spawn of different fish.

B. C. H., Dangerfield, Texas.—I have just completed a pond for fish; it is 150 feet long, 100 feet wide, and five feet deep. It is supplied with water from springs. Please inform me which will be the best fish to stock it with, and if it will do to have more than one variety. Ans. The white perch of the Delaware and Potomac Rivers and the German carp. The first afford excellent sport, and both are of fine flavor and adapted to warm water.

A. D. B., New Haven.—I have a Winchester rifle, a good shooter, and with it a set of reloading tools. The bullet moulds and swedge make a bullet without grooves. I would like to inquire if it will injure the rifle by leading it or otherwise to shoot such balls through it, providing, of course, the bullets were greased well after being loaded in the shells? Also, does the Remington rifle bullet moulds sent with the gun make groove bullets. Ans. No. The bullets are intended to be cast in that manner.

RALLUS VIRGINIANUS.—I am very fond of rail shooting among the reeds of the Delaware. Very often I drop a number of the birds in plain view, but before I can recover them several disappear mysteriously. A friend tells me that the eels take them off. Can you inform me if this is the case? Ans. Most assuredly; eels will not only drag small birds under water, but ducks even. Hence one should lose no time in retrieving his game. The operation has repeatedly been witnessed by sportsmen who were willing to test the question at the expense of their bags.

W. S. C., Ashley, Luzerne county, Pa.—Can you tell me if metal shells are made for pin fire guns, and if so, where they can be procured? I have a 12 bore gun, and prefer the pin to central fire, but don't like the paper shells as well as metal. Also want a copy of "Camp Life in Florida" when ready. How do you send it, by express C. O. D. or by mail, cash sent direct? Please let me know. Ans. You can have them made; go to Hart's, No. 216 Market street, Newark. "Camp Life" can be sent by mail when issued.

W. A. E., Irvington on Hudson, N. Y.—In shooting pigeon match, Long Island rules, four shooting five birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, both barrels allowed, a bird rises from the trap, is shot at with both barrels and missed; bird alights in sapling within boundary, when a shooter bends the sapling and catches the bird within the time allowed. Should it be claimed 1 on his score, or a miss, no shot being found on the bird? Ans. It is a lost bird.

G. A. T., Harlem.—I would very much like to know where Lake Homer in Sullivan county is located; also the best route to the lake in going there. I have examined several maps and made many inquiries, but without success. Ans. There is no Lake Homer. Thomas Lake is the lake referred to. It is at the headwaters of the Beaverkill, and was sold by Mr. Van Cleef, of Poughkeepsie, to Rev. James Beecher. You can go via Moristown, on the Midland Railroad, and thence up the Beaverkill, or by Rondout and Oswego Railroad to Margaretville, thence over the mountain to Malmesley, on the Beaverkill. Whichever way you go you will wish you had taken the other.

WAGNER, Troy.—I propose a visit to New Smyrna and Indian River in Florida, this Fall. Can you recommend a good hotel and good guide? Also what is the best time to go? Ans. Go to Major Alden's house, or Mr. Lord's. One of the best guides is Morrison Lewis. His terms are \$3 per day, and \$1 for the use of a horse, which will be found necessary in hunting the great swamp that extends from New Smyrna to the head of Indian River. The best time for hunting is from 15th December to 1st February. In February the does are with fawn, and only the bucks are fit to kill. Wild turkeys should not be killed after February. The fishing is best after February. Bears are very abundant near New Smyrna, causing much destruction to hogs.

DUCK HUNTER, Norwich, Ct.—1st. When is the best time during October or November for ducks and other birds on east end of Long Island? 2d. What is the best point to go to, and how can I get there from Sag Harbor, and whom can I address at place you recommend for particulars and to engage guide and traps other than gun and ammunition? 3d. What amount of powder and shot, and what size of each are best for ducks used in a Parker breech loader 12 bore? Ans. 1st. From middle of October to last of November. 2d. Go to Wm. Lane's, Good Ground, on Shinnecock Bay; take Long Island Railroad. You will find everything there. 3d. $3\frac{1}{4}$ drachm powder, Dapont's No. 2, Hazard's No. 4 or 5, or Laflin & Rand's No. 6, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces shot, No. 6. But the charges and size of shot adapted to one gun might not suit another.

B. S., Newark.—1. Do you think the gyro pigeon of much importance to the beginner, and what is the price of it? 2. I have an imported breech loading shot gun of Coeswell & Harrison's make, No. 10 bore, Ely's No. 10 cartridge just fit, but the American cartridge is too large; is it the fault of the cartridge or gun, and if the fault lies in the gun, could it be remedied? Ans. Yes; of great assistance. The price of Bussey's gyro is \$25, but we believe Mr. Jacob Glahn, of Meriden, Conn., is about introducing a cheaper one. 2. We have heard this complaint before, that the American cartridge is a shade larger than Ely's, though possibly yours may be damp. We have sometimes peeled off the outer layer of paper.

BILLY BREECH, Inwood, N. Y.—A few weeks ago I bought a Remington (\$45) breech loading shot gun. I find it will discharge by pulling the trigger when at half cock. Are all Remingtons made this way? Are foreign guns made the same? Can it be remedied? Do you consider it dangerous? 2. Please inform where (within five or seven hours' ride of New York) I can find good pigeon shooting. Can you give me the address of some farmer where I can get good board at about \$6 to \$7 per week? Would like to be near the railroad so I can send home the birds every day. Ans. 1. Your gun certainly should not go off at half cock; the nearest gunsmith can remedy the trouble. It would be decidedly dangerous in its present state. 2. Sullivan county, on line of Erie Railway. Do not know any farmers; go to Monticello and inquire.

J. E. S., Sussex Corner.—Would you inform me whether there is a special set of rules for hammer throwing or not, and where I could obtain them? Ans. The following is the only rule of which we are aware applicable to hammer throwing, and is that in force at all Scotch games in this country: Weight of heavy hammer, 16 pounds, exclusive of handle; weight of light hammer, 12 pounds, exclusive of handle; length of handle, 3 feet 6 inches outside hammer socket. Handle to be stiff and made of hickory wood. The competitor must stand at the "scratch" and deliver the hammer without swinging the body around. When the head and handle strike the ground at the same time, the head mark is the measuring mark. Should the handle strike first a length of the handle will be added, measuring from the point of striking in the direction of the head. Three trials. Your former communication not received.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INSTRUCTION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, September 30th.—Racing at Dallas, Texas. Trotting at Great Falls, N. H., Salem, N. J., Lexington, Ky., Titusville, Pa. Rifle—N. R. Association at Creedmoor; Empire State Club at Syracuse. Fall regatta N. Y. Yacht Club. Fair, Queen's County Agricultural Society at Mineola, L. I. Base ball—Keystone vs. Pacific at Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, October 1st.—Racing at Dallas, Texas. Trotting at Lexington, Ky., Titusville, Pa., Elmira, N. Y. Empire State Rifle Club at Syracuse, N. Y.; N. R. Association at Creedmoor. Central New York State Fair, at Utica. Base ball—Athletic vs. Mutual at Philadelphia; Alaska vs. Resolute at Elizabeth, N. J.

SATURDAY, October 2d.—Racing at Jerome Park. Trotting at Lexington, Ky. N. R. Association, Creedmoor. Fall regatta Brooklyn Yacht Club. Central New York Fair, Utica. Cricket—12 English vs. Americans at St. George's Club Grounds, Hoboken. Base ball—Athletic vs. Mutual at Philadelphia; Flyaways vs. Staten Island at Staten Island.

MONDAY, October 4th.—Racing at Nashville, Tenn. Trotting at St. Louis, Mo. Prospect Park, L. I. New York Athletic Club meeting, Mott Haven.

TUESDAY, October 5th.—Racing at Jerome Park, Nashville, Tenn. Trotting at Prospect Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, Owego, N. Y., Manchester, N. H., Mount Holly, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, October 6th.—Racing at Nashville, Tenn. Trotting at Prospect Park, Fitchburg, Mass., Monroe, Mich., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY-EIGHT DAYS.—George Francis Train used to boast either that he had been, or could go, around the world in ninety days, and Mr. Jules Verne has found it comparatively easy in one of his remarkable books to make his hero beat this time by ten days, to say nothing of rescuing Indian princesses, fighting savages, and bursting boilers on the way; but it has been left for a simple letter to accomplish the feat in the remarkable time of eighty-eight days. A gentleman, says the *United States Mail*, addressed a letter to the U. S. Postal Agent at Yokohama, Japan, and forwarded it *via* Brindisi by the steamer leaving New York for Southampton on the 13th of May last. Within the cover was another letter addressed to himself, which he requested the Postal Agent to forward to New York *via* San Francisco by the first opportunity. The letter reached Yokohama July 11th, San Francisco, July 31st, and New York August 9th, being eighty-eight days on the journey. Of course, however, it was only the close connection at Yokohama that saved it.

The late attempt to ship peaches to Europe having proved unsuccessful, it is now proposed to coat them with melted paraffine which, when dry, would effectually resist both air and water. Peach growers are very much disappointed with the result of the season's business, many of them finding themselves in debt for advances, besides the expenses of cultivation, picking, crates, etc. It is even proposed to cut down a large number of the trees, to prevent the recurrence of like misfortune through the medium of unmarketable surplus.

GAME PROTECTION.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

We publish herewith a call to the Executive Committee of the above association which we trust will be fully responded to. The objects of the organization have been too often expressed in these columns to require repetition now. Scarcely a day passes that we do not receive communications from various portions of the country, the substance of which is to call for more strenuous and united action on the part of those interested to obtain the reforms advocated.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTING GAME AND FISH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 17 CHATHAM STREET,
NEW YORK, September, 1875.

DEAR SIR: A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Association for Protecting Game and Fish is called to meet at the Secretary's office, 17 Chatham street, at 11 o'clock A. M., Oct. 22.

This Executive Committee comprises seventy members, representing all parts of Canada and the United States. Upon it devolves the appointment of Standing Committees on Legislation, Nomenclature, Distribution of Species, etc. While it will be desirable to have a full meeting, in order to secure intelligent appointments, a quorum of seven is all that is required by the constitution. To those who reside at long distances this notification must be a mere formality. Those who can be present should make an effort to be.

Appointees will be duly notified by the Secretary. Their duties will commence upon the receipt of such notification, and will be indicated by the Chairmen of the committees respectively. The results of their labors will be engrossed for use at the regular annual meeting to be called as soon as the completion of their work will permit, which should be during the legislative sessions of the coming Winter.

Respectfully, ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT, President.
CHAS. HALLOCK, Corresponding Secretary.

It needs but a glance at the game laws of States lying adjacent to each other to show the absurdity of the discrepancies between them. Nor is there greater temptation to violation of the laws than this difference of close seasons, which by opening markets stimulates the cupidity of lawless pot hunters, or affords a cover for illicit practice to the reckless and indifferent owner of a dog and gun. The question of nomenclature alone is a standing disgrace to the country, and the following letter very correctly instances the confusion of terms now prevailing:—

SHREWSBURY, N. J., September 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I much doubt if any occupation receiving half the amount of time devoted to it can show so little real knowledge upon the subject as does sporting matters. Sportsmen shoot game and catch fish, and write reports of the same for sporting papers, the readers of which cannot understand what kind of bird, beast or fish is intended to be described. To illustrate I will quote from "Game Bag and Gun," in FOREST AND STREAM of September 16th: "Grass birds, dough birds, black breasters, summers, green heads, muddy breasts, bull head, bull bats, jack snipe, and chickens." It is with no view to discourage brother sportsmen from writing reports of their experience and knowledge of game that I have made the above remarks; but it is to illustrate and again call the attention of editors of sporting papers to the great need felt by us sportsmen of information upon the subject of American game and fish. I for one should hail with pleasure a portion of each number of FOREST AND STREAM devoted to this subject.

CHECK CORD.

THE CANADIAN RIFLE TEAM.

THOSE of our readers who may remember Creedmoor in its infancy—that is, in 1873, for it has only taken two years for us to develop in a most remarkable manner rifle practice in the United States—may call to mind the advent of certain noted Canadian riflemen in our midst. Their coming was talked about almost in bated breath, and with awe and reverence. As far back as October, 1873, in the tenth No. of the FOREST AND STREAM may be found the names of certain gentlemen from the Provinces who carried off prizes at long ranges. If the element of awe has, at least for the present, passed away, and we can now hold our own with the Canadian riflemen, our respect for them has been even enhanced. It should be forever recollected that whatever progress we have made in scientific rifle shooting, in the construction of ranges, and in the rules governing matches, is very much due to Canadian riflemen. If the school of modern rifle practice originated in England, it was in Canada, near to us, that it flourished. Thanks to the courtesy of the very riflemen who met our team at Creedmoor on Saturday last, we were enabled some three years ago, to examine in detail their ranges. But the dry, theoretical details, their drawings and plans, might have been of but little avail to our National Rifle Association, if it had not been that the Canadian riflemen came among us, and sparing no pains taught us practically our first rifle lessons. From the very initial movement of our rifle ranges in the United States until to-day, their courtesy has known no limit. Those interested in such matters may have noticed in the FOREST AND STREAM how many able contributions have graced our columns emanating from Canadian correspondents, and how they have always been ready to share with us all the secrets they had acquired by long toil and study in rifle shooting. Our team system, the method of coaching, is essentially the Canadian one, and the victory gained by our men at Dollymount was due to their teaching. Canada was our foster mother, and we, as her children in the rifle school, owe her a lasting debt of gratitude. The welcome then extended to the team of the Ontario Rifle Association was a hearty one, and the fact that the Canadians were made members of our National Rifle Association might be considered simply as a formality, since they had long ago been considered as an integral part of ourselves.

—In the town of Fort Myers, in Southern Florida, there are more than five hundred fruit-bearing orange trees, many cocoanut trees, and guava orchards in great profusion.

CHOKE BORES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us asking for information regarding choke bored guns, the mode adopted to produce the results claimed for them and the date of invention. With regard to the latter portion of his query we can say that almost as many claims to priority are made as there are manufacturers of guns. Previous to the late Field Gun Trial, we note that by the English sporting press it was generally conceded to be an American invention, but since that event each gunmaker who participated in the trial claims a method of his own, and much acrimonious letter writing has been the result. As for the antiquity of the practice, we printed some time since a letter, wherein the writer stated that he had in his possession an old brass fowling piece, bearing the Tower stamp, and the date 1776, which was choke bored. We have also been informed that the late W. W. Greener, father of the present celebrated maker, many years ago bored guns on this or a similar principle, which, after a time, were found to be unequal to the wear and tear, and the practice was abandoned. This, however, we relate merely as a bit of gossip and do not vouch for its accuracy. Certain it is, however, that the practice of choke boring guns has been known to and frequently adopted by makers in this country for very many years. That the result of the last Field trial was to bring forth guns showing remarkable pattern, is beyond a doubt; the utility of such close shooting is still an open question, upon which hinge others involving the matter of leading and wear and tear. We have watched closely for printed results of guns avowedly choke bores, and have concluded that for general field purposes, guns bored on the old plan are the best. In confirmation of this opinion, which has repeatedly been expressed, we find the following note in such good authority as the *London Sporting Gazette*; but before quoting it, we would say that we think a distinction should be drawn between close shooting and choke bore guns:—

"Admirers of the 'choke bore' seem to have considerably modified their enthusiasm since they have had an opportunity of trying the practical effect of the new gun upon game. The grouse have fortunately, in most cases, been wild this year, and for long range shooting there can be no question that the choke bore has its advantages over the old system. But at short ranges the birds have been ripped to ribbons, and we have heard of sad complaints from the game dealers on this score. Bad shots complain that birds are much harder to hit, but with that complaint we need hardly say we have no sympathy; the complainants must learn to shoot straighter, that's all. A more serious complaint, however, is that the number of cripples is greater than ever, for so strong is the sportsman's faith in the extraordinary killing powers of the new gun, that he blazes away at impossible distances, and more birds than ever get wounded just sufficiently to ensure their subsequent death in some hole or corner from exhaustion and sickness. For our own part we fail to see that much advantage is gained by the new system, and we note that it is already becoming modified. Sportsmen are now trying the experiment of having one barrel choke bored and the other bored on the old system. We have tried such a gun, and were not much enamored with the result. It saves the horrible mauling of the birds with the right barrel, but neither barrel shoots as well as when both are constructed on the same system. We should think choke bores would be quite useless for partridge shooting, and, if used, not one bird out of ten will be fit for the table. We are still of opinion that nothing beats a good gun of the old sort for ordinary shooting."

The accompanying letter relates a different experience, but we should like to hear from our correspondent after he has tried his gun on quail and grouse, where the conditions are quite different from those pertaining to bay birds or wild fowl.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 25, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read with much care the articles appearing in your issues, as well as in other papers which have come under my observation, as I am interested in the subject, having recently purchased one of Messrs. Scott & Sons' fine guns similar to the one made by them for Capt. Bogardus, except that it is 1½ inches shorter than his, and weighs one pound two ounces less. It was with much hesitancy that I bought this gun, fearing I was not a sufficiently good shot for such "close" work, but so far as I have used it have found that my fears were groundless, and now would not give it for all the guns I ever saw for my use. I used it on marsh birds in August at Cape Charles with fine results, making some of the longest shots I ever saw, one of which was at a marlin; killed clean at eighty-five steps with No. 8 shot, flying by, and knocked over a curlew at 110 steps with No. 6 shot, which recovered and flew off. Last week I had a few shots at wood duck, killing each bird easily, which was inside of fifty yards, and some much further. One which was about seventy-five yards was penetrated with four pellets, No. 5 shot, and killed clean. Of the fifty or sixty birds shot thus far with this gun I don't think but very few have been killed inside of thirty yards, and of these none were badly torn or injured in the least for the table, hence I think we have nothing to fear on this score, while we have almost the absolute certainty of killing our birds at forty to fifty yards, which I have found hard to do heretofore with the best guns bored on the old plan.

Our principal shooting here is at quail and snipe. On these I have not had a chance to try the choke bore, but have no apprehensions as to the result except in thick cover. Some have advanced the idea that this method of boring will increase the recoil. I do not find it so; for instance, at ducks I used 4½ drachms powder and 1½ ounces shot, with Ely's felt wads, without any perceptible recoil, and shall increase the charge of powder to 4½ drachms, Hazard's No. 5 ducking. The gun weighs 8 pounds 14 ounces. I have been induced to write this thinking it might be of service to some of your numerous readers, who may be considering the subject as I was, of which you must be the judge. ALFRED.

A NEW CARTRIDGE BELT.—Mr. N. S. Goss, of Neosho Falls, Kansas, has invented a revolving cartridge belt, which seems to fill the bill in this direction. It is supported from the shoulders, as well as the waist, and as it revolves easily, the weight can at all times be equally distributed on the body. A specimen can be seen at this office.

—Uncle John Krider, the veteran angler and sportsman, of Philadelphia, dropped in on us on Monday, on his way to the "Hub."

THE NEW SPORTING FIELD.

READERS of the earlier numbers of our paper will recall a series of letters written from Northampton county, Va., describing the plover and snipe shooting at Mockhorn and Hog Islands, a short distance below Chincoteague Bay. Although admitted to be one of the best points for bay birds, as well as upland shooting along our whole coast, the difficulty of reaching it was so great as to prove an almost insuperable obstacle to such sportsmen as have not an unlimited command of time. It was necessary to go first to Norfolk, then take a small steamer back to Cherry Stone, and from there hire a fishing smack, or other chance conveyance, to the beach. Now, however, by the opening of three new railroads the last of which will be in operation next month, all this is changed, and these fine shooting grounds become most easy of access. These railroads are the Junction and Breakwater, the Breakwater and Frankford, and the Worcester Railroad. The sportsman leaves New York by the steamers of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, which, in Summer, sail daily, and in Fall and Winter every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from pier 37, North River, at 4 P. M.; Lewes, Del., is reached at 5 P. M. the next morning; at 9 o'clock a train starts for Berlin, Snow Hill, and Chincoteague Bay, reaching Snow Hill early in the afternoon and the Bay by 3 or 4 o'clock. Return trains run daily, connecting with the steamer at Lewes on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M., reaching New York at 5 A. M. on the following morning. Mr. N. L. McCready, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, is also President of the Railroad Company.

The formation of the country around Chincoteague and Worcester county generally, and also the adjoining counties of Accomack and Northampton, in Virginia, is like that of the Long Island and New Jersey shores, and the varieties of game very similar, the more southern localities having a fortnight advantage in the Spring and being the same period later in the Fall. Every variety of bay bird, so called, from the little sand-piper to the great jack curlew, are found on the beach, together with an occasional flock of black plover, while in the Fall and Winter the various points afford excellent duck shooting, without the enormous expense attendant upon the sport at the "club" grounds. The main land of the above mentioned counties has long been noted for the excellence of the quail and rabbit shooting, and ruffed grouse are also abundant in some localities. The neighborhood of Lewes possesses some fine English snipe ground, and there are doubtless many meadows further south equally as good. Altogether sportsmen may congratulate themselves upon the opening up of this new country, where fair sport can be almost certainly relied on, at a reasonable distance from the city, easy and pleasant of access, and above all, inexpensive. We have said nothing about the oysters, those of Accomack possessing a world-wide reputation, or of the fishing, which must be equal to that of Barnegat.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA AND THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.—It is but a few days since reports were circulated concerning the supposed death of Cameron and Stanley, the African explorers. We are still without news from Cameron, but Stanley has been heard from. It will be remembered that Stanley, who became famous as an explorer through finding the long-lost Livingston, organized an expedition under the auspices of the London *Telegraph* and New York *Herald*, and started from Zanzibar for the interior on the 15th of November, 1874. Letters have now been received announcing his arrival at the town of Kagehyi, in the country of the Usukuma, on the shores of the Lake Victoria N'yanza, and that he was making a survey of its shores. Further information from the intrepid traveler will be anxiously awaited, although months must elapse before it can be received.

Turning from where Stanley and his men are sweltering under an equatorial sun, we have tidings of another expedition, which by this time is undergoing the opposite extreme of temperature. The British Arctic Expedition has been heard from at Disco, in Greenland, from whence they were to sail for Upernavik, and thence strike into the ice of Melville Bay. Hall's grave at Polaris Bay was to be visited, after which the ships would go into Winter quarters, pursuing their explorations by means of sledge journeys, and making every effort to reach the North Pole. No Arctic expedition ever started under more favorable circumstances, or better fitted for the work in hand, and the results, it is hoped, will set at rest many vexed questions in Arctic navigation.

The call for the annual meeting of the Missouri State Game Law Association has been issued by ex-Gov. Silas Woodson, the President of the Association. It will take place at St. Louis on the 6th of October, at eight o'clock P. M., in the Director's room of Mercantile Library. As this date comes just in the middle of "Fair week," when thousands of visitors from all parts of the State are in St. Louis, it is natural to expect a large attendance of sportsmen. Every club in the State will send its delegates, and no doubt many clubs will form between now and the time of meeting, at points where there is now no organization for enforcing the laws. A State like Missouri, containing an abundance of every variety of game, should be the banner State in the number and efficiency of its game law associations. The game laws are good; they only need enforcing; and this can best be done by the union of all interested parties. We hope to hear of good results following the October meeting in St. Louis.

The Rifle.

—The National Rifle Association have published for gratuitous distribution a brief description of their rules and regulations.

—On Thursday several detachments of the Eleventh Brigade shot at Creedmoor. In the Twenty third Regiment Lieut. H. K. Smith made the highest score, 21 at 300 yards, and 18 at 400 yards; total, 39. Of the Thirty-second Regiment Corporal Schmidt scored 13 at 300 yards, 23 at 400 yards; total, 26. In the contest of the Forty-seventh, Private Miller led the score, making 18 at 300, and 16 at 400 yards; total, 34.

—The Autumn meeting of the National Rifle Association opened on Tuesday with every prospect of being brought to a successful termination. Three matches were shot, of which our space and the hour of going to press will only permit us to give an outline. A detailed report of the meeting will appear in our next issue. The first shot was the Judd match, for which there were 188 entries, distance 200 yards with any rifle. The principal prize was won by Capt. Joseph Mason, of the Canadian team, with a score of 30 points out of a possible 35. Messrs. W. Robertson and E. S. Browe made similar scores, but their shots were not similarly placed. There were in all twenty prize winners in this match.

The Short Range Match, at the same distance, had 257 entries, seven shots each. Sergeant T. R. Murphy, of the Eighth Regiment, scored 32 out of a possible 35, and took first prize, Messrs. Starr & Marcus' diamond badge. There were also twenty prize winners in this match. The last shot was the Cavalry Match, open to teams of five from any troop of the N. G. S. N. Y., distance 200 yards, weapon Remington breech loading carbine, seven rounds. Three teams contended, the Yates Dragoons, Sixth Division, tying the Separate Troop, Twenty-fourth Brigade, on 112 points, the latter winning. The Washington Grays scored 109 points. The best individual scores were:—

H. Freer, Third Regiment.....27 H. B. Kelsey, W. G. T.....24
M. B. Nicholson, Yates Dragoons.....26 W. Wagner, Twenty-fourth Brig.....34
G. Sheldon, Twenty-fourth Brig.....26 D. Lackeman, Fifth Brigade.....24
A. T. Decker, W. G. T.....25

The day was fine and favorable for good shooting.

MATCH WITH THE CANADIANS.—This most interesting contest, which dates back as far as April of this year, originated in a challenge sent by C. K. Murray, Esq., President of the Victoria Rifle Club, to Col. Wingate, which was accepted by the Amateur Rifle Club. At that time the Amateur Club were fully engrossed with the arrangements necessary for the Dollymount match, and though this contest was always fully in their minds, perhaps as careful preparation for it as was necessary was not made. Some excuse may be plead, that the original Dollymount team, fatigued by their heavy exertions, could not be assembled, and that as the match was to be shot just prior to the Autumn meeting, the time was an inconvenient one. Now that a new American team has won the victory, the least said about the preparation would be the better, but if we had been worsted, doubtless recriminations among the losers would have been constant. It can readily be understood that our original team cannot be required to shoot on every occasion. There must be some limit to the tax put on these gentlemen. Rifle shooting is a very good thing, but it sometimes must give place to business. The team that shot at Dollymount may be said to have been fully five months at their work, and what with the serious task of training and shooting, and the illimitable amount of junketing, they must have been fagged to death. But there is no reason why a second team, a double of the first, should not always be kept up for handy work. If the seniors have the honors, let the juniors have the labor, and some day two of our own teams might be so closely approximate as to skill, that there might be but the difference of a few points between them. In this way, in case of accident, or illness, the National Rifle Association would never be without her champions. The want then in the Amateur Rifle Club, or in any other club, is more teams, not one or two additional replacing members, but a full eight of accurate and steady men. Certainly a fine beginning has been made, which only wants training and encouragement to perfect. The day of the match, Saturday last, the 26th of September, was a fine one. Above the heavens were clear, with just occasionally a fleecy speck in the sky. The sun gave no unusual glare, and objects were clearly and sharply defined; the mirage and quivering of the air were but slight, and the heat never unpleasant. But the wind! It was a dreadful wind. It cannot be said to have been more than brisk, and yet it was of the most capricious character. It was what is termed a fish-tail wind. Ichthyological readers know the peculiar flare of a fish's caudal appendage, and how it streams out. Now the wind would blow from the back to the targets—right along the range, while the streamer on both sides of the grounds would point inwards; that is, in rifle lingo, it blew IV, VIII, and IV, all at the same time. It is said in philology that he who acquires, of the commonly used languages, Russian, can manage all other living tongues; so he who is "canny" of the Creedmoor zephyrs, has at his fingers ends any other tantalizing breezes, effecting winds on ranges. And so it proved. There is undoubtedly some slight element of luck attending Creedmoor, and the elements have been propitious. In the International match at Creedmoor last year, the hot sun melted down the gallant Irishmen; on Saturday last, the fickle wind blew the Canadian bullets off their track. The Americans were at home with the wind, the Canadians were at sea.

Punctually at 11 o'clock, there being a goodly number of

people on the grounds, the match opened, the final results being as follows:—

CREEDMOOR, L. I., Sept. 25, 1875.—Match between teams of eight from the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and the Amateur Rifle Club, of New York City; distances, 300, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots each distance per man; any rifle within the rules; any position; day bright and clear; wind 6, 4 to 8 o'clock; highest possible individual score, 225; highest team total, 1,800; new Wimbledon targets.

THE AMERICAN SCORE.

W. B. FARWELL—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.		
Yards.	Score.	Totals.
800.....	5 5 5 5 2 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5	69
900.....	5 2 3 5 1 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 3 5	61
1000.....	4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 3 3 5	63—193
A. V. CANFIELD, JR.—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.		
800.....	5 3 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 4 0 5	62
900.....	5 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	68
1000.....	3 3 5 2 3 5 5 5 3 5 4 2 3 5	56—186
L. L. HEPBURN—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.		
800.....	3 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 2 4 5 0 5	60
900.....	4 0 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 3	62
1000.....	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 0 5 2	63—184
L. C. BRUCE—SHARP CREEDMOOR RIFLE.		
800.....	5 5 4 4 3 0 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 2	59
900.....	5 5 4 2 5 3 4 5 3 4 5 4 5 4	63
1000.....	3 5 3 3 5 5 5 3 4 4 3 5 4	61—183
P. HYDE—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.		
800.....	2 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 3 4 5 5 4	65
900.....	3 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 5	60
1000.....	3 0 4 5 3 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5	56—181
H. S. JEWELL—SHARP CREEDMOOR RIFLE.		
800.....	4 5 5 4 5 4 2 4 5 5 5 4 2 5	63
900.....	5 5 0 0 3 3 5 3 5 5 4 2 3	51
1000.....	4 3 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 5	66—190
J. S. CONLIN—SHARP CREEDMOOR RIFLE.		
800.....	3 5 5 4 3 2 4 3 3 3 5 5 3 3	51
900.....	5 3 5 0 4 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 4	55
1000.....	4 3 5 4 0 4 3 5 3 3 4 0 4	52—158
L. GEIGER—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE.		
800.....	5 5 0 0 3 2 0 5 3 4 4 3 2	46
900.....	3 2 2 4 2 5 2 4 0 3 3 4 5	47
1000.....	2 5 0 5 3 4 5 4 4 2 5 3 0	50—143
Total.....		1,409

THE CANADIAN SCORE.

GEORGE MURISON—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.		
800.....	4 5 5 3 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 4	67
900.....	5 4 5 4 2 5 5 3 3 5 4 5	58
1000.....	4 5 3 5 5 2 4 4 5 2 5 5	64—189
J. J. MASON—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.		
800.....	0 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 4	53
900.....	5 3 3 2 5 5 5 3 4 5 3 4	56
1000.....	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 3 2	62—181
DAVID MITCHELL—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.		
800.....	5 3 3 5 5 5 3 2 4 0 5 5	53
900.....	2 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5	65
1000.....	4 4 0 3 5 5 5 5 0 5 5 5	53—177
WM. MITCHELL—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.		
800.....	5 4 4 4 5 2 5 3 4 3 4 4	58
900.....	5 5 2 5 4 4 4 3 5 2 3 3	57
1000.....	3 4 5 4 4 4 5 3 2 2 4 3	57—172
F. SCHWARZ—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.		
800.....	3 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 3 4 5 3	58
900.....	4 4 4 5 0 3 3 4 5 3 5 3	52
1000.....	4 5 0 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 2 4	60—170
C. R. MURRAY—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.		
800.....	3 4 5 3 4 5 4 2 5 4 3 5	60
900.....	3 4 4 5 0 3 2 5 4 3 2 4	51
1000.....	3 3 3 5 3 3 3 3 5 3 5 4	57—168
GEORGE DISHER—METFORD MATCH RIFLE.		
800.....	2 5 3 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 3	59
900.....	2 3 3 3 0 4 4 4 4 4 5 5	50
1000.....	4 3 4 5 3 3 4 3 2 3 5 5	58—167
JAMES ADAM—RIGBY MATCH RIFLE.		
800.....	4 4 5 4 3 3 5 3 3 0 2 3	54
900.....	4 2 3 3 2 3 2 5 4 3 5 2	50
1000.....	5 3 5 4 4 3 3 4 2 4 3 3	56—160
Total.....		1,384
RECAPITULATION.		
	Americans.	Canadians.
Total at 800 yards.....	475	472
Total at 900 yards.....	467	439
Total at 1,000 yards.....	467	473
Grand totals.....	1,409	1,384

One thing noticeable in the shooting of the Canadians, was that they shot laying down on their stomachs, while the Americans, with the exception of Mr. Geiger, shot laying on their backs. Mr. Geiger is a left handed shooter. We think the back position at long ranges is the better, and we fancy that in time, those who shoot *a la* Bodine, will be the exceptions. Some day later we may enter into the details of the back positions, as it has already several modifications. There are a half dozen different ways of shooting in this manner.

It may be seen that at 800 and 900 yards the American team led, while at 1,000 yards the pluck and steadiness of the gallant Canadians told, they making six points more than our men. Every one knows that the peculiarity of Creedmoor is that at sundown the wind quiets. It may be noticed how the Canadians improved just as soon as the conflicting and puzzling elements of the wind were withdrawn, their averages being better at 1,000 yards than the American team. Mr. Farwell was the high man on the American side, with a total of 193, and Mr. Murison took the same place on the Canadian eight. Some duck's eggs are visible in the scores, in one or two cases due to firing on the wrong target, but the majority were clear misses on both sides. Mr. Geiger's low score was said to be due to the loss of his front sight, and having to substitute for it another. As Mr. Geiger is a very steady man, no doubt his poor score can be accounted for in this way. The match was conducted in the most admirable way, and not a single dispute took place. The exceeding courtesy rendered to our men when in Canada last, was we believe fully returned. Questions of what are called "nippers," balls striking just on the edge of the defined limits of the targets, were always accepted without a murmur. The marking was highly creditable, being prompt and accurate. A handsome collation was offered to the guests, and all the riflemen and members of the press, and by five o'clock the match was concluded, with uproarious cheers for both sides. Gen. Dakin and Col. Gildersleeve made happy speeches, which brought forth an admirable reply from Mr. Murray. What he said was noteworthy, and from his excellent speech, we only have room to cull the following, that "he acknowledged the superiority of American arms, and that he believed they were beaten not by the men, but by the guns."

It was with great pleasure that the representative of the FOREST AND STREAM welcomed such old friends as Messrs.

Murison, Mason and Adam, to whom Creedmoor owes so much. Great credit is due to Gen. Dakin, who arranged the match, and saw it through to its fortunate conclusion. Among the distinguished guests present was Gen. ("Fighting Joe") Hooker, who sat admiringly through the whole contest, never doubting the result. Said he, "There is the Government giving great prominence to artillery practice. Every week they go out and burn no end of powder. Why don't they do more to improve our regimental rifle practice? It looks as if artillery at 1,000 yards would stand a mighty poor chance if opposed to such shooting as I see here. I haven't, you know, the credit of being easy skered, and can stomach some fighting, but on my word, I should like to be under cover, at least when these boys were popping at me." Some of the Canadian riflemen will remain over for the Autumn meeting, when we trust to see each one of them carry off a handsome prize. We are sure there is not an American rifleman who would begrudge them a crate full of cups, medals or badges.

A circular letter has been issued by General Shaler addressed to the various military officers of the United States Militia in reference to the coming Inter-State match. It is expected that a large number of States and Territories will be represented. Copies of the programmes have been forwarded to all the Adjutant Generals.

In regard to some points of controversy between the Sumner Guards, of San Francisco, and Company D, of the Twelfth Regiment, respecting a late rifle contest, the one shooting in California, the other in New York, we must give the victory in every way to the Californians, and accord it with good grace. But what we hope to see is California represented here. Let some of the gentlemen come on in person, and a return match will be certain. Californians, from the fact that riflemen can use their arms all the year round, must make in time splendid marksmen. Those who know best, think that the first drubbing New York will receive will come from the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

The last of the series of practice matches by the Sumner Guards, of San Francisco, for positions in the team to shoot next October has been concluded. The names of the team and the reserve, with the percentage made by them in five matches, are as follows: 1, J. Steed, 83.1-7; 2, D. Watson, 81.5-7; 3, C. Nash, 80.6-7; 4, Capt. Burns, 79.5-7; 5, G. H. Strong, 77.1-7; 6, T. Murphy, 76. Reserve W. Murphy, 73.3-7; A. S. Folger, 72.4-7.

MARVELLOUS SHOOTING.—The following score was made at the rifle range, at Valley Falls, Rhode Island, by Mr. Ra-both, of Pawtucket, at 500 yards, under the rules of the N. R. A.; no sighting shots; Remington rifle. In the morning, out of a possible 100, he made 95. In the afternoon, out of a possible 50, he made 50. At the first trial he made fourteen bullseyes in succession:

First trial.....3 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—95
Second trial.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50

Orange Judge, of the *Agriculturist*, has been trying his hand at target shooting. He used a Remington rifle, Creedmoor target, 1,000 yards, and at the first trial, in 18 shots made the following handsome score: 5, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3—61. The wind was variable, and the main shooting was done with the wind gauge moved four points.

ROCHESTER AMATEUR CLUB.—A meeting took place at Rochester, N. Y., last week for the organization of an Amateur Rifle Club. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. C. E. Riders; Secretary and Treasurer, E. S. Combs. The meeting was addressed by Major Fulton. Under such fortunate auspices, no doubt the Rochester Amateur Club will take a leading position.

A rifle club was formed at Detroit, Mich., on the 17th inst., with the following officers: President, Alfred Howard; Vice President, Charles Barnes; Secretary, George B. Mather; Treasurer, F. H. Ellis; Executive Committee, G. H. Thomas, Louis Sutter and Geo. Ludwig. The rules of the Amateur Association of New York was adopted, with a few alterations.

A NEAT COMPLIMENT.—That most excellent journal, the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, makes the following happy allusion on the occasion of the return of the American team:—

"As is natural and fitting, the famous American Rifle Team has been received with much rejoicing and much well earned applause in New York. An account of the proceedings will be found in another column together with a reprint of a very graceful and appropriate leading article on the subject which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago. The members of the team were, of course, loud in their praises of the greeting they received in Ireland, and we are glad to find that they understood fully the difficulty that stood in the way of their shooting with the eights at Wimbledon. The New York *FOREST AND STREAM* says:—'As to the team not being allowed to shoot for the Elcho Shield, they knew from the first they would not, and the impression which got abroad in America that the team was snubbed in this matter was quite erroneous. The Canadians had never been allowed to shoot for it, or in a match side by side with the three teams, therefore the Americans did not expect to be admitted. Nothing but the most warm and cordial friendship existed between the Americans and English during the meeting at Wimbledon.' We can only once more assure our American friends that there have never been more welcome guests at Wimbledon than the genial and pleasant gentlemen who represented their country there last July, and that when they come again, they will be made at least as welcome, and may, we are sure, depend upon finding a match arranged which will test even their skill satisfactorily."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

On the 21st inst. the rifle team of the Second Connecticut Regiment competition in the *Army and Navy Journal* match had a practice shoot on the Whitney Rifle Range, near New Haven, with Sharps rifles, 44 calibre; powder, 90 grains, bullet, 500 yards. The shooting was excellent, considering the unfavorable wind, which blew in gusts. Col. Bario, Lieut. Col. Bacon, and many other prominent military men were present. The following is the score, seven shots each:—

Sergeant Munson.....24 Capt. Byxby.....15
Corporal Crampton.....26 Sergeant Lane.....19
Corporal Bacon.....25 Lieut. Ross.....27
Private Jorry.....23 Sergeant Mix.....25
Sergeant Wilson.....22 Private Jones.....22
Sergeant Elliott.....13

RESERVE.

Lieut. Wood.....16 Private Folsom.....28
Corporal Barnes.....21 Private Wapler.....23
While the shooting was going on a neat and durably constructed military rifle was exhibited on the grounds, manufactured by the Whitney Arms Company. It was pronounced by military experts to be a very safe and superior weapon. By request of several military men it was shot by Sergeant Munson, of Company K. The following is the score—distance, 500 yards, two sighting shots:—

3 4 5 2 3 5 3—25

At the wind up G. W. Yale, of the American Rifle Team, showed the boys how to make bullseyes, which he did successively with a Sharps military rifle. GL—N.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Moose, *Alces malchis*. Red Deer, *Caricex Virginianus*.
Elk or Wapiti, *Cervus Canadensis*. Squirrels, red, black and grey.
Hares, brown and grey. Quail, *Optyx Virginia*.
Wild Turkey, *Melagris gallapavo*. Pinnated Grouse, *Tetrao cupida*.
Woodcock, *Scolopax rusticola*. Curlew, *Numenius arquaria*.
Ruffed Grouse, *Tetrao umbellus*. Sandpipers, *Tytingane*.
Plover, *Charadrius*. Willets.
Godwit, *Limosine*. Reed or Rice Birds, *Dolichonyx oriz-
vum*.
Rails, *Rallus Virginianus*. Wild Duck.
Snipe and Bay Birds.
Caribou, *Tarandus rangifer*.

GAME IN MARKET.—Our quotations remain unchanged since last week. The weather is still too warm to permit of Western game being sent to this market in quantities, nor is the demand excessive. Prairie chickens are worth \$1.25 per pair; ruffed grouse, \$1.50. Woodcock are being received in fair quantities, New Jersey and Connecticut being the principal points of shipment, price \$1.50 per pair. Reed birds are coming from all along the coast from New Jersey to Savannah, and are lower in price, say 80 cents to \$1. per dozen; mallard \$1.50 per pair; teal 75 cents. Wild pigeons, from Sullivan and Fulton counties, \$1.75 per dozen.

MAINE.—*Hallowell, Sept. 19.*—The following is my bag for the week: Monday, 4 woodcock, 1 partridge (ruffed grouse); Tuesday, 12 woodcock; Wednesday, 5 partridges, 6 woodcock; Thursday, rain; Friday, rain; Saturday, 4 woodcock, 6 partridges.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Cohasset, Sept. 20.*—During the last few days. Coots and loons have been coming along lively. The cold weather has started them up. I killed on the 18th a pair of sea or eider ducks, which is rather strange for so early in the season. Sunday, it being very rough so that boats could not do much, three men killed 100 coots on one of our ledges where they could make a lee. This is the best day's gunning that has been done here for some years. Smelts are now plenty, 20 or 30 dozen to a man being about the average. S. K., Jr.

Salem, Sept. 20.—Have just returned from Parker River, Rowley, and brought some birds, such as dough birds, black breasted, grass birds, yellow legs, &c. The best gunning was had last week. The first black duck this season was shot in Phillip's Beach slough a day or two ago. I shot a loon this morning, sculling for him in my float. This is the first web-footed bird I have shot this season. Parties returned lately from Chatham; two of them report their best day last Thursday, getting 35 big birds; 6 geese went along last week; brant have been seen, and a few English snipe have been shot. Coot are catching it off "Tinker's Isle" and the "Pigs." TEAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, Sept. 26.*—Rail and reed birds do not seem to be very abundant. *FOREST AND STREAM* Club have their semi-annual shoot on the 4th of October.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*New Berne, Sept. 23.*—Deer extraordinarily plenty this Fall. Venison weighing 29 pounds per quarter hawked about the streets for 5 and 6 cents per pound. Large number of Summer ducks (wood ducks) on the Neuse and Trent Rivers. No snipe as yet.

I. E. W.

A pigeon match is on the tapis which, if brought to a conclusion will prove the most interesting event of the kind ever shot in this country. The stakes are \$10,000, and the contestants Mr. James Gordon Bennett and Capt. A. H. Bogardus on one side, and Mr. Carroll Livingston and Mr. Ira A. Paine on the other. The conditions are for each to shoot at fifty-eight birds from five traps placed five yards apart, thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary. The match is to take place on the 6th of October at Newport, R. I. Messrs. Bennett and Livingston are well known as amateur pigeon shots of more than usual excellence, while the fame of the professionals who are to shoot as their partners is too well known to require remark.

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB.—A large number of the members of this club competed at Dexter's on Thursday last for their challenge cup, the conditions being that the cup should be shot for at twenty five yards rise, H. & T. traps, the winner to hold it until the next monthly shoot for it, when, if he has to surrender it, he receives in lieu \$25 from the club. The following shows the result of the last shot:—

Waters (B.).....9 Broadway (B.).....4
Reddon (M.).....7 Waters (B.).....4
Gildersleeve (B.).....7 Eddy (B.).....3
Elmendorf (M.).....6 Blakely (B.).....3
Wynn (M.).....6 Baxter (M.).....3
Austen (B.).....5 Baylis (B.).....3
Fendick (B.).....5 Birdseye (M.).....3
Remsen (M.).....5 Posten (M.).....3
Charman (M.).....5 Robinson (M.).....3
Wingate (B.).....4 Madison (B.).....3
Walters (B.).....4 Hartshorne (B.).....2

Some of the members, it will be seen still adhere to their muzzle loaders. Mr. Parks acted as referee.

A pigeon match which has attracted much interest was concluded on Monday on the grounds of Ira A. Paine at Babylon, Long Island. The following is a summary, including ties:—

Handicap sweepstakes, \$60 each, half forfeit, to shoot at twenty-five single birds, from five traps, with 14 ounces of shot, both barrels, 80 yards boundary; London Gun Club rules; closed with 29 entries, of which 21 went to the score; value of the stakes, \$1,450, of which the second received \$100, the third saved his stake.

B. De Forest for W. Knapp (B.) 28 yards—11111, 11111, 11111, 00111, 11111, 11111—27 killed, 2 missed.

N. Earle (B.) 27 yards—11111, 11110, 11111, 11111, 01111, 11110—26 killed, 3 missed.

S. Saxon for C. Banks (M.) 27 yards—01011, 11111, 11111, 01111, 11111, 11111—27 killed, 3 missed.

B. De Forest (B.) 28 yards—11111, 01111, 10111, 10111, 11111, 11110—26 killed, 4 missed.

J. Snedcor (M.) 24 yards—11111, 11111, 11111, 01111, 01011, 0—21 killed, 4 missed.

P. Belmont (B.) 28 yards—01101, 01111, 11111, 10111, 11111, 1—21 killed, 4 missed.

C. Lampson (B.) 28 yards—11110, 10111, 01111, 10111, 11111, 10—20 killed, 5 missed.

J. G. Heckscher, for H. Draper (B.) 26 yards—11111, 11111, 11110, 11111, 00000—20 killed, 5 missed.

J. G. Heckscher (B.) 26 yards—11111, 11101, 01111, 01110, 11110—20 killed, 5 missed.

C. Snyder (B.) 26 yards—00111, 11001, 11111, 11111, 10611—19 killed, 6 missed.

C. Floyd Jones (B.) 25 yards—11011, 10111, 11111, 11011, 11010—19 killed, 6 missed.

H. S. Bloodgood (B.) 28 yards—11100, 01111, 01011, 11110, 01111—18 killed, 7 missed.

J. P. Grund (B.) 30 yards—11110, 01110, 10001, 11111, 01111, 1—18 killed, 7 missed.

B. Purdy (B.) 28 yards—11111, 10111, 01011, 11011, 00010—17 killed, 8 missed.

T. Van Buren (B.) 30 yards—11101, 10100, 01111, 00111, 11110—17 killed, 8 missed.

C. Livingston (B.) 30 yards—10111, 11101, 10000, 10011, 11011—16 killed, 9 missed.

E. W. Davis (B.) 29 yards—11110, 01100, 11110, 01001, 00101, 1—14 killed, 11 missed.

E. Stevenson (B.) 24 yards—01101, 01001, 11010, 11100, 01100—13 killed, 12 missed.

Dr. Talbot (B.) 28 yards—11001, 10101, 11111, 01111, 12 killed, 5 missed.

M. Van Buren (B.) 29 yards—11111, 01001, 01111, 01111—12 killed, 5 missed.

H. S. Robbins (B.) 27 yards—10111, 01010—5 killed, 3 missed.

Mr. De Forest, shooting for Mr. Knapp, won first prize amounting to over \$900. Mr. Earle won second prize and Mr. Saxon third.

NARRAGANSETT GUN CLUB.—Three matches were shot on the grounds of this club at Newport on the 22d inst. The first was for \$250 a side, between J. P. Grund, of Philadelphia, and Travis Van Buren, of New York, which was won by the latter. They shot at fifty birds each, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham Club rules governing. The following is the result:—

Van Buren—10101, 11111, 11111, 01110, 10101, 11111, 11001, 01010, 11110, 00110—Killed, 35; missed, 15.

Grund—10111, 10110, 11111, 11101, 10011, 01110, 00110, 00010, 10111, 00000—Killed, 29; missed, 21.

Following this a match between M. Van Buren, brother of the victor in the above match, and Mr. Grund, the former killing five birds to his opponents' four and winning. The last match was between Mr. J. P. Grund and T. Van Buren, which was also won by Mr. Van Buren by a score of five to three.

A pigeon shoot occurred at Syracuse, Sept. 21, under the auspices of the Onondaga Club. The first shoot was a five-bird sweepstakes, thirteen entries, eighty yards boundary. George Stevens took the first prize; Frank Dennison, second, and Charles Hart, third. The second shoot, a ten-bird sweepstakes, with eighteen entries, resulted thus: J. Connors, first prize; Frank Dennison, second; Thomas Kimber, third. A third sweepstakes followed, five birds, eleven entries, with the following result: J. Connors, first prize; Dennison, second; S. Taylor, third.

The pigeon shots of Grand Rapids have shot a number of matches recently, two days of last week being devoted to the sport. One match for \$125 a side, between Glen and Burchard, the former to shoot at 21 birds to the latter's 25, resulted in a victory for Burchard by killing 22 to Glen's 21. The second match was for \$20, between Burchard and Dowding. The former won as before, killing 17 to Dowding's 14. The last match was between Burchard and Rosenfield, the latter winning. On Saturday two matches were shot, resulting as follows:—

Purse \$20—10 birds each.
Dowding.....8 Glen.....9
Hascall.....8 Burchard.....7

In shooting off the ties Glen won.
Handicap, 10 single birds. Purse \$25.
Hascall, 26 yards.....10 Burchard, 21 yards.....7
Dowding, 26 yards.....5 Rosenfield, 18 yards.....5
Glen, 26 yards.....8

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 25, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

A match was shot to-day between Mr. Stimpson and J. Carroll, of the Portsmouth Sportsman's Club, for the Eldridge Championship Medal, each shooting at 15 birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; domestic birds, strong and lively. The following is the score:—

Carroll.....6 Stimpson.....11
This makes Stimpson the winner of the medal three successive times, twice killing 11 and once killing 14 out of 15 birds. Mr. Stimpson is a fine shot, and it will be a hard struggle for any of the members to take the medal away from him. Following the match was a sweepstakes between members of the same club at wild pigeons, each shooting at four birds, with the following result:—

Potter.....3 Loud.....2
Emmerson.....2 Bell.....2
Nelson.....2 Hartshorn.....2
Sides.....2 Stoddard.....0
Eldridge.....1

Potter killed three out of four, making him the hero of the day. Mr. Potter is one of the best shots we have at the trap, and looking at the bags of woodcock he brings in is good proof of his ability in the alders. After the shooting was over Capt. Emmerson challenged Mr. Loud to shoot a match for \$15 a side, Capt. Emmerson to shoot at 16 and Mr. Loud at 15 birds, this giving Emmerson the advantage of one bird. Mr. Loud accepted the kind offer and the stakes were put up, the match to take place within a week. Mr. Loud will have something to do, as Capt. Emmerson is a crack shot.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Sportsman's Club, held at their hall last evening, it was decided to have the annual match within one week, each member to shoot at fifteen birds, at the Rockingham Trotting Park of this city. Hoping to give you a good report of the day, remain I yours, QUAIL.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

The annual tournament for the club badge and State championship was held at Little Chebeague Island Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th of September, under the charge of the Forest City Club of this city, they being the winners of the badge last year, and under the rules to provide the shoot this year. Fifty shooters participated, representing three clubs, viz.: Androscoggin, of Lewiston, and Maine and Forest City, of Portland. Wild pigeons were used, all of them having been trapped within ten days of the shoot, and were most of them strong flyers. There

were four prizes besides the club badge, which of itself was a beautiful affair. The badge was in the shape of a shield, and of fine gold elegantly engraved, and a fine diamond set in the centre. The other prizes consisted of:—First prize, a fine breech loading Parker; second prize, a fine breech loading rifle; third prize, a fine prize, a fine fly rod; fourth prize, a fine set of sleeve buttons.

The shooting was very close throughout and very exciting. The diamond badge was won by R. G. Hall, of the Forest City Club, he killing fourteen out of fifteen birds, tying Nason, of the Androscoggin, and Noyes, of the Forest City, and winning in shooting off ties. The second prize, for the gun, was won by C. Nason, of the Androscoggin, after a most exciting contest, he having tied Martin, of the Forest City, in thirteen birds each. Seven trials were made resulting each time in ties before the final result was reached. Curtis, of the Androscoggin, won the breech loading rifle, and Billings, of the Forest City, the fly rod; Leavitt, of the Androscoggin, the sleeve buttons. Then came sweepstakes and shooting at double birds, and one member was frightened by "triplets" so badly that he could not shoot. Perhaps the "darkey" didn't show his *ivories*. "A general good time" was the verdict of all concerned, and next year if those "triplets" show themselves let them look out, for I intend to be ready at the word "pull."

SANEZ.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 15, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

To-day has been a gala day for this place, the excitement being a shooting match between Isaac V. Selover, of this place, and James Vanbrockle, of Mateawan, the conditions being to shoot at 25 single birds each, find trap and handle, the birds to be put all in one box, 1½ oz. shot, 21 yards rise and 80 yards bounds. The birds were not of the best quality, although fair, but the shooting was very remarkable for amateurs, as the appended score will show:—

Isaac V. Selover...1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—23
James Vanbrockle...1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—25

In connection with this I would say that the same parties have tied before on twenty-one birds each for the same amount, each killing their twenty-one birds straight.

H. C. G.

MATEAWAN, Sept. 14, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

At last the sportsmon of Monmouth county have aroused to the importance of having their game laws enforced, and for that particular purpose have passed their by-laws laws and formed themselves into a shooting club to be designated and known as the Midway Shooting Club of Mateawan, N. J. Tuesday, the 14th day of September, being their dedication day, of course there was an exceedingly grand turnout, and your correspondent was pleased to see with what harmony good discipline could be accomplished. Their badge is an exquisite piece of workmanship, as appropriate an emblem as the sportsmen could desire, beautifully engraved with the name of the club and other costly workmanship. The shooting commenced at precisely 2:15 o'clock, with twenty-five out of thirty-five members answering to the roll-call. In regard to the birds, I never saw better turned from the trap, they being swift, and seemed to have the endurance to carry away all the shot that would penetrate them. The match proceeded under the auspices and direction of the officers of the club, men who knew their avocation. The result of the match was as follows:—

James Lambertson, 24 yards.....	8	Charles Applegate, 25 yards.....	9
K. H. Wyckoff, 24 yards.....	7	A. Tenicke, 25 yards.....	7
H. Warne, 25 yards.....	8	Wm. Madden, 21 yards.....	6
Wm. A. Dunlop, 25 yards.....	8	Edwood Warne, 11 yards.....	7
Kort. H. Warne, 24 yards.....	7	Wm. J. Conover, 25 yards.....	8
George Farrington, 21 yards.....	7	Aaron Longstreet, 22 yards.....	6
Richard Worell, 21 yards.....	8	Wm. Beers, Jr, 21 yards.....	7
James Vanbrockle, 25 yards.....	6	Spaf. Walling, 21 yards.....	6
Garett Hendrickson, 22 yards.....	7	James Wilson, 21 yards.....	9
Stephen Lambertson, 23 yards.....	6	D. H. Gordon, 22 yards.....	6
Wm. McGee, 23 yards.....	7	Frank E. Hyer, 21 yards.....	8
James Terhune, 22 yards.....	8	John H. Farry, 22 yards.....	8
Henry Gordon, 23 yards.....	7		

Mr. Charles Applegate and Mr. James Wilson having tied, it became necessary to shoot off at five birds each, which they did with the following result:—

Charles Applegate, 25 yards.....4James Wilson, 21 yards.....5

Mr. Wilson being the winner the badge was presented to him in a neat and appropriate speech by the President of the club.

H. C. G.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20, 1873.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Inclosed please find score of match (friendly) of Baltimore County Gun Club shot last Saturday. This is the first time we have shot at 29 yards and out of five traps. We shot 80 yards boundary, Narragansett rules, 1½ oz. shot, 21 birds. Our club is composed of gentlemen amateur shots.

Name.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
C. Fisher.....	25.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—13	
J. S. Frick.....	29.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—16	
Jno. Stewart.....	29.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—17	
R. C. Thomas.....	29.....	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16	
Harry Fisher.....	28.....	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—11	
Geo. Brown.....	28.....	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—13	
Robt. Hoffman.....	29.....	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—10	
Randolph Mordecai.....	23.....	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—10	

Yours truly,

R. C. T.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 22, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Below is the score made by the Nimrod Club at their regular quarterly shoot. J. M. Taylor and Chas. Mills were judges:—

Name.	Single.	Double.	G'd total.
C. A. Kenney.....	* 1 1 1 1 1 * 1 1—7.....	11 11 11 11—10	17
J. W. Ferguson.....	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8.....	10 11 11 11—9	17
F. Champ.....	1 1 0 1 * 1 1 1—7.....	10 11 11 11—9	16
Kit Clay.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9.....	10 01 11 11—10	7
Mat Kenney.....	* 1 1 0 * 1 1 1—6.....	11 10 11 11—11	9
C. M. Clay.....	1 0 0 1 * 1 1 1—6.....	11 11 11 11—10	9
James Kerr.....	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—6.....	11 11 11 00—17	13
Geo. R. Bell.....	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8.....	1* 01 00 10—3	11
C. R. Woodford.....	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—5.....	11 09 11 00—11	6
John Kidd.....	0 1 0 1 1 1 0—6.....	11 10 01 01	5

*Dead out of bounds.

John Kidd shot at only eight single and four double rises.

Ky.

—The following is a correct score of the competitors in a match for the champion badge of the Irvington Game Club, shot at Irvington, Sept. 25:—

Chas. W. Lawrence.....	0	Geo. H. Frisbie.....	3
C. H. Hauptman.....	5	W. A. Emmet.....	3

Judges, J. B. Fulton and F. Hagen. Referee, T. H. Mann.

E.

SPORTING NOTES FROM NEW JERSEY.

RED BANK, N. J., September, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We are forty miles from your editorial rooms. We have several ways of reaching this place, one all water route, one all rail route, and the last and least, half rail and half water. Red Bank is situated at the head of the Shrewsbury River, or at the head of steamboat navigation, county of Monmouth, Shrewsbury township. It has a population of about 3,000. The farmers in the vicinity are well to do, and are perfectly indifferent as to the ravages of the potato bug (Colorado beetle.) The Shrewsbury River, from the headwaters to Sandy Hook beach, is about eight miles in length, and from half a mile to one mile in width, both sides of the river affording beautiful building sites, and in consequence of its picturesque and healthful location has been appropriated by parties from New York and elsewhere for Summer resorts. The hotels on the Shrewsbury River are Thompson's Pavilion, at the Highlands; Jenkinson's, at the same place; the Fowler House, at Oceanic, and the Pontine, at Fair Haven. The hotel of Red Bank is the Globe, kept for many years by Mr. Ex-Sheriff Hendrickson, but last Spring changed hands, and is now kept by

Lewis Merrigold. It is a quiet and well-appointed house, with plenty to eat. We have splendid drives on the finest of clayed turnpike and cross-roads. Little Silver, Pleasure Bay, Seabright, Long Branch, and all the lesser watering places can be reached by short drives. We are but six miles from Monmouth Park, so you see we can take our dinner at the usual country hour, 12 o'clock, attend the races, and be home in time for an early supper. The products of the Shrewsbury River—oysters, far-famed for their fine flavor, migratory fish, such as bluefish, weakfish, kingfish, occasional sheephead, clams, both hard and soft shells, and soft crabs in abundance generally. Snipe we have in fair numbers. I believe everybody has snipe shooting in the vicinity of their homes if they will only drive far enough for them. We have no snipe in the Fall; I account for it in this way—we shoot all in the Spring. Some fair bags were made last Spring, birds one mile apart by actual measurement, (finger boards.) Woodcock shooting is only fair to middling, the lands being trimmed up, drained, and put under cultivation. Quail we have this season in fair numbers, providing the last severe rains have not drowned out the young broods that have been seen. I don't want to picture Monmouth county—that is, this portion of it—as sportsman's paradise, but I have killed 208 quail in nine days. This was done in the Fall of 1872, and I think I can do this same thing this Fall. Of course they don't fly in your door yard; you have got to work for them, and work hard at that. We have no sportsman's club here as yet, but we have some whole-souled fellows who live up to the laws to a letter. Pigeon shooting is carried on here very extensively. We shoot for the Shrewsbury Cup No. 2 every month. The present holder is challenged to shoot this month. I call this cup No. 2 ag, No. 1 was presented by me, and shot for at my Summer residence in 1872. This cup was won by my old friend Wm. Dunlap, of Mateawan, N. J. His score was 19 out of 20; the last four out of five were killed at thirty-one yards rise.

I want the "Squire" down with me soon. I think we can warm the boys at the trap. We have no imported dogs among us, but we have got some of the finest domestic goods you ever saw—I refer to the ones bred and owned by that prince of sportsmen, Forman Taylor, of Colt's Neck, N. J. Your kennel editor had the pleasure of looking over some of Mr. Taylor's stock. I think his Sancho and Shorb's Jocko would make the finest team of setters in the country. Shorb's Jocko is no snipe dog, but is great on woodcock, quail, and partridge. You will go many miles to see one that will beat him; and furthermore, I am ready to purchase *any dog*—pink, blue, snuff, or any other color—that will beat Jocko on any or all three of the last mentioned kinds of game. I can safely say that Jocko has had 10,000 head of game killed over him, and that's what's the matter. Mr. Editor, you will pardon me for giving my friends' dogs these puffs, but as they can't be bought for love or money, you will pass it over. I first shot over Jocko when he was eight months old and found him simply perfection, and on my return offered Mr. Shorb \$250 for him, but I was politely informed that was just one-half of what he was valued at.

Well, Mr. Editor, I think I have span this article out rather long, but you know what you must expect when shooters get to talking. I have matched the Squire to talk against Forman Taylor for a basket. The match will take place in the city of New York some evening this Winter, when the nights are as long as we can get them. I can picture the result. Time, 5 A. M.; Taylor flat on his back, hands thrown up, eyes closed, and the Squire whispering in his ear. Will notify you all in time so that you may enjoy the fun. Fraternally yours,

G. H. WILD.

UPPER MARLBORO, Prince George County, Md., Sept. 25, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Since the commencement of September the swamp and marshes adjacent to the Patuxent River and its tributaries have been alive with sportsmen from the neighboring cities of Baltimore and Washington, and even from your great metropolis, who have been busily engaged in paying their respects to the thousands of ortolans and reed birds which abound. The shooting this season commenced rather earlier than usual, owing to the fine condition of the birds. Feed upon the marshes has been unusually good and plentiful, and a large number of gentlemen are encamped along the river in order to enjoy the full benefit of the shooting season, which will close with the advent of the first frost. In this connection sportsmen generally are glad to see the lively interest which the FOREST AND STREAM is now manifesting in the passage of laws for the protection of game in the different States. In our county such a law is especially needed during the ortolan and partridge season, as owing to the proximity to markets the country is annually overrun by pot-hunters, who usually go in parties of six or ten and daily ship large quantities of game to market. The farmers throughout the county have at last awakened to the necessity for action, and have called for a public meeting to be held next week. The partridge season opened on the 15th inst., and promises to be unusually good. The birds are well grown and fat, and sportsmen report an unusual number of them. Among the gentlemen who annually come from New York to enjoy the partridge shooting we have already had the pleasure of welcoming our old friend, Mr. Constable, who is accompanied by several of his friends. These gentlemen have visited this section for several years past during the partridge season, and they report the sport as far superior to that in Virginia.

The crops generally throughout this section of Maryland are very good. The tobacco crop, which is nearly secured, promises to be large, and the agricultural interests seem brighter than they have been for years. I will keep you posted from time to time concerning sporting matters throughout this region. Yours,

M.

SHOT PISTOLS.—As burglaries increase the necessity for proper defensive arms becomes more impressive. A Philadelphia correspondent writes:—

"I was glad to notice in your paper of the 8th inst. that the Editor of the Massachusetts *Mirror* and *Farmer* had called the attention of manufacturers of fire arms to shot pistols for use against burglars and tramps. We want a weapon that will bring down the game when pointed in the direction of it, so that if called upon suddenly to use it, it shall be effective without requiring an extra marksman. It should be a five or six shooter, for there is no time for loading when engaged with a burglar. It cannot be doubted that, for protection, a shot pistol would be superior to all others. Mosher and Douglass would have undoubtedly escaped had it not been for shot guns. They were armed with pistols loaded with ball, and although brought in close contact with their assailants, and firing at them several times, they failed to hit them.

By all means let us have the new shot pistols as soon as possible. No family should be without one."

SOME SPORTS IN EGYPT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Through the medium of your valuable journal I would like to give some of my experience, and a few hints about the pleasures of sport in the land of Egypt.

I, like most other tourists, arrived with only guide book knowledge of the country. At Cairo guns and accoutrements can be obtained on hire. The reedy borders of the Nile and its numerous canals furnish excellent retreat and food for the snipe, several species of duck and other water fowl. Following along the levee, roads leading in the direction of the Pyramids of Gizeh offer the best chance of success, and by taking a carriage or donkey, the fatigue is lessened. To hunt just here it were better to so arrange as to be on the desert near the Pyramids about dawn, to have opportunity to get a gazelle, or a pop at a hyena. The gazelle, after browsing and taking water in the valley, under the safeguard of night, returns for greater security into the desert for the day. The surface is undulating, offering cover, and as the sun rises they can be seen—a beautiful sight indeed—standing out in bold relief upon the crests of the sand hills, in herds from six to fifteen, leisurely browsing on the scant, acrid growth, and wending their way deeper into the solitudes of this sea of sand. Be careful now to get between them and the

sun; it blinds them. Then you can rapidly approach quite near enough, but your time is short, and these few minutes, just as the sun is rising above and is tangent to the horizon, are precious. Aim low; their position and the light give them an artificial height. To bring one down is a good test of accuracy in judging distance. Now move along the foot of the hills in search of snipe, beccassen and duck and a possible quail. *En passant*, it would be rendering a service to the Fellah to knock over every fox (they are not game here and are plenty) or ichneumon that crosses the path.

Directly, after a few miles tramp, we get into the large palm groves about Sakara, where we find droves of doves and wood pigeons, *Corbean*, (not the common crow) and paroquets do not go amiss with the natives. By dusk a good bag ought to be the reward; it always so proved with me. October, November and December are the months for this sport, and are decidedly the most pleasant of the year; and then, too, you will have gotten the cream of it in time to go on further up the Nile and continue the same, with the addition of wild geese, that arrive in January in vast numbers, *en route* to the upper country. Should it be convenient, by all means run down on the cars to Damreidt, situated near the eastern mouth of the Nile, and on the great lake Menzaleh, for snipe, duck and fish. The numbers are a surprise. The large overflows, the reedy canal and sedgy swamps on either side of the river give them a good home. They are not hunted much—only by a few Greeks and Italians of the town, just for their own tables, using old-fashioned muzzle loaders, with bad powder, good being difficult to get and expensive. This causes the birds to be somewhat tame, and they can be brought within easy reach of our fine modern gun.

By getting a letter to our Consular Agent, Mr. John Sarn, who would consider it a compliment, you will get more facilities for lodging and hunting. A few days thus spent will give more real pleasure, reveal more of the beauties and resources of the country than months of hanging around the hotels. I am not more than half through with the list of game to be sought and how to do it, but think I have said enough for the present.

DELTA.

—With regard to guns rusting from exposure to salt air, our correspondent, "Maryland," writes:—

"I think I have at last found out the best way to keep gun barrels from rusting while at the seashore. For several seasons I have been greatly troubled; but this year I have had no trouble. I procured some of Riggs' Belmont-style Oil, and find that if I carry a rug saturated with this oil and rub my barrels with it, that they keep perfectly free from rust. I think I have fully tested this, as one day it rained very nearly all day, but my barrels did not rust at all. The barrels also keep free from rust when not used; so that I consider the oil a perfect success, and write this letter so that brother sportsmen can derive benefit from my experience.

WHEN SHOOTING ON THE WING ORIGINATED.—In endeavoring to fix a date from facts, for the period of perfection in the use of firearms for sporting purposes, the curious will be greatly assisted by a small Italian work, entitled "Eccellenza della Caocia de Cesare Solatio Romana," printed at Rome, in 1669, who states, that at the time he wrote, the art of shooting on the wing had been known in Rome about eighty years, so that it may be taken for granted that in Italy sportsmen began to shoot on the wing about 1589. It is therefore natural to suppose that about the same period that practice became tolerably general on the continent of Europe.

—The first annual games of the New York Centennial Athletic Association will be held on the second Tuesday in October on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn. The programme includes a one mile walking match for amateurs; one mile running race for the championship of America, open to all; four mile walking match, open to all; 100 yard running race, heats, three in five; 440-yard race; 880 yard race, and a jumping contest. Two prizes will be given in each contest.

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB.—As announced in our last, the Fall tournament of this club will be held at Mott Haven, on October 4th. The programme includes nine events, as follows: One hundred yard running race, quarter of mile running race, half-mile running race, one mile running race, and one 120-yard hurdle race, one mile walking match, three mile walking match for the amateur championship of America, and running high and wide jumps. These contests are for gold and silver medals, valued from \$20 to \$100, which will be awarded to the first and second in each contest. The races are open to all *bona fide* amateurs.

INTERNATIONAL PEDESTRIAN MATCH.—A walking match for the championship of the world and a stake of £100 a side is about being arranged between William Perkins, the champion of England, and W. E. Harding, of this city, arising out of a challenge of the former "ped" in *Bell's Life* offering to walk any man in the United States 50 miles here for that amount. The backer of Harding proposes two matches, one to be walked in this country and one in England.

MAGAZINES.

The American Swine and Poultry Journal is published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is one of the best magazines devoted to the interests of the farm and barn yard which reaches us from the West.

The Aquatic Monthly, under the editorship of Mr. Chas. A. Peverely, continues to issue an interesting resume of aquatic events. In the current number Mr. Stuart M. Taylor, well known in the yachting world, contributes a letter on the Cape May regatta and other topics, in which "Devoted Yachtsman," of the *Spirit*, is handled very severely. The other correspondence is from well known aquatic writers. This magazine is published by Mr. August Bretano, of No. 39 Union Square.

Scribner's for October presents its usual attractive table of contents, although we miss the able articles from Mr. Waring's pen. Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks" will be concluded in the December number. Next month we are promised the first installment of a new serial by Bret Harte entitled "Gabriel Conroy," the whole of which is in the publishers' hands, and which is to run through twelve numbers. In the current issue we have two chapters more of Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island," another of Major Powell's illustrated articles descriptive of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, and other entertaining sketches.

St. Nicholas for October opens with an account of the naval battle between the Essex, of our navy, under the gallant Porter, and British ship Poesbe and consort off Valparaiso during the war of 1812. Miss Olcott's story of "Eight Cousins" is concluded, and so is Mr. Trowbridge's excellent tale, "The Young Surveyor." A large number of illustrations enliven the number and furnish a fund of amusement for the juvenile reader.

Our Home Journal, published weekly at New Orleans, by James H. Hummel, presents a valuable record of the agricultural progress of the Southwest. Its contents are varied and practical. Terms \$2.50 per annum.

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An experience of more than twenty-five years as Taxidermist of the New York State Cabinet of Natural History, and in gathering his large collection of native and foreign specimens, enables Mr. Hurst to combine in every view the locality of the specimen with its appropriate rocks, woods or water, and coloring from the originals.

1. Wild Cat, or Bay Lynx.....*Lynx Rufus.*
2. Snowy Owl.....*Surnia Nyctea.*
3. American Wolf.....*Lupus Occidentalis.*
4. Wild Pigeon.....*Ectopistes Migratoria.*
5. Northern Panther.....*Felis Concolor.*
6. Black Crowned Night Heron.....*Ardea Discors.*
7. Woodchuck.....*Actomys Monax.*
8. Red Necked Grebe.....*Podiceps Rubricollis.*
9. Great Blue Heron.....*Ardea Herodias.*
10. American Swan.....*Cygnus Americanus.*
11. Red Shouldered Buzzard.....*Buteo Hyemalis.*
12. American Woodcock.....*Rusticola Minor.*
13. White Fronted Goose.....*Anser Albifrons.*
14. Long Eared Owl.....*Otus Americanus.*
15. Hooded Sheldrake.....*Mergus Cucullatus.*
16. Horned Grebe.....*Podiceps Cornutus.*
17. Golden Eagle.....*Aquila Chrysaetos.*
18. Prairie Wolf.....*Canis Lupus.*
19. Spotted Sand Lark.....*Totanus Macularius.*
20. Marsh Harrier.....*Circus Uguinosus.*
21. Mallard Duck.....*Anas Boschas.*
22. Great Horned Owl.....*Bubo Virginianus.*
23. Great Loon, or Diver.....*Colymbus Glacialis.*
24. American Deer (Albinoes).....*Cervus Virginianus.*
25. The American Bittern.....*Ardea Minor.*
26. Old Wife, or Squaw Duck.....*Fuligula Glacialis.*
27. The Wild Turkey.....*Meleagris Gallopavo.*
28. The Beaver.....*Castor Fiber.*
29. Common American Snipe.....*Scolopax Wilsoni.*
30. The Buff Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Merganser.*
31. The Canada Goose.....*Anser Canadensis.*
32. The New York Ermine.....*Putorius Novboracensis.*
33. Red Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Serrator.*
34. Pinnated Grouse.....*Tetrao Cupido.*
35. The Sand Hill Crane.....*Grus Americana.*
36. The American Black Bear.....*Ursus Americanus.*
37. Red Tailed Buzzard.....*Buteo Borealis.*
38. Buffle Headed Duck.....*Fuligula Albeola.*
39. North American Porcupine.....*Hystrix Hudsonius.*
40. Virginia Partridge.....*Ortyx Virginiana.*
41. Common American Gull.....*Larus Zonohynchus.*
42. Grey Fox.....*Vulpes Virginianus.*
43. Red Head.....*Fuligula Erythrocephalia.*
44. Ruffed Grouse.....*Tetrao Umbellus.*
45. The Racoon.....*Procyon Lotor.*
46. The Whistler.....*Fuligula Clangula.*
47. Brown or Bald Eagle.....*Haliaeetus Leucocephalus.*
48. Red Fox.....*Vulpis Fulvus.*
49. Wood Duck.....*Anas Sponsa.*
50. American Barn Owl.....*Stryx Pratincola.*
51. Spruce Grouse.....*Tetrao Canadensis.*
52. Northern Lynx.....*Lynx Borealis.*
53. Black Duck.....*Anas Obscura.*
54. Belted King Fishier.....*Alcedo Alcyon.*
55. Little Screech Owl.....*Bubo Asio.*
56. American Opossum.....*Didelphus Virginiana.*
57. American Coot.....*Fulica Americana.*
58. Ptarmigan.....*Tetrao Mutus.*
59. Shoveller, or Spoonbill.....*Anas Clypeata.*
60. Musquash.....*Fiber Zibethicus.*

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
ITHACA, March 14th, 1870.

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I have succeeded in overcoming all objections that may have been raised to the kind of Sporting Powder previously manufactured by me. By an entirely new process, and with the assistance of new machinery, I am now able to make the grains as hard as those of Black Powder, thus avoiding the great compressibility of the kind first introduced, and allowing an even loading every time. In addition to the greater density of the new powder, I have also obviated the great rapidity of ignition. There is now no fear of overloading. No necessity for any special directions for use, simply use it like Black Powder, and use the same quantity in bulk.

The powder can now be used from an ordinary powder flask. The same kind of powder can be used for both Shot Guns and Rifles. The sizes and numbers for the grain are the same as those for black powder. The Medium size is best adapted for general purposes, the largest size for small bores, and the finest size for large bores.

Every package of the new powder bears my signature. None genuine without it.

I manufacture none of the old kind, and all connection with my former agency, the so-called Dittmar Powder Co. is at an end. Please address all orders to me. Any letters unanswered or orders not filled since September 1st will be immediately attended to if parties will please re-write to me. I will exchange, when requested, any of my powder bought before that date for the new kind.

My best thanks to the friends of my New Powder, who have by their kind suggestions helped me to make it perfect, so that I now have no doubt of its complete success.

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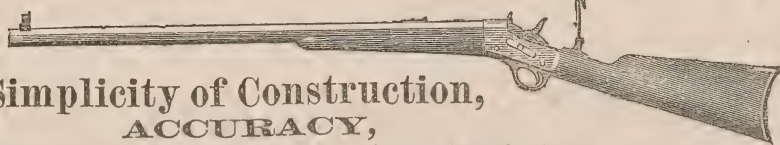
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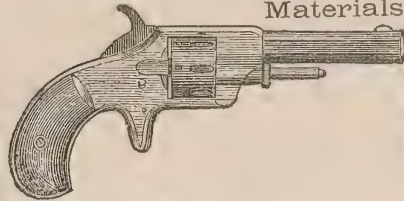


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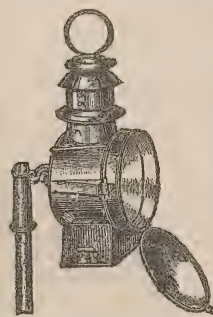
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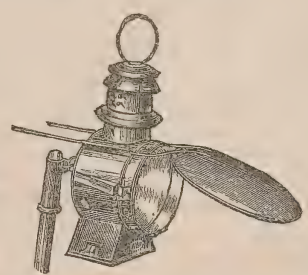
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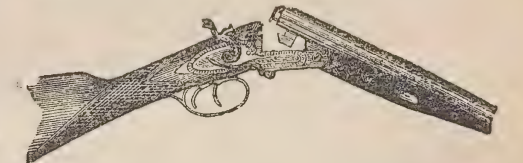
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Live wild geese stools for Spring and Fall shooting. Aug 5-3mo

Lake Couchiching Hotel, Canada.

This charming and picturesque first-class Summer Resort will be opened for the season on 7th of June, and will remain open until October. The sporting in the immediate neighborhood is exceptionally excellent, the Hotel being within ready access to the Muskoka Lakes, Sparrow Lake, and Trading Lake, where Salmon Trout, Black Bass, Speckled Trout, etc., abound in original plenty. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, etc., provide for the amusement of guests. Mail and telegraph offices in the house. Rates exceedingly moderate. For circulars containing terms, etc., apply to the office of Forest and Stream, or JOHN E. FOREMAN, Box 2645, P. O. Toronto, or to THOMAS SCULLY, Manager, Couchiching, Ontario.

my20

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
NIAGARA FALLS.

GALE & FULLER, PROPRIETORS.
Near the Rapids and Falls. Extra inducements to families or single persons for the season. Carriages at reasonable rates. July 3-6m

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

FRONTING ON FOURTH, FIFTH and Walnut streets, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$4.50 per day, according to floor and location of room. During the past year this hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, re-frescoed, re-carpeted and re-furnished from top to bottom, and is first class in all respects. The Southern is located near the centre of business, the theatres, and all places of amusement. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and there is in the hotel building the nearest restaurant in the city for ladies and gentlemen. Sep 2-16t

Barnum's Hotel
St. Louis, Mo.

THE Hotel and table are in all respects first-class, while the charges are moderate, and such as similar accommodations cannot be obtained elsewhere. Rates—first, second and third floors, \$3; fourth floor, \$2.50; fifth floor, \$2. L. A. PRATT, formerly proprietor of the Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. Sep 16

QUEEN'S ROYAL NIAGARA HOTEL,
NIAGARA.

Delightfully located at the mouth of Niagara River, fourteen miles from the Falls. Accessible by boat and railway. Fine facilities for fishing, boating and bathing. McGAW & WAINETT.
July 7-3m

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.
SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.

This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Crossmon House,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, Jeff. Co. N. Y. G. CROSS-
MON & SON, Proprietors.

THIS House, recently rebuilt and elegantly furnished, is now open for visitors. It is located in one of the most delightful places in the Thousand Islands region, commanding an extensive view of the St. Lawrence and the Islands and offers every facility for the comfort and enjoyment of guests. Outfits for boating, Hunting and Fishing Parties. Steamers for the bay connect at Clayton with the Utica and Black River Railroad, and at Cape Vincent with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. 5m

Twin Lakes Trout Farm.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, Sportsmen, Artists, Anglers, &c. Splendid scenery and drives. Fine boating, trout, pickerel, and bass fishing and woodcock shooting. Also lessons in oil and water color painting, drawing and etching, if desired. Address J. IVES PEASE, or E. SHERMAN PEASE, P. O. box 60 Canaan, Conn.
N. B.—Cottage building sites overlooking the lakes for sale cheap; also one for a hotel. Apr 8-1f

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY. The subscriber having leased the above hotel for a term of years, is determined by sparing no pains to make this resort second to none in the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn. First class table and low prices. Now ready for the reception of guests. July 7-Oct 1 C. A. BUNTING.

UNION DEPOT HOTEL, Canaan, Conn. G. H. CORBIN, Proprietor. New, clean rooms and beds, first-class table, &c. Fishing, shooting, and pleasant drives near by. Apr 8-6m

BOARD NEAR TWIN LAKES, FOUR hours from New York via Harlem Railroad. A desirable location for sportsmen, artists, and all those wanting a pleasant home. Address F. F. COOPER, Locust Hill Farm, Ashley Falls, Berkshire county, Mass. Mar 24-6m

Fishing and Gunning.

Carman House, Forked River, New Jersey.
EVERY FACILITY FOR FISHING and gunning; house newly furnished; excellent table, fine boats and competent baymen. Bluefish, weakfish, kingfish, striped bass, geese, brant, wild fowl and bay snipe of all kinds in their season. Woodcock, quail, partridge and English snipe on the grounds of the Hotel. Reached via N. J. S. R. R. via Pier 8, N. R. E. H. FRAME, Proprietor. Sep 2-2m

HAYDEN'S
Revolving Cartridge Belt

FOR BREECH LOADERS.
Sold by all dealers. Send for circular.
HAYDEN BELT WORKS, Columbus, Ohio.
Sep 30-6m

Attractive Route

To the Trout and Grayling Fisheries of
Northern Michigan,
VIA GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAIL-
ROAD, MACKINAW GRAND RAPIDS
AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

The attention of SPORTSMEN and TOURISTS is invited to the many attractions offered by this line, now completed from Richmond, Ind., to Traverse City, on Grand Traverse Bay, and to Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay. The waters of the Grand Traverse region and the North Woods of Michigan are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the abundance and great variety of the finny tribe. BROOK TROUT abound in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAYLING, now attracting the attention of Sportsmen everywhere, is found only in these waters. BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL, and MASCALONGE are also found in great numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING AND CHAIR CARS run through from Cincinnati to Traverse City; also PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS from Detroit over Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana road, via Grand Rapids, to Petoskey, with SPLENDID STEAMER making DAILY CONNECTION at latter point for the Island of Mackinaw.

For Tourists' Guide, containing complete and accurate maps, with full information as to Fishing Grounds, transportation facilities, and in short all that could be desired by Sportsmen or Tourists, send to Forest and Stream office, or to the undersigned. Low Round Trip EXCURSION TICKETS good until SEPTEMBER 30th.

Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Route.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE ROUTE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY is peculiarly rich in the variety and extent of its scenery, and while the tourist has alternating glimpses of the beauty of rivers, gaps and mountains, the sportsman has within easy reach many localities that afford him every facility for the enjoyment of the sports of the field and stream. We enumerate a few of the pleasure resorts which crowd the line of the road.

Rutherford Park.—9½ miles from New York. Fine hotels and boating pastimes on the Passaic.
Clifton.—13½ miles from the city, overlooking the picturesque Lake Dundee.

Lake Mohonk.—A beautiful body of water 1,200 feet above the Hudson—splendid hotel accommodations.
Orange Lake.—Six miles West of Newburgh, and noted for its fishing attractions.

Milford, Pa.—About eight miles from Port Jervis. Is noted for its trout fishing, woodcock shooting and superior hotels.

Avon Springs.—Celebrated for 20 years as a resort for invalids, the waters possessing many valuable healing qualities.

Watkins Glen.—This beautiful gorge is distant 294 miles from New York, via Erie Road to Elmira. Its wild and picturesque attractions are second only in reputation to those of Niagara.

Chautauqua Lake.—18 miles long, 3 miles wide; said to be the highest navigable water on the American continent, being 730 feet above Lake Erie and 1,290 feet higher than the Atlantic Ocean.
Niagara Falls.—This great cataract is reached by the direct line of the Erie Railway.

There are along the line of the road no less than **Ten Large Lakes, Abounding with Fish,** and affording most delightful sport for black bass and pickerel. Their names are—Lakes Greenwood, Orange, Mohonk, White, Otsego, Cayuga, Seneca, Kenka, Silver and Chautauqua.

The following schedule will afford a partial guide to the numerous fishing localities reached by this road:

Trout Fishing:

At or near Southfields,	42 miles from New York.
" " Oxford,	52 " " " "
" " Middletown,	67 " " " "
" " Otisville,	76 " " " "
" " Port Jervis,	88 " " " "
" " Monticello,	112 " " " "
" " Milford,	96 " " " "

Black Bass and Pickerel.

At or near Sloatsburg, 36 miles from New York, including Lakes Truxedo, Potague and Cedar Pond.
At or near Monroe, 50 miles from New York, including Round, Long, Mombasha and Cromwell's Ponds.

At or near Florida, 64 miles from New York. The famed Mirror Lake, is distant 1 mile.

At or near Otisville,	76 miles from New York.
" " Gaynard,	80 " " " "
" " Port Jervis,	88 " " " "
" " Monticello,	112 " " " "
" " Cen. Valley,	48 " " " "
" " Seneca Lake,	294 " " " "

Tickets for sale at the General Offices of the Erie Railway Company, 124 Washington street Boston; 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway, New York; and 732 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Express trains leave New York from depot foot of Chambers street at 9 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M.

JNO N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent.

LAKES OF MUSKOKA.
DAILY LINE.

Northern Railway from Toronto

AND

Steamers Nipissing and Wenonah

TO THE

SPORTING REGIONS OF MUSKOKA.

Tickets from Toronto to the Head of Lake Rosseau and Return only \$6.

HOTELS GOOD AND CHEAP.

Splendid TROUT, BASS and MASKINONGE FISHING.

Also, DUCK AND DEER SHOOTING, Etc.
Apply at NORTHERN RAILWAY OFFICES, Toronto, and of A. P. COCKBURN, Gravenhurst.
Aug 12-Oct 1

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD.

Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—Steamer Elm City leaves New York at 11 P. M., arriving in New Haven in time for the early morning trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Apply at General Office on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent. 1f

STEAMERS TO
Eastern Maine, New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c.THE
International Steamship
Company's Steamers

New York and City of Portland.

will, until October 3d, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Eastport, Maine, and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B., Amherst, Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawksbury, C. B. This is

A Most Desirable Route for Sportsmen,

presenting a convenient and pleasant mode of access to the famous hunting and fishing grounds of the Eastern regions, at very moderate rates of fare. For circular, with map and description of the route, apply to
W. W. KILBY, Agent,
Jul 15 to Oct 1 Commercial Wharf, Boston.

Chicago, Milwaukee and
St. Paul Railway

Traverses a finer country, affords views of grander scenery, and passes through more business centres and pleasure resorts than any other Northwestern line. Its forests, prairies, lakes and streams, abounding with game, present unequalled attractions to the votaries of Nimrod and Walton. It is the only railway route along the valley of the Upper Mississippi. It is also the shortest as well as best route between the great metropolitan centres of the Northwest—Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Track and equipment unequalled, and its trains of palace-coaches and sleeping cars run through without change.

New York Office, 319 Broadway.
Chicago Depot, cor. Canal & W. Madison.
City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark St. Apr 29-6m

For Florida.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN

Mail Steamship Company's line to Savannah, Ga., sailing every Saturday, from Pier 22, below Pine street, Delaware River, at 10 o'clock A. M., making close connections through to all points South.

The line is composed of the steamships Juniata and Wyoming. The Wyoming does not carry passengers. The Juniata is a favorite ship with the traveling public, having passenger accommodations of the most superb character. She has recently been refitted and elegantly furnished with everything requisite to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Families en route for FLORIDA, Georgia, Alabama, and even as far as New Orleans, will find the Savannah route the most desirable for comfort, as well as the most economical. Through trains of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Florida, leave Savannah every morning and evening. The Florida steamers leave Savannah three days in the week for all points on the coast.

For through passenger tickets and bills of lading to all points in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent, 416 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

Magic Lantern and 100 Slides for \$100.

E. & H. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, Graphoscopes, Megalithoscopes, Albums and Photographs of celebrities. Photo-Lantern Slides a special ty. Manufacturers of Photographic materials. Awarded First Premium at Vienna Exposition. Aug 5-1y

SMOKE VANITY FAIR.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meershaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Liberal sample on receipt of money. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO., PEPPERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From W. H. HOLABIRD, Valparaiso, Ind.
No tobacco like Vanity Fair has been burned in my pipe: it is the very best, and all the boys beg it when opportunity offers.

There is no future without its straggling clouds. It soothes and tranquilizes the feelings, and helps the expansion of all benevolent and kindly sentiments.

From GEO. E. POND, Lieut. 8th Cavalry, Fort Garland, Col.
Permit me to say that I am highly pleased with Vanity Fair. It answers all recommendations.

From PHILIP C. ROGERS, Merwinsville, Conn.
Much obliged to you for sending me such tobacco; nothing like it has ever been smoked in this part of the country within the memory of the oldest inhabitant—Uncle Peter Gaylord, aged 92.

That first taste of the new smoke and of the fragrant leaf is very grateful. It has a bloom about it that you wish might last.

But what is paper, and what are words? Vain things!
"The next time Juno ruffles thee,
O, Jupiter, TRY THE WEED."

The Sportsmen's Depot.
JOHN KRIDER,

Corner Second and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle.
Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.

REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Has constantly on hand a full assortment of Rods, Hooks, Lines, Baits, Reels, Fly Books, Salmon Flies, Waterproof Silk Lines, Silk and Hair Trout Lines, &c. Perch Snoods, China and Grass Lines. Also, a large lot of Cane Reeds, Bamboo and Japan.

Birds' Eggs and Birds' Skins in great varieties.—Taxidermy in all its branches.

SPRATT'S PATENT DOG BISCUITS. 4-1y

ONE HUNDRED CHEMICALLY PREPARED Circular Gun Syabs sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents. R. L. GRAYES, Sunderland, Vermont. Sep 30-1f

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH
RAILROAD.

Central Railroad of N. Jersey.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1875.
FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North River, for Long Branch, at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5:00 P. M. For South Amboy at 6:00 P. M.
RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:00, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M.

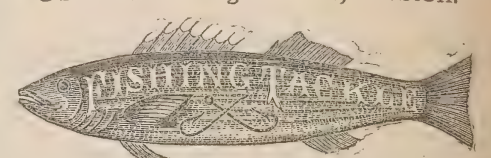
Leave South Amboy for New York at 6:55 A. M. Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch Station, with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent,
R. E. RICKER, Sup't and Eng'r. Jul 15-3m

Sportsmen's Goods.

BRADFORD & ANTHONY,

374 Washington St., Boston.



IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

Fishing Tackle,

Fishing Rods,

Fish Hooks,

AND

ANGLING IMPLEMENTS.

Aug 26-1y

Sportsmen!

Your attention is called to GOOD'S OIL TANNED MOC-CASINS, the best thing ever worn by sportsmen. No injured by wetting and drying—always soft and easy to the feet, and VERY DURABLE—being made of the very best of stock in three different styles, and warranted the genuine article, different from anything before offered. Illustrated Circular and Price List free.
FRANK GOOD,
1209 Elm st., Manchester, N. H.

Thomas Sparks,
Shot and Bar Lead

MANUFACTURER,
[Established 1808.]

Office, 121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN

Gun Engraving Company

W. MERIDEN, CONN.

Special attention is given to first-class work. Extra sketches and DOG PORTRAITS cut to order, by sending photographs. JACOB GLAHN, Manager, Formerly Supt. of Parker Bros. Engraving and Ornamental Department. Feb 11

N. Y. Safety Steam Power Co.

Office: 30 COURTLANDT ST.

BUILDERS OF

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

And their Machinery a Specialty, also Machinery for

TUGS, LIGHTERS AND STEAMERS.

Propeller Wheels of Superior Efficiency.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

All our boats are guaranteed to pass inspection under the Steamboat law when required.

WE BOND

CLEVELAND O.

There can be no greater portability without serious defects. They are the only portable boats that are equal to the very best whole ones for local use. July 29-1y

CANADIAN BASS WOOD CANOES.

WM. ENGLISH, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA.

THESE CANOES POSSESS ALL THE

qualities of the Indian birch canoes, but are much stronger and faster. Weight about 60 pounds. Price at Peterborough, \$25 gold. Just what sportsmen require. Aug 12-4m

BATTY & ARNOLD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

JULIE AND BRIGHT-COLORED STRAWS, PICTURE FRAMES, NATURAL DYED

GRASSES, Etc.

Address P. O. Box 40, New Utrecht, N. Y.

The Kennel.**Tennessee State
Sportsmen's Association.**

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING


AT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.OCTOBER 25th, 26th, and 27th.—TRAP SHOOT-
ING. Prizes, \$3,500 cash.OCTOBER 26th and 27th.—BENCH SHOW OF
FIELD DOGS. Premiums, \$500 in cups.OCTOBER 28th, 29th, and 30th.—FIELD TRIAL.
Premiums, \$1,300 cash, and \$450 in cups, donated by
FOREST AND STREAM, Rod and Gun, and Turf, Field
and Farm.Programmes, with full details will be furnished to
all applicants.W. A. WHEATLEY, Secretary,
Memphis, Tenn.**A. C. WADDELL'S****Breeding Kennel, Newton, N. J.**The finest strain of young Pointers and Setters for
sale. Dogs boarded and cared for in the best manner
at \$5 per month. Pedigrees guaranteed.; dogs broken
for \$50. Mar 11**FERRETS.—I HAVE TEN MORE FER-**
rets ready; splendid fellows; \$12 per pair.
W. H. BRUMMITT,
Pontiac, Michigan.**SETTERS FOR SALE.****3 DOGS, 1 BITCH, PUPPED MAY**
27th, 1875, out of Puss, by imp. Gordon and
Laverack Bob. I have owned the strain from which
Puss descended for twelve years, and do not know its
superior. Bob is a prize dog, and was imported by
J. Lawrence, of Boston. Price \$25. Also 2 dogs
and 2 bitches, pupped July 26th, 1875, out of Ches-
apeake duck retriever, Rose, by thoroughbred dog Al-
bert. Price \$20. Also liver and white pointer, 18
months old, out of Fan by Shot; has been in hands
of trainer for one year, and is thoroughly broken.
Price \$100. Pedigrees and particulars on application.
GARD T. HAMMOND,
Walnut Grove Farm,
New London, Conn.

Sep16-4t

FOR SALE.—FIVE THOROUGHbred
Fox or Rabbit Hounds. For particulars, ad-
dress B. B. PULLEN.
Sep16-4t Littleton, Halifax County, N. C.**PURE BRED, THOROUGHLY BRO-**
ken setters and pointers for sale. All guaran-
teed to be first-class dogs. L. R. MORRIS, Camp-
bell's Station, Guernsey County, Ohio. Sep16tf**To Exchange.****THE THOROUGHbred IRISH SET-**
ter Shot, No. 1,762 Kennel Club Stud Book
(for full pedigree see FOREST AND STREAM, No. 1 of
Vol. 5). Shot was imported in 1874 for breeding pur-
poses, and now, having several litters by him, I wish
to exchange for a Laverack dog or bitch with pedi-
gree approved by FOREST AND STREAM. Address W.
A. HARRIS, Lock Box 41, Lawrence, Kan. Sep16-1m**FOR SALE.—IMPORTED FIELD**
Trial Setter bitch, Kirby, in whelp to Ray-
mond's imported Laverack dog Pride of the
Border; price \$250. Address MOHAWK, this office,
or Charles H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J. it**WANTED.—A BRACE OF VERY**
superior, thoroughbred, well broken Setters
(dog and bitch); must not be over two years old; full
pedigree must be given; state price, where and when
they can be seen. Address B. G. HUGHES, Lock
Box 1, Camden, N. J. Sep30 4t**COCKERS.****VERY CHOICE COCKER SPANIEL**
pups; parents not related, and from stock that
was imported; retrieve and tree partridges splendid-
ly. Price \$30 each. Particulars address M. P. Mc-
KON, Franklin, Del. County, N. Y. Sep30-1t**FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL, WELL**
matched brace of highly bred setter pups, Eng-
lish and Gordon cross. Address ARTIST, West
Meriden, Conn.**HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANT-**
LY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to
the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of
every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compen-
sation. No. 111 South Fifth ave., N. Y. Oct 22

PATENT AUTOMATIC DOG MUZZLE



It has the endorsement of
Mr. Bergh, and is one of the
best inventions of the age.

MANUFACTURED BY
W.T. & J. MERSEREAU
62, DUANE ST.
N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

Patent Lined Metal Dog Collars.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

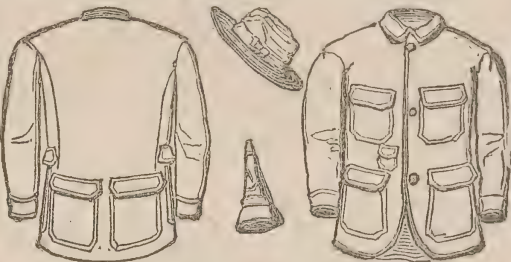
Jy29-3m

BUCK FAWN FOR SALE.—WISCON-
sin stock. Address
J. DWIGHT FRANCIS,
Pittsfield, Mass.

an23-2t

Sportsmen's Goods.**Sportsman's Emporium.**

102 Nassau St., N. Y.

**HOLABIRD'S CELEBRATED SUITS.**Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete\$20.00
Wading Jackets 6.00**DUNKLEE'S CAMP STOVES. Price \$15.**Those desiring something light and durable for
camping purposes will find this stove exactly right;
weighs only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons.
The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot,
Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper,
Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove
Pipe, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of
which nests and packs inside of stove, which only oc-
cupies a space of 12x12x20 inches.**CAMP LOUNGES. Price \$5.**When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl
strapped. A light, durable, compact, and comfort-
able couch. Sent by express C. O. D., \$5, including
side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing
for the camp or lawn.**CAMP TENTS,**for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can
be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square
for six persons, \$15.**American Dog Biscuits,**Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material,
and is the only portable food for dogs made in this
country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds,
and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price,
10c. per pound.**Jack Lamp,**for night shooting and fishing, running rapids, light-
ing camp, etc.; the best light ever invented. \$6 25.**THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS,**
best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color,
especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge
grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light,
durable and very cheap. English style; extra
pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.**HEGEMAN'S PORTABLE CANVAS BOATS.**
BOND'S METALLIC BOATS.**MILES JOHNSON'S PIGEON TRAPS**—Price,
\$14 per pair.**Hart's Metallic Shells.**The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes
on hand and made to order.**Moccasins, Oil Tanned,**

for the woods; three different styles. \$3, \$5 50 and \$6.

"The Ampersand."**COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.**The most complete portable boat constructed. The
largest size weighs but 12 pounds. Can be packed in
space of less than half cubic foot. Prices within
reach of all.No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds.....\$25 00
No. 2, 10 feet, weight 10 pounds..... 32 00
No. 3, 12 feet, weight 12 pounds..... 40 00
sep9**Flobert Rifles.****LITTLE NOISE. PERFECTLY SAFE.**
Sighted and ready for use. \$10, \$12, \$16. Just
the arm for first lessons by Young America in acquir-
ing the requisite skill for a position in the Rifle Team,
and sure death to cats in the back yard. sep9**The Phoenix Single Barrel Breech Loader.**
12 gauge. Uses either Ely's paper, or Hart's me-
talic shells. Just the article for young sportsmen.
\$18.00.Special attention paid to selection of guns for gen-
tlemen at a distance by an expert and an old sports
man.Sole agent in New York city for J. H. Batty, U. S.
Taxidermist. N. A. birds and eggs for collectors.
Buck's heads, and game birds a specialty. Orders
filled with dispatch.We furnish every article necessary for the outfit of
sportsmen in the camp or field. Goods sent every-
where by express. Remit only by draft, Post Office
order, or registered letter to**Bogardus' New Book, "Trip to England."**With how guns are made and hints to sportsmen.
Price 50 cents.**EATON & CO.,**P. O. Box 5,109. Sportsmen's Emporium,
No. 102 Nassau street, New York City.**JOSEPH C. DANE,**

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Dane Breech Loading Shot Gun.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

Solid Breech Snap Action.

EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT
IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.
Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders,
my27**HUNTER'S AND TRAPPER'S ILLUS-**
TRATED PRACTICAL GUIDE—Gunning
and Rifle Shooting; making and using traps, snares
and nets; baits and baiting; preserving, stretching,
dressing, tanning, and dyeing skins and furs, fishing,
etc. With fifty engravings. 20 cents. Taxidermist's
Manual, 50c. Dog Training, 25c. Of booksellers or
by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street,
New York, sep9-8t**Miscellaneous.****ABBEY & IMBRIE,**

SUCCESSORS TO

ANDREW CLERK & CO.

48 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Fishing Tackle,On hand the largest and best assortment ever ex-
hibited in the United States. They particularly call
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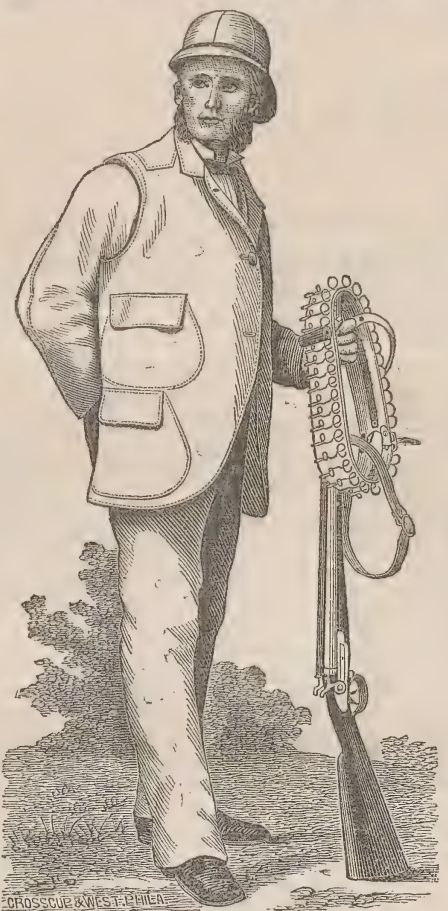
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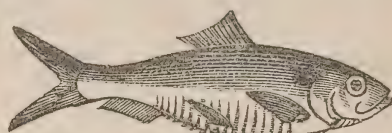
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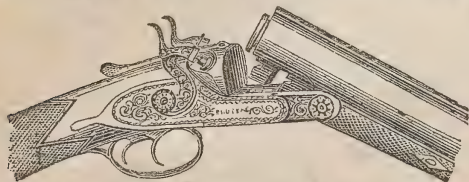
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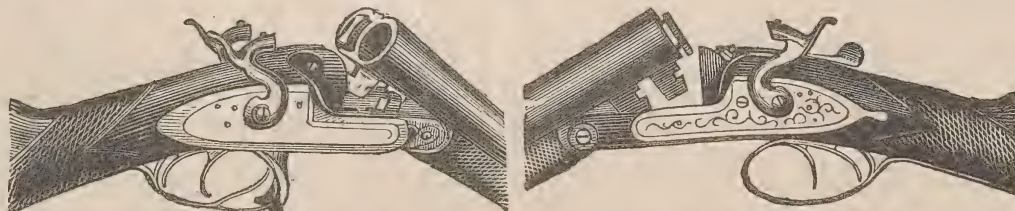
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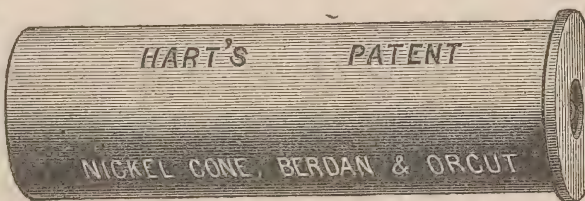
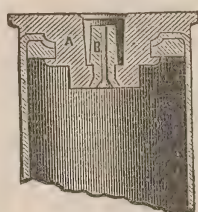


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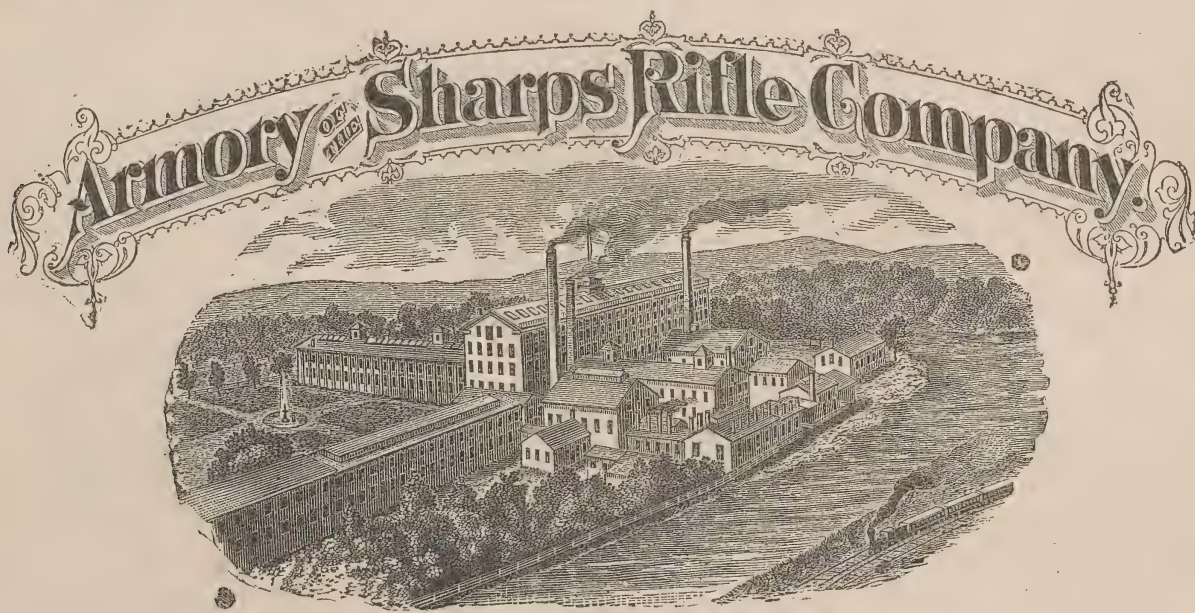
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 9.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

Ramblings in Oregon.

For Forest and Stream.

PART I.

THE State of Oregon, which is now said to absorb the greater portion of the emigration from the States and territories bordering the Rocky Mountains, is undoubtedly less known than any portion of the United States, owing to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it from the East; and yet no section is so eagerly inquired for at present, not only by our own migratory class, but also by a large number of the natives of Great Britain, who have heard that it possesses a climate similar to that of England, while it produces all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables in the most lavish profusion. The information heretofore given about the country is extremely meagre in extent and poor in quality, as the writers were not acquainted with its character, and judge it from a superficial examination; hence, a false impression has been given of it in many respects. Its scenic charms have also been misrepresented or overlooked, when, in reality, it will compare with any region on this continent in all forms of beauty from the picturesqueness of sylvan vales to the sublime grandeur of towering mountain peaks clad in shrouds of eternal snow. One may behold there at a *coup d'oeil* tranquility and energy, action and repose, picturesqueness and ruggedness, bleak desolation and tropical luxuriance. Grandeur and expansiveness are, however, the most marked characteristics of the country, for Nature seems to have made everything there with a lavish hand. It is also one of the finest hunting and fishing regions of the world, for almost all species of game birds and fish found west of the Rocky Mountains are very numerous there; and in Summer its valleys display their floral wealth, for they seem one vast flower bed in which the gaudy hues are most prominent. It is a splendid field for the naturalist and geologist; hence I may safely assert that it possesses an interest for all classes of people, from the farmer to the tourist and scientist that cannot be surpassed by any portion of the country. Those who seek new fields for their enterprise and energy, or desire to behold scenery entirely *sui generis*, will find that distant commonwealth well worthy of consideration. To reach it from the East one has a choice of three routes. The first is to leave the cars at Keltou, Utah, and take the stage through the artemisid plains of Idaho, and the bunch-grass plateaus of Washington Territory; the next is to go by rail to San Francisco, thence take the steamer north; and the third is to pass through California overland by stage and rail, and enter Oregon from the south. The former is the most tedious; the next the most comfortable, and the third the most interesting, as one has an opportunity of enjoying grand old woods, towering snowy pinnacles, and wild, primeval Nature in all her most erratic moods. On my first visit to the country I chose the latter route, and on the fifth day after leaving San Francisco crossed the Siskiyou Mountains, which divide Oregon and California. On reaching the northern side of the range a magnificent panorama, formed of rugged mountains crowned by many-shaped peaks of snow, immense forests of dark green firs which stretched away to the horizon in every direction, and a rolling valley clad with coppices of foliaceous trees of warm hues, and smiling beneath the soft, yellow rays of the morning sun was spread out before me like a map, and to give animation to the scene, flocks of white, restless sheep and large herds of horses and horned cattle roamed over the plain, and numerous mining camps and cosy farm houses embowered in leafy arbors dotted the landscape in various directions. It was such a tableau as that region only can show, with many forms of beauty. I gazed long and earnestly at it and drank in its charms with an enthusiastic delight I have seldom experienced. At my suggestion the stage driver stopped a short time to let me enjoy the scenic feast of which I could not weary. The horses dashed merrily down the mountain side and in three hours I reached my first halting place, Jacksonville, a city of about seven hundred inhabitants, and famous as being the first place

outside of California in which gold was discovered. It is situated in the midst of a large mining and agricultural region, and is the *entrepot* for all goods passing through Southern Oregon. It has also acquired notoriety from having been the headquarters of the troops operating against the Modocs, and the first place to declare Captain Jack an outlaw. The country surrounding it is one of the most beautiful on earth, and can scarcely be excelled in fertility. The mines were formerly the principal wealth of the place, but they are now mainly confined to placer diggings, which are in the hands of Chinamen, and some quartz ledges which would pay well were the transportation of ores not so costly. This region is a perfect paradise for immigrants, provided they can bear comparative isolation for a few years, and take pleasure in the chase, natural beauty and the acquirement of competence, if not wealth, instead of the company of their fellowman. The entire area of the Rogue River Valley, which embraces several hundred thousand acres, is composed of rolling vales and oak-clad hills, which make excellent pasturage, as they are covered at all seasons with an abundance of graminaceous verdure. The rich alluvial soil of the plains produces all crops in profusion. Wheat yields from twenty to sixty bushels to the acre, according to mode of cultivation; oats, barley and rye from forty to ninety bushels; vegetables and tuberous roots grow in equal luxuriance, and fruits raised there will equal in flavor and size those of any portion of the continent. Many species of fruit are indigenous, such as the wild plumb, the cherry, crab apple, grapes, strawberry, salmonberry and kindred fruits. The foothills produce the grape in lavish profusion, as the subsoil is of granite formation, and is both well watered and well drained. The fruit is also free from blight or the attack of worms, so that it can attain the fullest perfection. The experiments made have proved that these hills are equal to those of California as vineyards, and that the bouquet of the wines produced compares favorably with the best vintage of Hungary. As a locality for those desiring to engage in stock raising, farming or vine culture I know of no section of the country that offers equal facilities, for the reason that land is cheap and fertile, and that the Winters are very mild, snow being a rare visitor, while the Summers are genial and moderate, owing to the cool and bracing breezes which constantly sweep over the plain from the snowy mountains which environ it. Its most serious disadvantages are the lack of a ready market and facility of transportation. Whenever the latter is supplied the Rogue River Valley will prove one of the arcadian spots of the Pacific coast. One important advantage that it possesses for the immigrant is the liberal support given to the public schools by State and people, and considering the small number of inhabitants occupying the region, it will be found that its institutions of learning will compare quite favorably with those of much older and more pretentious localities. The residents are largely composed of natives of the once border States, and, although many of them are imbued with rather primitive ideas of life, and are somewhat deficient in education, yet they manifest a keen interest in all pertaining to intellectual advancement. I did not encounter one man who did not have a fair general knowledge of his own country, and none that did not seem to have devoted nearly all his years to the study of politics, if I should judge from the glibness and positiveness with which all argued on political issues. I learned subsequently that this species of knowledge is readily obtained, for there is not a town of five hundred inhabitants in the State that does not boast of two weekly journals, and these are nothing if not controversial. The fact that the press is so well supported is, of itself, an indication of the interest of the people in useful information. I found the citizens of Jacksonville obliging and hospitable and willing to do all in their power to make one acquainted with the fertility and beauty of the land of their adoption. They seemed to be anxious to give every information about it; and their statements I found on investigation to be true. One thing attracted my attention, even among the rural population, where the study of æsthetics is popularly supposed to be overlooked, and that is the keen interest they

manifested in any striking scenery. This attribute they receive from the beauties surrounding them, for intellect must be dull indeed that would not be impressed with the charms which Nature displays so generously in southern Oregon. I heard much from all classes of a lake said to exist in the Cascade Mountains, which was so deep that a bullet fired from a rifle could not be seen to strike the water, and the walls around it so steep that it was impossible to reach the base. This I resolved to visit, so, accompanied by four friends, I started out early one morning, and reached the foot of the mountains, distant about seventy miles, late in the evening. We provided our own larder, tents and camp equipage, as we did not expect to meet many houses on the route, and these we strapped on the back of a mule that would not permit a rider to occupy that exalted position. Our course led over the broad rolling valley until we came to the foot hills of the Cascade range, and there we encamped for the night. During our journey I noticed the almost tropical luxuriance of the flowers, and their general gaudy hue. All seemed to delight in the most striking colors, fox yellow, crimson, white and orange were the prevalent shades. The liliaceous plants are very numerous in the region; in fact, Oregon can produce a more generous display of this family than any country known to civilization, and many of them are unknown to science. A German botanist sent there by the Duke of Baden said that if his master owned such a magnificent floral bed, he would spend more money upon it than the Government of the United States did for exploring all the territories. It is certainly not very pleasant to consider that the rich scientific stores of the country do not receive more attention from government or people.

At an early hour next morning we were astir, clambering up the mountains, and having a good bridle path we found little difficulty in reaching the summit. We had to camp there that night, and despite a roaring fire we suffered much from the bitter cold, for the snow laid in heavy masses on the ground. After breakfast we went in quest of the lake and soon discovered a clue that we knew indicated its presence, in the soft pumice and scoria freely scattered about; and following a pathway of these rocks we soon found ourselves standing on the brink of a cavernous basin, whose gloomy waters made it look deeper even than it was. Gazing downwards for a few minutes causes a dizziness that the strongest nerves cannot withstand. One has to jump away rapidly to escape this dizziness, for any toying with the nerves is only increasing the danger; that is, provided one stands on the extreme edge. After observing its depth from above, we discovered a trail leading down the bluffs, which is used by deer, bears, elks and other large animals in reaching the water, and being profusely clad with scrubby pines and tough shrubs, we were enabled, by their aid to descend to the base, after much stumbling, checking and slipping. Once below and we had an opportunity of experiencing to the fullest extent the rude wildness and desolate grandeur of the scene. The walls, which are formed of the Plutonian, augitic basalt, hug the water so close that not a vestige of shore is seen. They average two thousand five hundred feet in altitude, and are as smooth, apparently, as if they had been planed by glaciers. The lake itself, which resembles a huge, round chaldron; has a circumference of about thirty-six miles, and a depth of nearly six hundred feet in the middle. No living object, however, is sustained in its inky waters, for not a fish, or even a fly, disturbs its droning solitude. A large island, having a diameter at the base of several hundred yards, and a height of three hundred feet, towers upward in the centre, and this has a crater at the summit which is one hundred feet deep, and about twenty feet in width. The island, like the walls, is of igneous formation, and from this circumstance it is supposed that it was once an active volcanic peak which sunk when the burning matter in the interior was rejected. This is a very plausible theory, as scoria, pumice and other igneous rocks, apparently as fresh as if they were thrown out only yesterday, are very abundant in the vicinity. Whatever its origin may have been, the lake must remain an object of interest to tourists and geologists, as its scenery is entirely alone in

its rugged grandeur. It is a Mecca to many families of Jacksonville in Summer, as they enjoy the wildness for which it is so famed, as well as the refreshing snow-cooled breezes which sigh the picean forests at all hours. Several pretty mountain tarns, which fairly swarm with delicious trout, are convenient, and amid their charms dreamy anglers can hook pleasure and fish all day long, while the Nimrod finds an abundance of deer, black bears, rabbits and kindred game about them, so that he can satiate himself with sport and delicate pabulum in a short time. The best period for visiting the lake is July or August, as the snow is then melted, the tall, green grass carpets the forests and furnishes a succulent dinner to the horses, and the many varieties of berries that grow at such an altitude are fully ripe. A person can extract as much health and pure pleasure from Crater Lake and its vicinity as he can from any portion of the continent, provided he loves manly sports and grand scenery. Our party remained there only one day, as we had thoroughly explored the place in that time, and were anxious to exchange the rare, chilling air of the mountains for the soft breezes of the valley. We stopped at the Rogue River Falls for an hour or two on our return, and enjoyed their picturesqueness. They leap down a height of nearly two hundred feet, and send masses of spray, tinged with the prismatic colors, soaring upward in tapering showers. We returned to Jacksonville in the evening, and there I bade adieu to my pleasant guides and took the stage for the north. I occupied a seat with the driver in order to learn the names of the most prominent scenes, for I have found, as a general rule, that those Western Jehus are not only thoroughly acquainted with every landmark on their route, but are also full of pleasant anecdotes.*

This one I found to be an exception to the rule, for my utmost endeavors could illicit only monosyllabic responses, so that I was compelled to depend on my own observation for any facts I might glean.

*This is called Lake Majesty, Volcano Lake, and other names, so I gave it this name thinking it the most appropriate.

JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY.

For Forest and Stream.

VIRGINIA BARBECUES.

BY THADDEUS NORRIS.

YOUR article entitled "Clam bakes and Barbecues" in your issue of September 9th, has awakened memories of many happy occurrences in the Old Dominion in "days of Auld Lang Syne," and why now in the decline of life

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind."

So let me refresh my recollection of old incidents and old scenes and describe as well as I can the different kinds of barbecues in which I have participated, and firstly—

The little squirrel barbecue.—This was an occasion on which there was less hilarity, or I might say, less noisy mirth than on any other, but one in which true sportsmanship was involved, and with the addition of a dinner that could not be surpassed. Two or four might engage in a barbecue of this kind. If four, there was a trysting place; generally a cool spring in the forest or by its margin, where we would meet at noon. If two, any spring so located that we might come upon it at that hour.

June, July or August were the proper months; for the new litter of squirrels were then young, when their flesh had that crispy tenderness and flavor that can scarcely be equalled by any other game. The pair that hunted in company were generally equipped, one with a squirrel rifle and the other with a shot gun. For when the dogs "treed" the game would frequently seek the topmost bough of leaves, where the least wind would sometimes prevent the of the rifle from drawing a steady bead, and the shot would, of necessity be conceded to the "scatter gun." We started always early, sometimes before sun rise, and as a uniform rule were mounted on sure footed horses, that would "stand fire."

Squirrels do not stir much, at least in the Southern forests, after ten o'clock, when a trail soon becomes cold, and the sport slackens, or temporarily ends by noon. This is the time of rest for men, horses, and dogs. So we halt at the spring, loosen our bunches of squirrels from the crups, take off saddles, hitch or hobble our nags, and prepare to cook dinner.

We draw from capacious saddlebags, first the flask and lay it in the spring, then our roll of buttered bread or biscuit, and cold ham thinly sliced, our pepper and salt and raw middling—in polite parlance, now called "breakfast-bacon"—the use to which the latter it applied will be described anon. The first and all important thing in the programme is building the fire. The best place is between two large logs laying, say two feet apart, in the absence of which, forked sticks as large as one can manage to cut with his pocket knife are sharpened, and stuck rectangularly into the ground where the fire is to be made, the forks of these corner sticks being in the same plane and eighteen inches or so above the surface of the ground. By the time a good bed of coals has accumulated, the squirrels have been dressed, and it is a little interesting to a novice to witness the dexterity of an old woodsman, who with a slit in the belly and a notch in the skin across the back, and then inserting the thumb and fingers of each hand, with a vigorous pull denudes and disembowels the little rodent. After washing and seasoning them properly they are "spitted." This is done by sharpening, and then hardening under the ashes, the ends of stout switches of sufficient length to reach across the fire. A switch is thrust through the flank, belly and shoulder on one side, and another switch on the opposite side of the squirrel; the sides having been spread out and distended. Two poles are now placed longitudinally on each side of the bed of coals, the ends resting securely in the forks of the stakes at each corner. The squirrels are then placed side by side over the fire; the ends of the switches on which they are spitted resting on the poles. As soon as they are heated through and through, the basting begins. This is done by laying a slice of middling in the belly of each squirrel if the bellies are uppermost, or over their backs when they are turned, (four or five turnings are necessary) or the middling may be "bunched" on the end of a long stick and used in that way. The squirrels should be cooked slowly, and for this reason it is sometimes necessary to spread the ashes or a sprinkling of earth over the coals, the same being removed to give them a final browning. They should be buttered as soon as they are taken off, and gashed a lit-

tle with the point of a pocket knife that the juices may flow and combining with the butter make the meat more succulent. Young squirrels thus cooked with a slice of ham as a condiment, and the cold buttered beaten biscuits, is a dinner fit for a King; aye—"betther still sir"—fit for an honest hungry hunter.

Three or four hours are thus wiled away, and it may be a nap indulged in, until the squirrels are again out of their holes and nests, and running on the ground, leave fresh trails for the dogs. The old squirrels, which are easily distinguished, especially if they are males—are taken home to make soup of next day, and they make good soup, or to give away to one's neighbors.

Frequently through the Summer there were squirrel barbecues, where a goodly number would meet at some well known and more accessible spring, and there was a more elaborate cuisine and more jollity.

There were also barbecues, as described by "Captain," with a "fish fry" as an adjunct, where neighboring farmers and country store keepers would contribute and attend. Where long rough tables and benches were extemporized and crockery borrowed for the occasion. Where longpits were dug and much wood burnt in them to produce coals over which fat spitted muttons, shoats, and chickens, and squirrels were roasted, and hams and squirrel soup were boiled; the latter well seasoned with onions and smoked middling. Where there was sometimes a little speech making, always card playing, and not unfrequently quarter races; for what was a young Virginian in those days without his horse? I fear that one of the sequences of "the late on-pleasantness" is that such meetings are not so frequent as of yore.

*The most delectable of such gatherings, however, was the "Ladies Barbecue"—the "Dancing Barbecue," where matrons and maidens who danced were invited to attend, and at which no one could accuse Virginians of being aristocratic. This "institution" descended to newer States, of which the Old Dominion may be called the mother; to Kentucky, to Tennessee, and other States where an "institution" of another sort has been wiped out. This kind of a barbecue was the most enjoyable of all. Ladies came in fine carriages, and in all sorts of two and four wheeled vehicles, and on horseback. There was the level, well beaten earthen floor beneath the wide spreading arbor of green boughs, with benches and chairs around the sides; there were dinner managers with red ribbons, and floor managers with blue ribbons in their button holes; there were negro fiddlers, and negro cooks, and negro waiters, in all their "pride, pomp and circumstance;" there were reels, and cotillions, and jigs; and most glorious of all, the pretty graceful girls. Can I ever forget them? Are such gatherings still extant? I pray that they have not entirely gone out with the "institution." Why should they?

For Forest and Stream.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

OFF Cape Freels, a long, low cape, with a ridge of hills to the back. Yonder are the Perfume Islands, and there is the Charge Rock; I believe that is near where we were before. But it is not now as we were, but as we are, and as we are overhauling the Wadham Islands fast, I don't want to bother the general reader with sailing directions, etc., matters nevertheless which are so essential to safety at sea or running along a rugged coast. These islands are called, I believe, after a Col. Wadham, but how long ago it is since he was here we know not. The largest island is called Peckford, one and a half miles long. Copper Island is the nearest to the main land; it is high and bold, too, just like the copper formation. The other islands are composed more or less of a slaty rock, and are low and tame in outline. The upper Wadham is furthest seaward. It is a long, low island, with a pretty high, long hummock at one end. Here is situated the light house. These islands extend in a long, somewhat curved chain, and are as the advanced guard of the north, being six in number. The chart will show that there is a great deal of bad ground for sailors about here, but so there is ashore in far more civilized places than the Wadhams. We call the mainland from Cape Freels to Gander Bay Head the straight shore. But what a shore. Hear the roar of the great sea billows as we have in the dead of night, or see the white foam glistening in the sunshine. The pretty green verdure clad Penguin Islands are off this shore. Here lived the monstrous monopoly and rapacity of untrue humanity and the want of stringent game laws. So were the mackerel driven from us; why people actually used them as manure for the land, so I am informed, as they now use the caplin. What a piece of nonsense and daring misuse of God's mercies. However, the neglect of the laws of nature brings the punishment. We approach the entrance of Stack Harbor Tickle. Evening shades come, darkness comes, but we beat through under our pilot. I cannot say in scenic truth that the view by day is pretty, but it is romantic, and fires one's attention. There is no seasickness here. The water is too smooth, and oftentimes there is a quiet rest; a glassy sea lashes the storm outside, still we are safe here, and the wavelets play musically on the sides of our little boat, or if at night, lull us to sleep if we care not for the deck with the sailors chatting and enjoying a pipe. This tickle is formed by the island of Togo on the east side, and by the mainland of Notre Dame Bay and the islands on the other. In fact, casting our eyes away to the west we see nothing but a host of islands and the mainland; and yonder is the intricate Dildo Run, which should in no case be attempted without a pilot; neither should the Stack Harbor Tickle, Seldom Come By, or vernacularly, Selly Come Bayer, a fine harbor in the Swend of Fogo. It is a great shelter for Labrador vessels in the Fall of the year when bound home. This Stack Harbor Tickle is called the Inside Run, in contradistinction to that outside Fogo by the barracks, Little Fogo Islands, etc. North Bacalliew is in sight. This name is a perversion for another, signifying cod fish, which by the laws of this country are legally recognized as fish, for which we as Newfoundlanders have the highest respect. That little island yonder is Gull Island, a mere rock, but it marks the entrance to Twillingate. There are a great many gull islands on our coasts, among others that one of sad memory, Gull Island of Cape John. The squalls come quick and strong off the highland of Barnt Island in beating into Twillingate. But then they make people quick. They are great teachers. It is fine to see the noble boat give way and rise again. However, stand by; let go the anchor, and there is Twillingate, the capital of the North. Harbor Grace, July 6th, 1875. C.

Fish Culture.

FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.—We noticed in a recent issue the fact that fish culture was hereafter to be carried on in Virginia in connection with the State colleges. We have since learned that Mr. Fred. Mather, of the United States Fish Commission, has been detached for duty in Virginia for the season of California salmon to superintend the State hatching house. We can congratulate the Virginians upon this appointment, as Mr. Mather, besides being a genial and popular gentleman, stands in the foremost rank of fish culturists. His contributions to this paper have been noted for their sensible matter-of-fact spirit. We note that the Fish Commissioners have already met at Blacksburg and procured a site for a hatching house, which is to be immediately constructed and employed in hatching several hundred thousand eggs of California salmon presented by Prof. Baird. By the middle of the month the Virginia Military Institute will be similarly provided. The Richmond *Whig* alludes to this subject as follows:—

"The hatching house, near Blacksburg, will be under the direct supervision of Prof. Ellzey, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and that at Lexington in charge of Col. McDonald, one of the Professors at the Institute. At both institutions the art of fish culture will be introduced into the regular course of studies, and the zeal and science of Profs. Ellzey and McDonald guarantee success.

We hear it is the purpose of the Commissioners to erect similar establishments next year at the University and at the Hampton Academy, so that all four of the State institutions may be employed in disseminating a practical knowledge of this useful art, and, by sending forth annually a corps of experts, diffuse the knowledge to every corner of the Commonwealth. Nothing could better tend to impress the whole population with the importance, not only of propagating, but also of protecting fish.

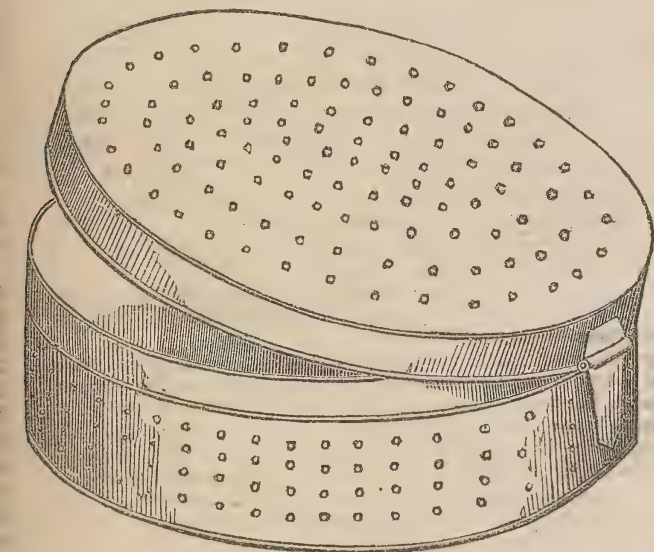
We are glad to see that the FOREST AND STREAM, the foremost fish and game paper in the Union, appreciates fully the programme initiated by the Fish Commissioners of this State in combining fish culture with the State Colleges. That movement by our Commissioners insures fish culture as a permanent fixture in the State, and with comparatively little cost, after the construction of the hatching houses. The two hatching houses at the Agricultural College at Blacksburg and at the Military Institute, already in rapid process of erection, will be run at very small additional expense, and will every year send forth a corps of experts, who, when supplemented by the University and Academy, will disseminate the art in every neighborhood in the Commonwealth."

HATCHING APPARATUS AND THE HATCHING HOUSE.

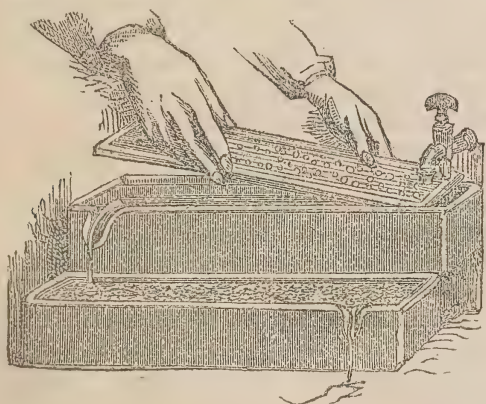
BY ICHTHYOS.—NUMBER ONE.

FROM well authenticated accounts Pinchon and Jacobi, in giving the world the novel and unnatural process of artificial fecundation, were but reviving a lost art. There seems to be no doubt but that the ancients propagated fish artificially, and during the dark ages, the transition period from ancient to modern civilization, the art and all knowledge connected therewith was lost. It is satisfactorily known through reliable Chinese historians that they have continued to propagate fish artificially for nearly four thousand years, and that a large percentage of the people of that densely populated empire derive their subsistence from food obtained from an immense water area. In ancient Egypt, if fish were not artificially produced, particular attention was given to their natural increase, supervised by officials appointed by the reigning potentate. Lake Moeris, which stretches in its longest direction from north to south, is supposed to have been excavated for an immense reservoir, and is three hundred feet deep. The water is introduced from the Nile by a canal. The current sets for six months into the lake from the river, and for the next six months into the river from the lake. While it runs out to the lake it returns a talent of silver daily to the royal treasury from fishes taken; but when the current sets riverward, the returns sink to one-third of a silver talent, an annual revenue equal to \$500,000. If the Romans did not produce fish artificially, Lucullus had immense fish ponds at Tusculum which were made to communicate with the sea by means of canals, and also were fed by streams of fresh water. Oysters were cultivated successfully by Sergius Orata in the Locrine Sea. We know further that in Lake Tuscaro, Italy, oyster culture has been carried on since its occupation by the Romans. It is a matter of surprise, when we consider the value of aquaculture, that so much tardiness is manifested by many States of the Union in giving this great industry the proper aid its importance demands. Artificial fecundation, if rightly applied and taken advantage of, as it may be with but slight expense, is the greatest of all modern benisons to the human family. As a food resource the modest beginning made by the discoverers of this art, and improved upon by one and another of the eminent pisciculturalists of Europe and America, we can plainly see foreshadowed an industry that is destined quite soon to become one of vast proportions on this continent. It appears from an approximation of the total value of the maritime and inland fisheries of the world, that in the aggregate they amount to nearly \$150,000,000. When we consider that fish culture on this continent is only ten years old, how vastly may these figures be swelled in ten years more, when the impoverished and exhausted inland waters of our country are made to teem again as in olden times, when the red man held sway. In connection with the discovery of artificial fecundation Pinchon and Jacobi invented the first hatching apparatus of which we have any authentic knowledge. The trough was a rude one, like the plain troughs in use at the present day. We are told that it was placed by a stream, nearly filled with coarse sand or gravel, upon which the spawn was spread; the ends were

guarded by wire screens, and over it was placed a cover, secured by lock and key. A small stream of water was caused to flow over the gravel and ova, and this trough, rude as it was, performed in a very creditable manner the office of incubation, much after the manner that fresh eggs are hatched in a state of nature, hence its quite general adoption by pisciculturists as a cheap hatching apparatus. The discovery of Pinchon and Jacobi languished for a long time for lack of individual or national appreciation, and like all great benefactions has been tardily received by all nations. Indeed, it was not fully recognized till the re-discovery of Remy and Gehin, unlettered, but subsequently famous French fish culturists of the Vosges mountains of Alsace. These men by occupation were fishermen, and deplored the unfruitfulness of the mountain streams which once teemed with salmon and trout, and in closely studying the cause of such barrenness re-discovered the long abeyant art. In their experiments, and when afterwards they were employed to restock the streams of their country, they employed hatching boxes made of zinc a foot in diameter with a lid or cover pierced with holes, care being taken to smooth the ragged edges lest the ova be ruptured by them as they were moved about by the current of the stream. These boxes were partly filled with sand or gravel, and the spawn having been spread thereon, were placed partially buried in the gravelly bottoms of running streams, where they were examined from time to time, until incubation was completed.



If we judge of the great works accomplished by these men in restoring the streams of Eastern France, these inexpensive boxes of zinc were a success, for these fish culturists soon made their unfruitful waters to teem again as of yore with the finny tribes whose scarcity had been deplored by these peasant fishermen, but who now had not only given France a great boon, but the whole world a great food resource that in coming time was destined to drive want and hunger from the poor man's cot, and to supply rich and poor alike with health-giving sustenance. Besides these boxes willow hurdles were arranged in wooden boxes upon which were placed the eggs, as they are now placed upon grilles made of glass tubes, where a constant stream of water flows upon them. Champaigne boxes have also been made to do duty as hatching trays, which hatched a large per cent. of the ova. The earliest form of box used, upon the introduction of fish culture into our own country was the long wooden trough similar to those originated by Pinchon and Jacobi. This simple trough has undergone many modifications, among which may be noted that of barring the ends and sides, so as to prevent the slime which generates by exposure of wood in water, and which is said to deteriorate the eggs, as well as to cause the fly to become unhealthy. A form much used by many pisciculturists, and a favorite box with the late Dr. J. H. Slack, is the Caron or Coste box, which was invented by M. Caron, and used by M. Coste, Professor of Embryology, in the College of France, in connection with his well known experiments in embryology. This box or tray is undoubtedly very durable as well as convenient one, for it is easily managed, and affords every facility for examining, handling and keeping the spawn free from parasites, silt and other extraneous substances which are so deleterious to the incubation of the ova; and last, not least, there is no patent in this country which interferes with its general use, a thing uncommon in the annals of fish culture.



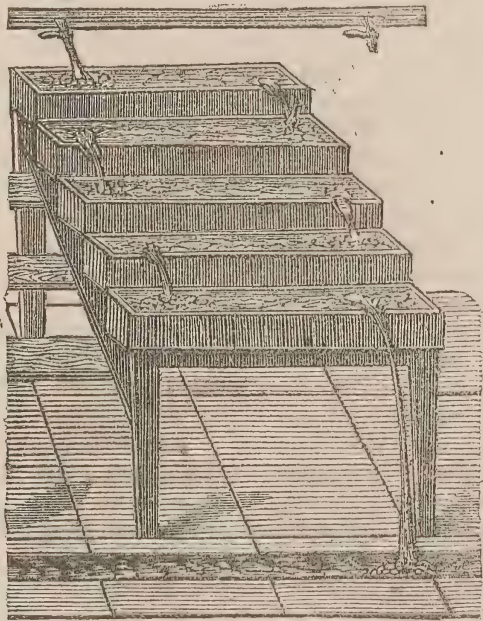
The Coste box is constructed of galvanized iron, known among tanners as No. 29 gauge. The box is twenty inches in length, six inches in width, and three in depth, and one and a half inches from the top a triangular piece of galvanized iron is soldered, upon which the grille or frame rests at the corners, and a tube for drawing off the contents of the box when necessary is attached to the end. The tube, when the tray is in use, is closed by a well-fitting cork.



A SECTION OF THE COSTE TRAY.

This cut represents a section of the metallic box or tray.

A, the spout, B, B, B, B, the triangular corner pieces upon which the grille rests, and C, the drainage tube. Plate No. 2, which represents a grille being raised from a tray, is composed of glass tubes 3-16 to 5-16 of an inch in diameter, inclosed in a frame of black walnut, measuring inside 18½ by 4½ inches. This arbitrary length is recommended, as it will contain, on an average, one hundred eggs, and thus the amount taken may be easily estimated. The width is advised for economical reasons, in order that no waste shall occur in the cutting of the material, a fact of pecuniary importance, when large numbers are to be manufactured. The tubes of glass constituting the grilles are lightly but firmly bound together by copper wire, which admits of slight lateral motion, if required, and binding them together in this manner divides the force of a shock, causing it to be distributed among all the grilles constituting the set, therefore the force of a blow which would fracture a single tube is divided among them all, and thus they escape unharmed. The ends of the frame holding the glass tubes are fastened with screws, and should any of the tubes be broken they may easily be removed by unscrewing the end piece of the frame and others replaced. These trays used singly, or a pair of them, are convenient for experimenting in hatching, and the water may be easily supplied from a bath room; these trays, moreover, have also as an adjunct to the aquarium, met with great favor from persons interested in physiology, natural history, or embryology. It would be an amusing as well as an interesting pastime for an amateur to watch the progress of the development of the fish in the egg as it goes through the embryonic stages ere it bursts the shell and enters upon fish life. The use of these trays by farmers who have cool running streams upon their farms would be a cheap method of hatching trout eggs to supply those streams, or artificial ponds, or preserves, where they might grow and increase, and furnish their tables with cheap and wholesome food with but a small outlay, while the study of incubation would be not only interesting but highly instructive. The shell of the egg of the fish being transparent, the formative process of the finny being at all periods of development can be plainly seen.



SINGLE FLIGHT OF THE COSTE TRAYS.

Plate 4 represents a single flight of the Coste hatching trays fed by a small jet of water and resting upon a stand which can be moved anywhere in the hatching house where the water supply is most convenient. As these boxes have an average capacity of fifteen hundred spawn, the entire flight is capable of containing and hatching about seven thousand eggs. It must be apparent to every fish culturist, of large or small experience, that in elevating hatching boxes nearly breast-high, when the fall of water will admit, the labor of attending daily to the eggs is vastly abridged over the old method of arranging the trays upon a plane of the hatching house floor, where the stooping posture is constantly necessitated in the care of the hatching ova. The Coste tray is also inexpensive, when its durability is taken into the account, and hence is strikingly well adapted to the small fish farmer who is desirous of producing only a small stock. The trays are economical in reference to water, for they require but a gentle trickle, which enters the highest and flows down step after step until all have been supplied, and when the last box has been served the water glides away into an appropriate waste gutter beneath the series of flights, which are usually placed along either wall of the hatching house by twos, and thus leaving a passageway in which assistants can stand to examine and remove those eggs which fail to present indications of vitality, or have become affected with parasites which make their way into the trays in spite of eternal vigilance, which fish culturists have come to understand, applies with full force to this industry, and is the key to success and the price of fish.

Natural History.

THE SHARP-TAILED GROUSE—(*Pediocetes phasianellus*—Elliot.)

THE habitat of this bird is principally in British America from Hudson's Bay territory south to northern shore of Lake Superior, and west to Alaska and British Columbia. They are also found within the limits of the United States, as our Field Editor, whose letter we publish in another column, is now shooting them in Eau Claire county, Wisconsin. In fact, they abound in all the northern counties of that State, as well as in Michigan. The rather curious fact is mentioned in the letter before alluded to, of the writer having killed in three consecutive shots specimens of the sharp-tailed, pinnated, and ruffed grouse. In addition to its table qualities, which are unsurpassed, this bird is hardy and a good breeder, and we have advocated its introduction into localities from whence the pinnated grouse has been exterminated. The barrens and scrub oaks of Long Island, if the outrageous poaching which prevails there could be stopped, would be admirably adapted to the propagation of this bird; so also would certain portions of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The low-

est limit of its habitat is at present set down as latitude 41°. The time is coming when we shall have to breed our game as they do pheasants in England, or conserve it as closely as are the grouse of the British moors. The present indiscriminate netting and slaughter will soon finish the pinnated grouse, but the sharp-tails have as yet escaped the pot-hunter, and it is to be hoped that before war is declared upon them that sufficient numbers can be obtained for breeding in localities where they can be protected.

The prevailing colors of the sharp-tailed grouse are a clear dusky black above and pure white beneath; no buff about the head; upper parts variegated, with transverse, rather zigzag spots of yellowish brown; wing coverts with large rounded, and outer webs of primaries with smaller and more quadrate, spots of pure white; breast thickly covered with broad V shaped, and the sides with less numerous, sagittate marks of uniform clear slaty or dusky; legs densely feathered; throat thickly spotted with dusky; the two middle feathers of the tail one inch longer than the others. (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway.) The Arctic form of this grouse is found throughout the Arctic region, from Alaska southward and eastward to an extent not fully ascertained. We find the following in the excellent work just referred to: "It is found in abundance on the outskirts of the Saskatchewan plains and throughout the wooded districts of the fur countries, frequenting the open glades or low thickets on the borders of lakes, especially where the forests have been partially cleared; perching on trees in the Winter, but keeping to the ground in Summer, and at all seasons met with in small flocks of from ten to sixteen. They are said, early in Spring, to select some lone place, where a covey meets every morning and runs around in a circle of about twenty feet in diameter, so that the ground is worn quite bare. If any one approaches this circle the birds squat close to the ground, but if not alarmed by a too near approach they soon stretch out their necks to survey the intruder, and resume their circular course, some running to the right and others to the left, meeting and crossing each other. These 'partridge dances' are said to last a month or more, or until the female begins to incubate. They are said to lay about thirteen eggs early in June, the nest being on the ground, formed of grasses and lined with feathers.

—A queer bird has been shot in Lebanon county, Pa. It resembles a chicken hawk, with a white head, blue and white spotted back. The wings are black outside and white inside; its tail is shaped like that of a swallow. It measures two feet from head to tail, and four feet from tip to tip of the wings.

SINGULAR FREAK OF A COOT.

BOSTON, MASS., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The following curious incident, which is vouched for on good authority, happened on the east of Nantucket some time during the past Summer: A well-known fisherman was returning alone from his labors, towards shore, in a rowboat, when he was suddenly struck down senseless, and remained in that condition for perhaps a minute. On recovering his senses he could not, for the moment, account for the unwelcome salute, but saw a loon rise from the water in front of him. Then he felt something fall from his shoulders down into the boat. Turning, he found a black coot lying dead there, and the back of his own head was covered with feathers. The story was thus soon explained: The coot, on rising from the water, must have flown blindly against the fisherman and caused its own death in the heavy blow it had given him. An after examination of the bird showed that it was literally crushed to pieces, and many of the bones were protruding from the skin. It was also blind in one eye, which accounts for its wild flight. The bird was allowed to remain where it had fallen in the boat until the shore was reached, that it might be seen by others as the fisherman had first seen it. Several examined the bird, but it was missing when asked for to preserve. R.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, Oct. 4th, 1875.

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending Oct. 3d, 1875:—

- One Arabian Baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.
- One Chacma Baboon, *Cynocephalus percarus*.
- Three Lions, *Felis leo*, fourteen months old.
- One Leopard, *Felis leopardus*.
- One Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.

W. A. CONKLIN.

The following are recent arrivals at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden:—

- GARDEN OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, }
FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4th, 1875. }
- Two Prong horn Antelopes, *Antilocapra americana*. Purchased.
- One English Magpie, *Pica candida*. Presented by L. Simpson, Philadelphia.
- Two Cardinal Grosbeaks, *Cardinalis virginianus*. Presented by Miss Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.
- Two Sandhill Cranes, *Grus canadensis*. Presented by E. F. Cabada, Philadelphia.
- Two Wood Ducks, *Anas sponsa*. Presented by E. F. Cabada, Philadelphia.
- One Troupial, *Quis calus lugubris*. Presented by Miss E. P. Smith.
- Two Caribous, *Taurandus rangifer*. Purchased.

PURCHASED.

- One Rhesus Monkey, *Macacus erythraeus*. Two brown Capuchins, *Cebus fatuellus*. One weeper Capuchin, *Cebus capucius*. One common Ocelot, *Leopardus pardalis*. One grey Ocelot, *Leopardus griseus*. One Capybara, *Hydrochoerus campyba*. One white-lipped Peccary, *Dicotyles labriatus*. Four Aconchys, *Dasyprocta aconchy*. Six crested Curassows, *Crax alector*. Two silver-fronted Amazons, *Chrysotes ochrocephala*. One blue-fronted Amazon, *Chrysotes amazonica*. One little Tinamou, *Tinamus pileatus*. Six Grey's Guans, *Penelope greysi*. One common Trumpeter, *Troglodytes crepitans*. Four white-faced Ducks, *Deudrocynna vidua*.

A KNOWING BIRD.—The Boston Post is responsible for the following, and our readers can believe as much of it as they like:—

"A family near Boston is happy in the possession of a parrot of more than ordinary intelligence, and one

whose talking powers are the wonder of the neighborhood. In an evil day, however, the bird was taught by some naughty boys to swear like a trooper, and with a perversity wonderfully human, and, withal, strangely savoring of original sin, the feathered biped found pleasure in nothing so much as a sounding oath. Mild correctionary measures proved unavailing, the offender was at last regularly soured in a pail of cold water after each burst of profanity, and then placed on the stove hearth before the fire to dry. During a recent rain storm, some small chickens belonging to the same family got very wet and thoroughly chilled, and several of them were placed on a perch before the fire to be warmed into full activity again. It so happened that the parrot had just been treated to an involuntary bath himself, and he at once knowingly cocked his head on one side and surveyed the new comers for a moment in silence. Then, as if all was plain to him, he hitched a little away from his dripping companions and exclaimed in an oracular tone, "Little d—d fools, been swearing!"

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

FRUIT IN MARKET—DOMESTIC.—California pears are being received at the rate of two or three car loads per week. The prices received for Fall fruit are by no means remunerative however. In the Winter months grower's may be more fortunate. We quote: White Doyenne, \$3 to \$3 50 per box; Dutchess, \$4; Buerre Dill, \$2 50 to \$4; Beau D'Anjou, \$4 50 per box. A box contains on an average about 140 pears. Bartlett's now nearly gone, are worth \$16. to \$17. per barrel; Sickles, \$8. Apples are worth \$3. to \$3 50 for good pippins. Grapes are now in abundant supply, Concord from the North River counties, bring 5 to 7 cents per pound; Delawares, 9 to 11 cents; Catawbas, 9 to 11 cents; Isabellas, 5 to 7 cents; Dianas, very slow of sale at 6 to 7 cents; these are box quotations. Most of the grapes in market come from Western New York. **FOREIGN.**—With the exception of a small quantity of Jamaica oranges held at \$10. per barrel there is but little foreign fruit in market. A cargo is daily expected from Cuba.

THE ATTEMPT TO EXPORT PEACHES.

MR. R. T. LOCKWOOD, who recently went to Europe on the steamer Ohio in charge of 200 crates of peaches, has furnished the *Wilmington Commercial* with an account of the trip and the causes which led to the disastrous results of the venture. He says that when the steamer sailed on the 26th of August there were but fifteen tons of ice in the refrigerator. The lowest temperature gained on the voyage was 48°, which was on the second day out. On opening the refrigerator on the 31st, and when the ship was off the Newfoundland Banks, it was found that the ice had entirely melted, although the fruit was still in fine condition. Ten tons of ice was then furnished from the ship's stores, but this must have been soon consumed, as the mercury continued to rise until on the 6th of September it stood at 74°. On the following day the ship anchored in the Mersey, and the temperature in the refrigerator found to be 90°, while that of the outer air was but 65°.

At 9 A. M. on the 7th the hatches were removed and the refrigerator opened. A terrible sight and smell greeted the eyes and nostrils. The peaches had all spoiled, save an occasional sound one which was found in the centre of the crates, and were soft, mushy, and sour. They had settled down in the crates about two and a half inches, being pressed into each other. Fermentation had gone on for a couple of days at least, and the gases and vapors from the decaying fruit filled the compartment with an atmosphere which set the brain to reeling upon entering it. One stevedore, a strong, burly Irishman, was overcome by it and had to be removed. The peaches were in good condition for distillation, and Mr. Lockwood undertook to sell them for this purpose, but could find no purchasers. He finally was compelled to give them away, with the crates, to procure removal from the wharves where they had to be landed, it being unlawful to throw them into the river. What finally became of the fruit is not known.

One crate of Reeve's Favorite, stored in the ship's ice room, was found to show signs of decay when opened on the voyage, and the best of the fruit was then wrapped in paper, turning out in perfect order. It seems, then, as though the experiment would succeed if this plan were adopted, or that mentioned in our last issue, of dipping them in paraffine. The result financially, however, might not be satisfactory, as Liverpool dealers said that they would not have brought more than \$2.80 per crate, which would hardly have paid.

AMERICAN GIRL.—This celebrated trotting mare, the property of Wm. Lovell, of this city, dropped dead while trotting a race at Elmira on the 2d inst. An examination proved her lungs to be much congested, the result of a light attack of the prevailing epizootic. American Girl was valued at \$25,000, and had a record of 2:17.

AUTUMN.—The curfew tolls the knell of parting day, the lowing clam sails slowly o'er the sea, the hard crab seaward takes his backward way, and leaves the town to oysters and to me. The day of the succulent crustacean is over, and the death rattle is heard in the throat of the laxative watermelon. Peaches—oh! peaches—are in the sere and yellow leaf, and the first of the reed birds and blue wings are being sacrificed upon sweetly buttered toast. The weekly record of the defunct no longer shows the same demand for small coffins, and the florists are making up their white flowers after a different fashion. The oysters are surprisingly good for the season, and on the half shell are firm enough to chew if they come from York River. What with canvas backs, red heads, terrapin and such vegetables and drinkables as the miserable climate produces, we suppose we shall manage to worry through the Winter somehow.—*Baltimore Bulletin.*

The Kennel.

AMERICAN KENNELS—No. 3.

MR. GEORGE DELANO'S.

WHEN the "pleasures of a retired life" are summed up, a good kennel of dogs should be reckoned among them. For a sportsman who can live in the country no one thing can afford more pleasure and recreation. It has been my good fortune to see lately an instance of this kind in the kennel of George Delano, Esq., a retired merchant of New Bedford. Mr. Delano has lately purchased a fine large estate near his native town, Marion, Mass., embracing a wide and charming variety of field, forest, rocks, and water, a pretty cottage, and an excellent dog kennel. This latter is located about a quarter of a mile from his house on the edge of a pretty oak grove where the proper degree of shade and sunshine are capitally adjusted. The kennel itself is built on the most approved plan, a large, well ventilated house with cemented floor and a roomy trough or trundle bed, filled with straw, to bed the dogs upon. The large yards, divided by strong palings, are paved with a brick floor and inclined toward the centre, where a sewer drains the whole so easily that a few buckets of water or a smart shower cleanses the yards completely. Inside, the whole is kept freshly whitewashed, with a carbolic acid admixed, which keeps away all vermin. In this place, with judicious feeding, his dogs have been perfectly healthy, scarcely a case of sickness having occurred among them. The kennel faces a broad expanse of field and pasture leading down to the bay, affording the finest place to exercise and train the dogs that could be desired. As to the occupants of Mr. Delano's kennel, quality rather than quantity may be said to be its leading feature. First among them should be mentioned the beautiful Field Trial bitch Doll, imported from Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's kennel last Spring, now three and a half years old. Doll is a black, white and tan, and boasts of as high a pedigree as any animal in the country. On one side she is from Moll and Dash, and from Barclay Field's Duke on the other. Doll took a prize at the Springfield show, but is now in far better condition and appearance than at that time, having then just weaned a litter. Of the ten whelps which arrived with her—she whelped on the voyage over—Mr. Delano now retains only four, two dogs and two bitches—Laelaps, Adonis, Diana, and Blanche. These are by Leicester, a noted prize dog, since purchased and imported by Mr. Smith, of Canada. They are all healthy, handsome pups, now eight months old. Next to these should be mentioned a Pride and Fairy pup, liver and white, eight months old. He is heavy and lumbering in appearance just now, but promises to be a large, strong dog. In point of beauty and style he does not approach the black, white and tan stock of Mr. Delano's kennel. It remains to be seen which has the most endurance in the field. Lastly, but not the least noticeable member of this kennel is a black and tan Gordon bitch, Maud, eighteen months old, out of Hope, imported by John W. Boyden, of Worcester. She is a beautiful animal, and already exhibits the best qualities of that stock.

Mr. Delano maintains his kennel for his own amusement and recreation. He is an ardent friend of the dog, and takes pride in breeding pure animals for their own sake. Through the efforts of such men the blood and qualities of sporting dogs in this country will be greatly improved.

DRUID.

QUI MA.

THE late lamented Lieut. Derby, otherwise known as John Phenix, when asked the meaning of his *nom de plume* of "Squibob," replied that it was a Hebrew word, signifying "there you go with your eye out." My dog's name was derived from a still more ancient source, as in the vernacular Chinese, Qui Ma means literally, the curious one—and never had dog a more appropriate name. Poor old P— used to say that Qui Ma didn't handsome much, but that he "curio'd" awfully. The origin of Qui Ma I could never make out. He was probably a waif, picked up in the London docks and given a free passage in a tea ship to Shanghai, from whence he journeyed to Hankow, and found a final home in the far interior of China. Qui Ma had all the characteristics of the rough, long-coated English terrier, and developed an intelligence that was almost marvelous. The most remarkable instance of this is the one I am about to relate.

It may or may not be known to the reader that throughout China, at whatever port foreigners are engaged in business, their servants, the tea brokers, and most of the natives with whom they have dealings, are Cantonese; in fact, nearly all of the middle men, or go-betweens, are natives of the southern provinces. Now, to the barbarian eye, the difference between a Hankow man and a Canton man was as nil; but to Qui Ma there was all the difference between an authorized visitor and an obnoxious intruder. In front of my residence was a broad stone jetty the width of the premises, with stone steps leading to the water's edge. During the Summer the water was at the top of these steps, but in Winter, when the river fell—for the Yang Tze varies in height some thirty feet between the seasons—there was left a narrow strip of bank, to which access could be had from the adjacent streets, and which formed a short cut for boatmen and others to the neighboring houses. Qui Ma became the self-appointed guardian of this debatable ground, and the itinerant barber or ven-

der of tea who attempted to cross, did so at the risk of his garments. But strange to say, it was only the Hankow man who was attacked. If a Canton man appeared, no matter whether he was a swell *compradore* or a fireman from a steamer, he was merely greeted with a sniff at his legs and allowed to pass. To us who often watched him, it seemed most extraordinary that he could thus detect the difference, where to us none appeared to exist. Poor Qui Ma, he captured one trowser-leg too many, and was made way with by some indignant Celestial, much to the regret of every one, foreign and native, in the establishment.

T.

—Mr. Arnold Burges has had the misfortune to lose his fine red Irish setter bitches Kathleen and Belle 2d. Kathleen was out of Jarvis' Kitty by Knowing. Belle 2d was sent to Mr. Burges in whelp, from the kennel Mr. Skidmore, of England; was six weeks on the passage and lost her whelps, from the effects of which she died.

—The beautiful red setter bitch lately imported by "Ajax" is looking remarkably well and handsome, and promises great speed in addition to her other good points. She is bred as follows: Lill, by Shamrock, by Brennan's Rap out of Jephson's Belle. Lill's dam is Kathleen, by Barton's Larry, out of the celebrated Lill 2d; she by Cooper's Ranger, out of Jephson's Belle; she from the Corbett strain of setters. Cooper's Ranger, one of the very best red setters in England, was by the renowned Col. Hutchinson's Bob. Lill 2d has taken very many first prizes. Shamrock was called the handsomest red dog in England. He was lately sold for a large sum to the King of Italy.

PLUNKETT'S PEDIGREE.

THE "RETRAIT," BELLE FONTE,
Nottoway county, October 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have just received a letter from G. de Landre Macdona, wherein he states: "I have seen in FOREST AND STREAM a notice that Mr. Cumming Macdona's Plunkett was by Jim. Mr. Goldsmith makes a mistake. He (Plunkett) was by the Hon. David Plunkett's Beauty out of Grouse, and I strongly urge owners of sporting hogs to breed as much as possible from this grand old dog. I have sent a fine specimen of the Gordon setter, direct from Gordon Castle, Scotland, to Texas, and two red Irish to other parts of the United States; also two others to Hong Kong and India, so that the real pure breed will soon spread over the sporting globe. I have some pups of Ranger 2d by Lord's champion Lucy. They are beautiful silk white, strong and healthy." JNO. M. TAYLOR.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—At Fox Farm, Morris Plains, N. J., on Sunday the 3d inst. Fannie, the property of the Kennel Editor of this paper, six fine whelps by the imported Laverack Pride of the Border. All six are doing finely, and all are of the male persuasion.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Black Bass, *micropterus salmoides*, *micropterus nigricans*.
Striped Bass *Roccus lineatus*. Bluefish, *temnodon solitator*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish are in fair supply, with an active demand for the choice kinds for family use. We quote: Striped bass from Rhode Island are worth 20 to 25 cents per pound; green smelts, from Maine, 25 cents; bluefish from Massachusetts and Long Island, 10 to 12 cents; frozen salmon, 50 cents; mackerel from 6 to 20 cents; weakfish, principally from Long Island, 12 cents; white perch, 12 cents; Spanish mackerel, frozen, 50 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, \$12 per dozen; halibut 18 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; codfish, 8 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; sturgeon, 10 cents; lobsters from Boston, 8 cents; sheephead from the Chesapeake, 25 cents; scollops, \$1 50 per gallon; salmon trout from the lakes, 20 cents; hard shell crabs, 40 cents per dozen; soft do. \$1.50 per dozen; frog's legs, 50 cents per pound; pompano, \$1 per pound. BARR.—Shedder crabs, \$1 50 per dozen; shrimp, \$1 per quart; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100.

CASTS OF FISH.—There are at present on exhibition at Mr. Blackford's in Fulton Market—a portion of that gentleman's office having been given up for the purpose—a number of casts of fish intended for exhibition at the Centennial in connection with the department of the United States Fish Commission. Mr. A. Wyderveldt, an artist of great promise, has colored some of these specimens in close resemblance of Nature, and with remarkable correctness. Mr. Wyderveldt is making a specialty of fish painting, and with the facilities afforded him by Mr. Blackford exhibits a progress which promises to carry him to the top of the ladder.

—The largest weakfish captured in the bay this season was caught off Bergen Point on Wednesday of last week by Mr. Frank Lang. The fish weighed thirteen pounds four ounces.

—Fish of all descriptions, bass, weakfish, tautog and mackerel, are again plenty in Buzzard's Bay, particularly in the neighborhood of New Bedford and the Elizabeth Islands.

HELL GATE, OCT. 4.—Striped bass are now being caught in the Gate. I caught one last week weighing ten pounds, and my companion, Mr. Dorrity, of the Morgan Iron Works, caught one weighing 12½ pounds. Several others caught them weighing from three to eight pounds.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.—A dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, announces that while Sir Alexander Galt was in that city he held a conference with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Mr. Whitcher, Fishing Commissioner. Figures have been prepared for presentation before the High Commission to meet at Halifax, which are to prove Canada's almost undisputed claim to at least \$7,000,000 per annum from the American Government.

THE FISHERIES.—There have been 103 arrivals of the Gloucester fleet the past week, as follows: 64 from off-shore mackereling, 8 from the Bank fishing, 1 from the Bay, and 30 from Georges. The receipts of Georges cod is 347,603 pounds; Bank cod, 410,000 pounds; Georges halibut, 13,700 pounds; Bank halibut, 185,000 pounds; shore mackerel, 4,000 barrels; Bay mackerel, 100 barrels. There is a little better prospect for the shore fleet than heretofore, which is somewhat encouraging.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Oct. 1.

DELAWARE RIVER.—Large numbers of black bass are being taken from the Delaware with hook and line. Mr. Rutledge Scarborough, of New Hope, has been fishing at "Eagle Island" for the past few days, and at last accounts had taken over one hundred pounds, the bass ranging from one to four and a half pounds. On Tuesday last, Isaac Scarborough, while fishing at Washington's Crossing, caught with hook and line thirty black bass, which weighed thirty-four pounds.—*Exchange*.

CANADIAN FISHERMEN on the shores of Lake Huron and Superior declare that they are forced from home to fish on the American grounds because of the disadvantages to them resulting from the Canadian fishery regulations. While the Canadians are not allowed to fish with less than a five-inch mesh, the Americans can use nets with a four or four and a half inch mesh, and the fish that escape from Canadian nets only do so to fall into those of Americans, as the shoals are continually on the move from one side to the other. Thus, while the present regulation of the size of the mesh lasts on one side only, the Canadian grounds are made nurseries of fish for the Americans. It is also alleged that the close seasons are not suitable to these western lakes, as fish come in from two to three weeks later in Lake Huron than in the lower lakes, and from one to two weeks later in Lake Superior than in the upper part of Lake Huron, and the close seasons at present fixed prevent any catch of white fish or trout in these waters during the Fall. Thus, the close season for white fish being from November 10 to December 1, and for trout from October 15 to December 1, includes the period during which there is any chance of a successful catch, and as the fish cannot be made to understand the Canadian regulations for their protection, they are just as liable to be caught on the American side as to remain safe under the shield of Canadian law. These are the reasons given why Canadian fishermen take their boats, nets and labors to the American shores.—*Toronto Globe*.

LEESBURG, Va., Sept. 21, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Bass fishing is "on the mend." W. B. C. took forty-two Saturday, and parties near him were quite successful. I started for Goose Creek, but learning that it was muddy, turned off to the river. I caught two fish, one bass and one fall fish; had promised my better half I would not wade. I heard afterward that the creek was not too muddy, a friend taking eight with the fly. They seem very fierce in Goose Creek for the fly, and I think hereafter the fishing will be in that stream in preference to the Potomac, at least for fly fishing. The largest taken have been captured with toads. Two anglers near me Saturday took eight or nine fish, largest 2½ pounds. A friend writes from Norfolk of the formation of a Protective Game Association, and wants the co-operation of sportsmen in different parts of the State to get suitable laws passed and carried out. Fly-fishing here is becoming more fashionable, and accessions from the hand liners are increasing in number.

T. W.

[There is no State more in want of such an association—that is, one whose field will be general and not confined to any one locality, than Virginia. Her game laws now are very imperfect, and their operations confined to certain counties only.—Ed.]

CALIFORNIA ANGLING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The love of angling is very much on the increase on this coast. In my occasional visits to Liddle & Kaeding's gun and fishing store, I often find it full of applicants for rods and tackle. They go to all points of the compass from here to fish on this slope. Some take to the bay for smelts, rock cod, tom cod, perch, etc.; others go to the northern rivers for salmon, generally trolling with a spoon for them, although they can sometimes be taken with a fly, and many dip, bait fish, or throw the fly for the smaller brook trout in the mountain streams, such as the Lagunitas, in Maria county, the Purissima and Pescadero Creeks, in San Mateo county, with numerous others farther south as well as north. Some of the rivers communicate with the ocean, from which salmon are continually running to and fro. My nephew, P. F. Hooper, generally goes every Saturday to Lagunitas, some distance up among what are called the red woods, in very wild and romantic scenery of brush, vegetation, rocks and boulders, where, with his companion, but sometimes alone, he camps out at night, and he has been occasionally disturbed by the rather heavy tread of some large animal in the thickets around him, which he has thought to be a bear, and which supposition was rather confirmed by the keeper of a tavern near the station where he alights from the cars informing him that the place of his encampment was near the cave or lair of a cinnamon bear, which had been sometimes seen in that neighborhood, near which there is a small swamp where he is in the habit of wallowing. The campers out always keep up a good fire, which renders them fearless of any attack from bruin, and besides these animals, whether grizzlies, brown bears, or cinnamon, seldom attack any one unless they are crowded upon too closely in some narrow place from which they cannot escape without some sort of an encounter. While these gentlemen were camping on this spot they told me that one of them, during the night, threw out a piece of beef into one of the adjoining bushes, when it was not long before two wild cats were heard, with horrible screeches, contesting for the coveted prize. The red woods abound in foxes, wild cats, skunks, bears, and some other wild animals; but tree squirrels are scarce and cotton-tail rabbits rather plentiful. The largest brook trout my nephew has taken with a fly in these waters weighed one pound and a half, with many others a good deal under that size. The fishing on this creek is very fatiguing work, owing to the many rocks, boulders and thickets with which it and its banks are covered. The facilities for piscatorial sport in the natural streams here are of course not so abundant as in former years, owing to the generally thoughtless action of metropolitan anglers, who abuse the streams, fishing out of season, as well as in season, curtailing the stock of fish and obliging the enthusiastic and discriminating disciples of Izaak Walton to seek pastime usually more than half a day's journey from the city. But the protective law is beginning to operate a little favorably for true sportsmen, and the stocking of many of our lakes and rivers with game fish is already affording excellent recreation and amusement for our anglers, and is promising for us a still brighter future. This is arousing the enthusiasm both of accomplished anglers and amateurs, and provoking contin-

ually increasing inquiries about the most likely localities for legitimate sport and pleasure in this way. Most of our mountain brooks are famed for their picturesque beauty, and abound in charming nooks and pretty cascades and clear pools. Purissima Creek, before spoken of, contains trout of rare beauty. The rich color of the fish in this stream is attributed to the fact that they never reach the salt water. The waters of this creek empty into the ocean over a precipice fifty or sixty feet in height.

E. J. HOOPER.

THE ORVIS REEL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I received, some time since, from Mr. Charles F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vt., his new extra nickel plated click reel, capable of holding from forty to fifty yards of line, with a neat walnut case. The perforation of this reel is a very decided improvement on the old style, making it light and protecting it from sand, and allowing the line to dry without removing it after use—a very decided advantage, which any angler will readily appreciate. Being quite narrow, it takes up line very rapidly, and gives evenness in the reeling. This reel is strongly and beautifully constructed and convenient in size, and its strength, lightness, compactness and moderate price, must meet requirements long needed, and the approval of anglers.

F. C. F.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Oct. 7.	4 32	1 19	0 32
Oct. 8.	5 31	2 17	1 31
Oct. 9.	6 31	3 17	2 31
Oct. 10.	7 34	4 19	3 34
Oct. 11.	8 30	5 14	4 30
Oct. 12.	9 20	6 6	5 20
Oct. 13.	10 6	6 52	6 6

MATCHES TO BE SAILED.—The week has been prolific in challenges and acceptances. Mr. Bennett has waived all allowances of time, and will sail the Dauntless against the Mohawk, an ocean race, on the 26th of October. Mr. Rufus Hatch, owner of the Resolute, has published a challenge, which Mr. Bennett also accepts, naming the 30th inst. Then comes a deluge of challenges upon Mr. Hatch's devoted head from the owners of the Estelle, Comet, Vesta and Dreadnaught, all of which he accepts, and the race with the Estelle was to have been sailed yesterday, that with the Vesta and Dreadnaught Tuesday next, and to-morrow at the remarkable hour of 4 P. M. he hopes to meet the Comet. Mr. Hatch must intend to get Mr. Lanley outside and lose him.

FALL REGATTA NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The regatta for the prizes offered by Commodore Kane to be sailed for by the yachts of the New York Yacht Club on Thursday resulted in a most remarkable series of *contretemps*, and practically was no regatta. It could scarcely have been expected that on the last day of September almost the entire fleet should have been becalmed inside of Sandy Hook, while the few fortunate, or it may be unfortunate, ones that succeeded in getting outside should at the same time have found a fresh breeze of wind and sea enough to carry away masts and disable some of the finest vessels of the fleet. It seemed cut out for a day of disaster, as the mishaps commenced with the signal to prepare to start. When the judges' steamer reached the club house, about 10 A. M., sixteen yachts were found lying with fore and mainsails and working topsails set, and a large fleet of yachts not entered in the race were cruising off and on, waiting to accompany the competitors. The following is a list of the starting yachts:—

Name.	Owner.	Cubic Feet.	Allowances M. S.
Mohawk.	W. T. Garner.	21,023	Allows
Alarm.	Com. Kingsland.	14,703	1 10
Palmer.	R. Stayvesant.	14,035	1 27
Resolute.	R. Hatch.	10,860	3 47
Atalanta.	W. Astor.	7,947	3 38
Idler.	S. J. Colgate.	7,945	3 39
SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Estelle.	J. Smith.	5,736	Allows.
Comet.	W. H. Langley.	4,662	5 28
Clio.	Bradhurst & Asten.	3,729	11 43
Peerless.	J. R. Maxwell.	3,498	13 31
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Vindex.	R. Center.	3,259	Allows.
Addie.	C. Roosevelt.	2,711	05 05
Vision.	J. J. Alexander.	2,545	06 47
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Active.	W. J. Hurst.	1,903	Allows.
Sadie.	W. Norris.	—	—
Madcap.	J. R. Busk.	1,491	05 25

The sloops Vision and Madcap were also to contend for the Bennett Challenge Cup for sloops, which has been held by the Vision for the past three years, the Vision having in this race to allow the Madcap 12m. 44s.

The course to be sailed over was the regular club course, around the Southwest Spit and light ship, returning in the same way. At 11:23 a signal from the judges' steamer warned the racers to prepare, as the start was to be a flying one, the yachts crossing a line between the judges' steamer and the club house. About this time the huge Mohawk, in getting under way, fouled the little sloop Kaiser, breaking off the end of the latter's boom, and compelling her to slip her cable. The Estelle also collided with the schooner Dreadnaught, carrying away the latter's mainboom, and nearly spoiling the pleasure of Mr. Osborne's large party of friends, but with that generous feeling with which members of the "Board" always come to each other's relief, Mr. Rufus Hatch insisted upon receiving the entire party on board the Resolute. At 11:33 the second whistle started them, and the yachts one by one drifted over the line. The crew of the Mohawk, being busily engaged in clearing from the Kaiser, had evidently misunderstood the whistle, for after she was clear she rounded the steamer and came for the line the second time, after the fifteen minutes of allotted time had expired, thus throwing her out of the race unless her original time of crossing was taken. As it turned out this was of but little consequence. The time of crossing the line was as follows:—

Name.	Time.	Name.	Time.
Estelle.	11 35 36	Palmer.	11 41 18
Addie V.	11 36 52	Atalanta.	11 41 59
Vindex.	11 37 31	Idler.	11 42 09
Madcap.	11 37 48	Clio.	11 45 27
Alarm.	11 38 58	Peerless.	11 46 22
Comet.	11 40 18	Vindex.	11 47 24
Sadie.	11 40 33	Resolute.	11 48 07
Active.	11 41 03	Mohawk.	11 49 07

Fortunately the tide had just commenced to run ebb, as the wind was so light from the southwest that had it been

the other way the yachts would have drifted toward the city. The drifting continued until the fleet had reached the lower bay, when a light breeze sprung up, which enabled the little Madcap, the leading yacht, to round the Spit at 1:34:35. Meanwhile, the Commodore's schooner Alarm had drifted ashore on the west bank, from whence she was afterward towed off by the club steamer, but was henceforth out of the race. The time of rounding the Southwest Spit was as follows:—

Name.	Time.	Name.	Time.
Madcap.	1 34 35	Clio.	1 50 18
Sadie.	1 38 00	Vindex.	1 52 05
Estelle.	1 38 45	Active.	1 52 31
Addie V.	1 40 08	Resolute.	1 54 25
Comet.	1 40 23	Idler.	1 57 14
Vision.	1 47 08	Mohawk.	1 58 09
Atalanta.	1 49 49	Palmer.	1 58 44
Peerless.	1 50 13		

After passing this point all the leading yachts favored by a strong tide managed to get outside the point of the Hook, when they found a fresh breeze blowing from the south which made them take in topsails and sent the schooners along in a way that looked like racing. The unfortunates who were still becalmed inside the Hook were the Active, Vindex, Resolute, Idler, Mohawk and Palmer. Those on board could see the rest of the fleet bowling along while they were compelled to remain inactive, with all hope of further competing in the race. Those outside, however, were not having as nice a time as appeared. The Comet had gone to the front and taken the leading position. A heavy swell from the East made it lively for the smaller yachts, and the accidents commenced. First the Addie V. had enough of it and ran home. Then the Peerless parted her bobstay and down came both masts, they, with the bowsprit breaking off close to the deck; only one of her crew was hurt, and a passing tug took the dismantled vessel in tow. Then the Vision's turn came, her jib stay parting and causing her to run back under a close reefed mainsail. Next came the Clio, who sprung both masts, and had to be towed home. The little Madcap behaved remarkably well, but the sea was too rough for her and she too took the back track. Four yachts only rounded the lightship; the Comet at 3:19:45, the Estelle at 3:20:45, and the Atalanta, Mr. Astor's schooner, not timed. At 4 o'clock the Comet passed buoy 5½ homeward bound, the becalmed yachts, with the exception of the Mohawk, having got their heads in the same direction. At 4:10 the Mohawk had got the breeze and the Resolute turned about to have a tussle with her, but the Mohawk broke both the shackles which held her bobstays to the stern rods and her racing was over for the day, except before the wind, as the crew managed to get a tackle rigged which relieved the bobstay. The finish was as follows:—

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Atalanta.	11 41 59	5 52 50	6 10 51	6 10 52
SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.				
Comet.	11 40 18	5 43 08	6 02 50	5 57 22
Estelle.	11 35 36	5 54 05	6 18 29	6 18 29
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.				
Sadie.	11 40 33	6 29 40	6 49 07	6 49 07

None of the first-class sloops made the course. Thus the Atalanta wins the first-class schooner prize, having no competitor; the Comet wins the second-class schooner prize, beating the Estelle 28m. 6s. on corrected time. The Sadie wins the second-class sloop prize, having no adversary, and the Vision still keeps the Bennett cup.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—The Fall regatta of this club, which was also intended for an inauguration of the new club house, was sailed most successfully on Saturday last. In order to allow ample time for the subsequent festivities it was decided to shorten the course, omitting the run to the lightship and making the Southwest Spit the turning point, the start being from Gravesend Bay and the distance sailed over about fifteen miles. The following yachts entered:—

Name.	Owner.	Area.
Comet.	W. H. Langley.	1,529
Siren.	Dr. Morrough.	Not measured.
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.		
Undine.	W. M. Brasher.	957
Kate.	G. F. Randolph.	876
Sadie.	John B. Norris.	752
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.		
		Mean length.
Lizzie L.	J. G. Johnson.	40 00
Sophia.	C. M. Felt.	34 11
Flying Cloud.	W. P. Smull.	34 06
Hope.	John Dimon.	Not meas'd
THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.		
Victoria.	Thomas Fly.	28 00

The Saddle was the first to cross the line, followed by the Undine, Kate, Lizzie L., Flying Cloud, Hope, Siren, Sophia, Comet and Victoria, in the order named. A good topsail breeze was blowing, and a large fleet of yachts cruising in the lower bay, the scene was very spirited and exciting. It seems, however, as though a yacht race could not be sailed in any weather without mishaps. The first of the unfortunates was Dr. Morrough's new schooner Siren, whose jibboom broke off at the cap and rendered her *hors du combat* as far as racing was concerned. And then off Cone Island Point the Sophia lost her topmast and withdrew. Before the Spit was reached the Undine had passed the Sadie and the Comet was gaining rapidly on the leader. They rounded as follows:—

Name.	Time.	Name.	Time.
Undine.	12 35 40	Lizzie L.	12 40 30
Comet.	12 36 10	Hope.	12 43 05
Sadie.	12 36 40	Flying Cloud.	12 48 00
Kate.	12 38 00	Victoria.	Not timed

The wind was fresher on the run home, but the positions were not materially altered, the Comet, of course, being the first over the line. The prizes were awarded to the Comet, Undine, Lizzie L., and the Victoria.

THE SEAWANHAKA LADIES' RACE.—It was a capital idea, that, of the members of the Seawanhaka Club, to give their lady friends one good day of yachting before the season closed, adding a race to give zest to the occasion. The course finally decided upon, in order to provide the best sailing compatible with the comfort of those for whom the event had been inaugurated, was from the Narrows to the Spit and return, going over the same course twice. The yachts crossed the line as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	H. M. S.
Idler, schooner.	S. J. Colgate.	11 38 20
Madcap, sloop.	J. B. Bush.	11 40 00
Ariel, sloop.	William Beekman.	11 41 10
Addie V.	Cornelius Roosevelt.	11 42 10
Alert, sloop.	Henry Vail.	11 43 45
Christie, sloop.	Frederick Tams.	11 44 25

There was a fair wind, and plenty of it both ways. The Idler went off at a grand pace, increasing her lead at every moment. The Ariel soon passed the Madcap, but could not overhaul Mr. Colgate's schooner. The Addie also passed the Madcap, and the four named turned the buoy in that order, followed by the Christine and Alert. On the run back to the stakeboat the Alert passed the Christine, and they rounded in the following order: Idler, 1:32:10; Addie V., 1:55:45; Madcap, 2:11:20; Alert, 2:18:55; Christine, 2:19:33. The Ariel did not turn, but continued on up the harbor. On the second round the only change was in the positions of the Christine and Alert, which had been reversed, but the Alert's allowance made her first on corrected time, the other winners being the Idler and Addie V.

AN AQUATIC NOVELTY.—A correspondent sends us the following description of a new iron steam yacht:—

"In this day of limited mail trains and fast horses it is pleasing to observe that those interested in yachting are likewise inspired by the cry, excelsior. The lovers of aquatics now claim our attention, and the last addition to the steam yacht fleet must be described, as she is remarkable in more points than one. The Continental is a new iron steam yacht, fifty feet long, built by Holmes, Shaw, Brown & Co., Bordentown, N. J., and delivered in Philadelphia last Saturday to the members of a new steam yacht club organized by certain gentlemen in that city. The Continental has performed a feat never before accomplished, for she has run when loaded with a day's fuel and a party of gentlemen on board her, the extraordinary speed for a small yacht of 16 miles in 57½ minutes, being the average of two runs as follows:—First run, eight miles against tide, 31 minutes, 15.48 miles per hour; second run, eight miles with tide, 26½ minutes, 17.94; average speed, 16.71. This record is sustained running and not a furious effort for the distance of one mile and no power to breathe at the finish. The Continental can run a mile in three minutes, being at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but this is not her boast; her novelty and renown is derived from the fact that she can run when loaded at the sustained high rate of speed of between sixteen and seventeen miles per hour. She is handsomely fitted with a hard wood cabin, and has points of excellence and elegance about her pleasing to the yachting man. One great novelty in her build, is that her propeller is at the extreme of her length, being abaft the rudder, and is lowered so that half its diameter revolves below the vessel's keel and is consequently always in solid water. The screw is protected by a deep skeleton shoe projected below it so that in case of getting in shoal water no harm can happen the propeller. The seats in the cabin arranged to form berths, so that a party of gentlemen can live in comfort while on a gunning or fishing excursion. In fact she is designed for sportsmen, and with her great speed is the craft a sporting man is proud to own, for it is claimed for her that she is the fastest yacht in the United States."

THE ARGONAUTA ROWING ASSOCIATION'S Fall regatta was held on the Kill Von Kull on Saturday afternoon. The weather was not such as would be considered first class for rowing, but the spirited oarsmen of the Argonauta were not to be balked of their fun, and four races were rowed, although the single-scutt race was, owing to the roughness of the water, necessarily abandoned. The pair-oared race was first called, and responded to by Messrs. W. T. Taylor and J. F. Ward, composing one crew, and M. A. Phillips and E. Smith, another. The course was from the Latourette House dock, three fourths of a mile and return. Taylor and Ward were ahead at the stake boat, made a close turn, and won.

The next race was for four-oared gigs, in which the following crews contended: White—L. D. Hyatt, bow; E. A. S. Man, S. B. Trask; S. S. Zabriskie, stroke; H. Meigs, Jr., coxswain. Red—A. P. Vredenburg, bow; E. R. Craft, J. A. Lodwick; R. H. Jackson, stroke; E. Smith, coxswain. After one false start, owing to Zabriskie breaking his oar, they got off even, each boat leading alternately until the stakeboat was reached, when the Red took the lead and kept it to the finish, winning by a length.

The heavy and light weights next contended in four-oared shells, the crews being composed as follows: Heavy—Frank L. Gunther, bow; E. R. Craft, M. G. Cavalli; William Gwynne, stroke. Light—James McNider, bow; F. E. Ballard, E. R. Peck; G. E. Man, stroke. The light weights proved too heavy for their opponents, and won by a steamboat's length.

The last event was the senior four-oared shell race, the following crews appearing: White—Ed. Smith, bow; J. F. Ward, N. W. Frank; Walter Man, stroke. Red—W. T. Taylor, bow; John A. Walker, B. Stephenson; M. A. Phillips, stroke. The reds had rather the best of the race to the stake boat, but the whites found better water and passed them. The matter was settled, however, by Phillips breaking his oar, allowing the other crew to win as they pleased. Man's crew offering to row the race over again, the offer was accepted, but with the same result. The regatta was very successful, and the many lady friends of the members present appeared to enjoy the racing immensely.

—The regatta of the Saugerties Rowing Club came off on the Esopus Creek on the 2d inst. The barge race between the Trinity crew, of Madalin, and the Saugerties crew, one mile with turn, resulted in the defeat of the Trinity crew after a very close and exciting contest. Time—Trinity, 8:35; Saugerties, 8:34.

The four-oared shell race, two miles with turn, between Saugerties and East Kingston crews, resulted in the victory for the former by four boat lengths. Time—Saugerties, 14:10; East Kingston, 14:25. The judges at the homestake were R. MacCarthy and Mr. Rathbone, of Trinity Institute, and at the upper stake, Mr. Moles and Charles M. Streeter, of the East Kingston Association. Jerry Day, formerly stroke of the Yale crew, and now stroke of the Catskill crew, acted as referee.

DENMARSH AND PEDGRIFT.—A single scull race between Frank Denmark, of Pittsburg, and John Pedgrift, of Chicago, for \$250 a side, three miles—a mile and a half and repeat—was rowed at Pittsburg on the 30th inst. Denmark gave Pedgrift thirty yards start and choice of water. At the word "go" both got away in good style, Denmark gaining rapidly. When they had pulled about 400 yards they fouled, but continued over the course, Denmark still in the lead, which he maintained until the close, coming in four lengths ahead. Time—19m. 38½s. Pedgrift claimed the race on a foul, but the referee decided it a draw, which caused general dissatisfaction on both sides. The betting was \$2 to \$1 on Denmark, and large sums were staked on

the result. A large crowd was present. The time is said to be the best on record.

PROFESSIONAL SINGLE SCULL RACE AT WATKINS.—A match single scull race between Ellis Ward, of Geneva, (one of the noted Ward Brothers, and formerly of Cornwall, in this State,) and Frank Kilsby, of Philadelphia, (late of England,) will come off on the Seneca Lake regatta course, at Watkins, for \$500 a side, to-day. These noted oarsmen are both hard at work on the course, well matched, and a closely contested and highly interesting and exciting race is anticipated.

—The Paris crew, of St. John, New Brunswick, recently issued a challenge offering to row any four-oared crew in the world a four-oared shell race over a three or a six mile course for \$2,500 a side, offering £100 expenses, the race to take place on the Kennebecasis River or on Bedford Basin, Halifax, Nova Scotia. In reply to this challenge Richard Blakey, of Newcastle, England, accepts the challenge and agrees to select four men and two substitutes to row the Paris crew for £500, and will give £100 expenses to row on the Tyne or take £150 expenses to row at Halifax. The English crew will probably be Boyd, Sadler, Lumsden, and Hepplewhite. The Paris crew is unchanged—Fulton, Price, Hutton, and Ross. As the backers of the English champion four have accepted the Paris crew's offer, the race will be arranged at an early day.

Rational Pastimes.

CRICKET—AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH, TWELVE A SIDE.

This match, played on the St. George's ground, Hoboken, Saturday last, for the benefit of Georges Giles and Wm. Brewster, professionals of the St. George's and Staten Island Cricket Clubs, attracted a large number of spectators, the players being selected from the several clubs of New York and vicinity. The weather and ground were all that could be desired. The Americans went first to the bat, being represented by Messrs. Soutter and Jenkins to the bowling of Brewster and Marsh. The ground was lively and the bowling good, but 19 runs were scored before Jenkins, who had been hitting freely and well for 13 runs was caught off by Giles. Satterthwaite filled the vacancy, and playing carefully would doubtless have made a better record had he not been most unfortunately run out. Soutter remained till he had contributed 30 well put together. Stevens played very well for 15 and White for 9 (not out,) and the American innings closed for 86. It is noteworthy that Jones obtained three wickets in three successive balls. After lunch the Englishmen went in, but the bowling of Messrs. Sprague and Soutter was so straight, and the fielding and catching of the Americans so faultless, that they (the English) retired in close and quick order for only 22 runs, (Giles alone being able to defend his wicket,) thus leaving the Americans victors by 64 runs. The wicket keeping of Westfeldt was also a splendid exhibition of good cricket. There being still an hour of daylight left the English had to "follow on," and obtained 37 runs with the loss of three wickets before time was called. Before time was called, however, Soutter had taken Giles' wicket with a ball that caused the professional to remark that no man could stand against that bowling. Thus ended this most interesting match in favor of the Americans. We hope to see it played every year. Appended is the score.—

FIRST INNINGS—AMERICANS.

Soutter (St. George's) c. Gilbert, b. Giles.....	30
Jenkins (Manhattan) c. Gilbert, b. Brewster.....	13
Satterthwaite (St. George's) run out.....	3
Hosford (Manhattan) c. Brewster, b. Jones.....	1
Cashman (St. George's) c. Bance, b. Gilbert.....	2
Westfeldt (St. George's) l. b. w., b. Jones.....	4
Stevens (Staten Island) b. Jones.....	15
Irving (Staten Island) c. Brewster, b. Jones.....	1
M. Eyre (Staten Island) b. Jones.....	0
Sprague (Prospect Park) b. Jones.....	0
Van Nest (St. George's) b. Jones.....	0
White (Prospect Park) not out.....	9
Byes, 3; leg byes, 2; no balls, 3.....	8
Total.....	86

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.
19	24	30	46	60	62	69	69	69	69	86

ENGLISHMEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Bance (St. George's) b. Sprague..	2	c. Westfeldt, b. Cashman.....	5
Gilbert (Manhattan) c. Satterthwaite, b. Soutter.....	4	c. Westfeldt, b. Hosford.....	2
Roberts (Staten Island) c. Sprague b. Soutter.....	0		
Brewster, Prof., (Staten Island) c. Satterthwaite, b. Soutter.....	0		
Moeran (St. George's) st. Westfeldt, b. Sprague.....	0	not out.....	1
Giles (Prof. St. George's) not out	7	b. Soutter.....	8
Marsh (St. George's) run out.....	4	not out.....	15
Peters (Prospect Park) b. Sprague..	0		
Jones (St. George's) b. Sprague..	0		
Luske (Staten Island) st. Westfeldt, b. Sprague.....	0		
Sleigh (St. George's) c. Sprague, b. Soutter.....	0		
Dodge (Prospect Park) run out.....	3		
Byes.....	2	Byes, 3; leg byes, 1; wides, 2....	6
Total.....	22	Total.....	37

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.
2	4	6	6	10	16	16	16	18	19	22

BASE-BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—A word of advice to professional players will not be out of place at present, considering that the majority have become so inflated with the idea that their services will be in such immense demand next season that there is no getting them to listen to offers of reasonable salaries. There are in training for next season's professional play over a hundred first class players now in the amateur fraternity—that is, not in any club belonging to the professional association. The majority of these are intelligent, educated young fellows, who may be relied on for faithful service as far as their ability admits. This material must eventually take the place of the class of professionals who, in the Winter are the frequenters of gambling houses and brothels, and whose companionship and habits of life will not bear a moment's investigation as far as a reputable record is concerned. Many professionals have been engaged by clubs this season, in the eagerness of managers to secure what they have thought to be first class material, who really are not worthy a position in any reputable club—fellows who for some seasons past have been under the ban of justly suspected participation in what is technically termed "crooked" work. Then, too, others have been engaged who, though not on the suspected list exactly, are known to associate with such characters, as to preclude their being rated as thoroughly reliable men. In addition, there

is a class of professionals who lack the one great essential of a really successful professional player—the mental ability to play the game up to the best mark of what is known as "headwork" play. Now, all these inefficient men will ultimately be weeded from the best stock company organizations, and when they are, then will come an opportunity for the honorable, educated class who are now in a measure placed in the background. Then will come the loss of fat places and high salaries, which the grasping unreliaables are now seeking with such effrontery. A thousand dollars for the season's service of seven months is a really handsome remuneration for any ordinary professional position, and double that amount should not be paid to any professional in the fraternity, unless to one of rare ability and marked intelligence and integrity of character.

The Hartford Times very properly says:—"The Western 'fancy prices' of the Chicago Club are nothing to worry will rule in the way of salaries to crack players by November next. But one thing is noteworthy, and that is that the unreliaables are being thrown aside. Certain change catchers, short stops, pitchers, second basemen, and out fielders will be thrown overboard next year who now think they have sure places secured. The record of players is being watched more carefully by managers than hitherto. Those fellows who have been so ready to sign to two or three clubs are slated for dismissal. In fact, reliable men are the stock now in demand. Managers now ask the question, 'If this fellow is so ready to leave this or that club, and break his word to them, or show an ungrateful return for kindness extended to him, why will he not do the same to us?' This is logic, and it tells. Club managers in search of so-called amateur players should examine well into character, antecedents, etc., and not take him simply because he handles a ball in splendid style in this or that position. Amateur nines are now in the field composed of the very roughs of the metropolis, fellows whom it would not be safe to leave your coat or shoes with. Their language and companionship exposes them. As a general thing they can play ball finely, but their characters—'on! no, we never mention 'em.'"

—The record of championship games up to October 5th, not counting forfeited games, or the games of clubs which cannot play their quotas, is as follows:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	St. Louis.	Hartford.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Games Won.
Boston.....	6	6	7	5	6	10	40	
Athletic.....	2	5	1	7	6	6	37	
St. Louis.....	2	1	4	5	3	6	21	
Hartford.....	0	2	3	4	3	8	20	
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	4	6	1	17	
Chicago.....	2	1	5	4	2	2	16	
Mutual.....	0	3	0	2	5	3	13	
Games Lost.....	6	15	23	22	28	27	33	154

—The record of championship contests and exhibition games for October, thus far, is as follows:—

Oct. 1—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago.....	12 to 9
Oct. 1—Mutual vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	4 to 2
Oct. 2—Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	3 to 2
Oct. 2—Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.....	14 to 0
Oct. 2—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago.....	13 to 9
Oct. 4—Mutual vs. Boston, (exhibition) at Troy, 12 in.....	6 to 3
Oct. 4—Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	19 to 10

—The games in September, since our last issue, were as follows:—

Sep. 27—Mutual vs. New Haven, at Brooklyn.....	4 to 2
Sep. 27—St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at St. Louis (9 in).....	5 to 5
Sep. 28—New Haven vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 6
Sep. 28—Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	3 to 2
Sep. 29—Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	9 to 5
Sep. 29—Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston (exhibition).....	4 to 1

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

—A fine game of base ball (amateurs) was played at Princeton on Saturday, October 2d, between the Princeton College nine and the Germantowns, of Philadelphia. Mann's pitching, for Princeton, proved to be too good for their opponents. Van Rensselaer and Sharp, of the Germantowns, fielded finely. Following is the score by innings:—

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Princeton.....	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0-5
Germantown.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0-3

Umpire, Mr. Dunning, of Princeton. Time of game, one hour and three quarters.

—The Stars, of Syracuse went to Rochester on Saturday Oct. 2, and defeated the Rochester by the following score:

STARS.		ROCHESTER.	
R.	P.O.A.E.	R.	P.O.A.E.
Ferrer, 2d b.....	1 0 4 5 1	Taylor, c. f.....	1 1 0 0
McLean, s. s.....	1 0 0 1 2	Lester, l. f.....	0 0 3 0
Myers, 1st b.....	2 0 14 0	Wamsley, s. s.....	0 0 0 4
White, 3d b.....	1 1 4 0	R. Calder, 1st b.....	0 0 12 0
McGraw, c. f.....	0 0 0 0	J. Cadler, c.....	0 0 1 3
Rafferty, r. f.....	0 0 3 0	Ball, p.....	1 0 5 2
McCormick, p.....	0 1 0 3	Murray, 3d b.....	0 2 5 0
Robinson, l. f.....	0 0 2 0	Snyder, r. f.....	0 0 1 0
Hotaling, c.....	0 1 3 0	Kimball, 2d b.....	0 0 4 0
Total.....	5 3 27 13 5	Total.....	2 4 27 13 11
Stars.....	4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-5		
Rochester.....	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1-2		

Passed balls—J. Calder, 3; Hotaling, 0. First base by errors—Stars, 8; Rochester, 4. Left on base—Stars, 3; Rochester, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—C. Naylor, of Kingston, Canada.

—A Chicago paper gives what may be regarded as the official team of the Chicago club for 1876, as follows: "All the negotiations excepting, perhaps, the signing of the papers, having been completed, the announcement is made that the following persons will compose next year's nine: James White, Boston; Alfred Spaulding, Boston; Calvin McVey, Boston; Ross Barnes, Boston; William Anson, Athletic, Philadelphia; John Peters, Chicago; John Glenn, Chicago; Robert Addy, Philadelphia; Jones, of Keokuk; Bielaski, of Chicago, and Andrus, of Jackson, Michigan. The last two named will go in as substitutes."

—We have made it a point with a view to the advancement of amateur players, to compare our record of games played to such contests as are marked by figures showing excellent fielding displays. This event is reached when ever nine runs are scored by the winning side in a match. Below will be found the record of the best played games in which amateur nines took part on one side or on both during August, in which the winning club did not exceed a score of nine runs. It will be seen that the number is large in excess of that of the same character of contests in any previous month or season in the history of amateur playing, the result proving conclusively how well the new rules

of the game have worked this year in improving the fielding:—

Aug. 11—Frontier vs. Star, at Fort Hamilton. (11 inns).....	2 to 0
Aug. 5—Olympic vs. Louisville, at Louisville, Ky.....	2 to 0
Aug. 23—T. B. of Bridgeport vs. Live Oak, at Lynn, Mass.....	2 to 0
Aug. 5—Amateur vs. Blue Stockings, at Cincinnati (11 in).....	2 to 1
Aug. 4—Resolute vs. Grafton, at Portland, Me.....	2 to 1
Aug. 10—Sunnyside vs. Argyle, at Sing Sing.....	3 to 0
Aug. 26—Live Oak vs. Taunton, at Lynn.....	3 to 0
Aug. 7—Champion vs. Lebanon, at Abingdon, Va.....	3 to 1
Aug. 9—Keystone vs. Archer, at Philadelphia.....	3 to 1
Aug. 16—Eagle vs. Capital, at Louisville, Ky.....	3 to 1
Aug. 30—Stars vs. Flyaway, at Syracuse.....	3 to 1
Aug. 31—Hartford vs. Expert, at Harrisburg, Pa.....	3 to 1
Aug. 11—Taunton vs. Fall River, at Fall River.....	3 to 2
Aug. 2—Star vs. Buckeye, at Covington.....	3 to 2
Aug. 5—Boston vs. Rhode Island, at Providence.....	4 to 0
Aug. 25—Philadelphia vs. Burlington, at Burlington.....	4 to 0
Aug. 12—Cincinnati vs. Olympic, at Louisville.....	4 to 1
Aug. 7—Fall River vs. Resolute, at Fall River.....	4 to 2
Aug. 7—Nassau vs. Eagle, at Brooklyn.....	4 to 2
Aug. 14—Frontier, Jr., vs. Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	4 to 2
Aug. 5—Keystone vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	4 to 3
Aug. 6—Confidence vs. Athletic, at New Rochelle.....	4 to 3
Aug. 25—Star vs. Eagle, at Covington, Ky.....	4 to 3
Aug. 7—Boston vs. Howard, at Brooklyn.....	5 to 0
Aug. 2—Pavonia vs. Olympic, at Paterson, N. J.....	5 to 2
Aug. 6—Milford vs. Buckeye, at Milford, Ohio.....	5 to 3
Aug. 3—Pavonia vs. Chatham, at Prospect Park.....	5 to 4
Aug. 25—Star vs. Red Stocking, at Covington (12 inns).....	5 to 5
Aug. 7—Nameless vs. Fly Away, at Hoboken (7 inns).....	5 to 5
Aug. 10—Enterprise vs. Suffolk, at Huntington.....	6 to 0
Aug. 4—Corr vs. Hughes, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 2
Aug. 7—Star vs. Trenton, at Irvington.....	6 to 2
Aug. 18—Eagle vs. Capital, at Frankfort, Ky.....	6 to 2
Aug. 13—Fall River vs. Rhode Island, at Providence.....	6 to 3
Aug. 13—Reliance vs. Confidence, at New Rochelle, N. Y.....	6 to 3
Aug. 16—Grafton vs. Live Oak, at Lynn, Mass.....	6 to 3
Aug. 31—Resolute vs. Burlington, at Waverly, N. J.....	6 to 3
Aug. 11—Athletic vs. Neshanock, at Mansfield, Ohio.....	6 to 4
Aug. 11—Nameless vs. Greenport, at Greenport, L. I.....	6 to 4
Aug. 24—Young America vs. High Boy, at Harrisburg.....	6 to 4
Aug. 3—Peabody vs. Swan, at Baltimore.....	6 to 4
Aug. 13—Hughes vs. Corr, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 5
Aug. 5—Archer vs. Union, at Ashland, Ohio.....	6 to 5
Aug. 10—Western vs. Ottawa, at Topeka, Kan.....	6 to 5
Aug. 6—Lowell vs. Grafton, at Lowell (10 inns).....	6 to 5
Aug. 31—Staten Island vs. Produce Exchange, at Staten Island.....	6 to 5
Aug. 21—Cincinnati vs. Milford, at Milford.....	7 to 0
Aug. 27—Eureka vs. Olympic, at San Francisco.....	7 to 0
Aug. 3—Buckeye vs. Amateur, at Columbus, O.....	7 to 3
Aug. 11—Union vs. Neshanock, at Urbana, O.....	7 to 4
Aug. 4—Chess vs. Checkers, at Hartford, Conn.....	7 to 4
Aug. 20—National vs. High Boy, at Harrisburg, Pa.....	7 to 4
Aug. 12—Union vs. Athletic, at Mansfield, O.....	7 to 6
Aug. 11—Burlington vs. Trenton, at Trenton.....	7 to 6
Aug. 11—Star vs. Lone Star, at Carlisle, N. Y., (10 inns).....	7 to 6
Aug. 27—Beacon vs. Live Oak, at Boston.....	7 to 6
Aug. 25—Eagle vs. Blue Stockings, at Cincinnati.....	7 to 6
Aug. 27—National vs. Eagle, at Washington.....	7 to 6
Aug. 30—Rollstone vs. Beacon, at Fitchburg.....	7 to 6
Aug. 21—Expert vs. National, at Harrisburg, (20 inns).....	7 to 7
Aug. 11—Chelsea vs. Olympic of Brooklyn, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 1
Aug. 11—Boston vs. Keystone, at Erie, Pa.....	8 to 2
Aug. 27—Star vs. Tuttle & Bailey, at Irvington.....	8 to 2
Aug. 28—W. Philadelphia vs. Riverton, at Oakland, Pa.....	8 to 3
Aug. 12—Cincinnati vs. Eagle, at Louisville, Ky.....	8 to 4
Aug. 14—Blue Stockings vs. Alert, at Cincinnati.....	8 to 4
Aug. 21—Woodburn vs. Milford, at Woodbury, O.....	8 to 4
Aug. 24—Randolph vs. Hoboken, at Dover, N. J.....	8 to 4
Aug. 24—Otoe vs. Baltimore, at Nebraska City.....	8 to 4
Aug. 30—Active vs. Cregar, at Beading, Pa.....	8 to 4
Aug. 28—Wilkesbarre vs. New Haven, at Wilkesbarre.....	8 to 5
Aug. 5—Resolute vs. Trenton, at Waverly, N. J.....	8 to 6
Aug. 3—Red Stocking vs. Ludlow, at St. Louis.....	8 to 6
Aug. 27—Chelsea vs. Reliance, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 6
Aug. 28—Rollstone vs. Taunton, at Fitchburg, Mass.....	8 to 6
Aug. 2—Chicago vs. Eagle, at Louisville, Ky.....	9 to 0
Aug. 26—Boston vs. Mutual, at Jackson, Mich.....	9 to 0
Aug. 31—Burlington vs. Trenton, at Burlington, N. J.....	9 to 2
Aug. 3—Rochester vs. Livingston, at Rochester, N. Y.....	9 to 4
Aug. 30—New Haven vs. Ithaca, at Ithaca.....	9 to 5
Aug. 7—Live Oak vs. Etna, at Lynn, Mass.....	9 to 6
Aug. 11—Norfolk vs. Eckford, at Easton, Mass.....	9 to 7
Aug. 13—Boston vs. Ludlow, at Cincinnati.....	9 to 7
Aug. 3—Pavonia vs. Hoboken, at Hoboken.....	9 to 7
Aug. 31—Capital vs. Louisville, at Frankfort, Ky.....	9 to 7
Aug. 5—Ionian vs. Western Rock, at Oberlin, O., (11 in).....	9 to 8
Aug. 7—Rose Hill vs. Olympic, at Waterbury, Conn.....	9 to 8

Among the best games played in September may be named the following:—

Sep. 2—Flyaways vs. Cricket, at Binghamton (10 inns).....	2 to 2
Sep. 10—Ludlow vs. Red Sox, at Louisville, Ky.....	4 to 1
Sep. 16—Live Oak vs. Star, at Rome, N. Y.....	4 to 1
Sep. 2—Star vs. Ludlow, at Cincinnati (10 innings).....	4 to 3
Sep. 6—Active vs. Expert, at Reading, Pa.....	4 to 2
Sep. 15—Carbondale vs. Cricket, at Binghamton (5 inns).....	5 to 0
Sep. 13—Resolute vs. Mountain City, at Altona.....	5 to 1
Sep. 9—Chicago vs. Red Stockings, at Cincinnati.....	5 to 2
Sep. 13—Philadelphia vs. Shibe, at Philadelphia.....	5 to 3
Sep. 2—Fall River vs. Rhode Island, at Providence.....	5 to 4
Sep. 17—Olympic vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 1
Sep. 15—High Bay vs. Mountain City, at Altona, Pa.....	6 to 2
Sep. 11—Star vs. Red Stocking, at Covington, Ky.....	6 to 2
Sep. 1—Live Oak vs. Resolute, at Portland, Me.....	6 to 3
Sep. 2—Mutual vs. Resolute, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 3
Sep. 6—Coin vs. Archer, at Philadelphia.....	6 to 3
Sep. 3—Ludlow vs. Hartford, at Cincinnati.....	6 to 4
Sep. 4—Active vs. Beacon, at Boston.....	6 to 4
Sep. 9—Fall River vs. Providence, Jr., at Fall River.....	6 to 4
Sep. 15—St. Louis Red Sox vs. Blue Stockings, at Cincinnati.....	6 to 4
Sep. 17—Burlington vs. Peabody, at Burlington.....	6 to 4

SCOTTISH GAMES—DRAUGHTS.

NUMBER SIX.

IF the question should be raised whether there is any authority for treating of draughts or checkers under the title of Scottish Games, it may be disposed of on a variety of grounds. In the first place, it is a game which is played to a greater or less extent over the whole of Scotland. So universal is its practice that it may be safely said to be more generally prevalent in that country than in any other. The "dom-brod" and checkers find a hiding place in some secret nook of the farm laborers' bothy, whence they are brought when the completion of the day's darg brings the "hands" together, and they are none the less prized adjuncts of the manse. They are brought at the hour of the midday meal from a place reserved for their reception under the weaver's loom, and take up the attention of the employees in the tailor's workshop. The game is one, in short, which appears to possess a peculiar fascination for all classes of the Scottish people. If their occupation is sedentary, or their tastes lie in the direction of quiet pursuits, the game is an unfailling resource; if otherwise, they turn to it as a relaxation whose merits are enhanced by the change it presents. It is a game admirably suited to the national temperament and character. It requires thought and caution, and calls for a considerable intellectual effort to be played with credit.

The Scotch have also, in a manner, made the game their own, by the success they have won in its practice. Mr. James Wyllie, the "Herd Laddie," has gained victories enough to entitle him to the name of champion of the world. He has defeated the best players of Great Britain, and since his arrival in this country upwards of two years ago, his career has been one unbroken series of victories. After traveling over a great portion of the United States and Canada, he has not met a single "foeman worthy of his steel." He is a perfect prodigy in his way. Short in stature, without

any gracefulness in movement or address, and with a face so impervious as to be almost expressionless, he devotes his whole time, energy and thought to his favorite game. His whole life consists of a mere series of games of checkers. While at play he exhibits the stolidity of a statue, and never lifts his eyes from the board; but his admirers say that when he makes his first move, he can see his last, and certainly his play is wonderful.

Scotsmen in America display much of the fondness for the game which characterises them at home. A checker tournament for prizes and the championship for the year, is among the Winter events of the New York Caledonian Club.

For these reasons the game may be treated under the present heading, although it must be admitted that history leaves considerable room for questioning the authenticity of its Scottish origin. Mr. Augas, the author of "Savage Life and Scenes," says that draughts is played by the savage tribes in the interior of New Zealand under the name of e'mu, and that it does not seem possible they could have derived their knowledge of it from any other people. The argument works both ways. For identically the same reason it does not seem possible that they could have communicated their knowledge of it to any other people. We are therefore left in the presence of a supposition that the game was invented by the New Zealanders, and also by some one belonging to the world outside of Australasia, and if so, why not Scotland?

If it be true, which is argued by some writers, that chess is the development of draughts into a more scientific form, then the origin of the latter is removed to an antiquity beyond the pen of writers of the nineteenth century, as Sir William Jones is the authority for saying that chess is 4,000 years old. Allowing a few hundred years for the development of draughts into chess, we are brought to the conclusion that the former was played at the same time that Gallic was spoken and the bagpipe tuned in Paradise. This would clearly indicate the Scottish origin of the game.

Passing from that question, the middle of the sixteenth century is the earliest date at which, according to the best historical evidence at our command, the game became prevalent in Europe. Mallet published an elaborate treatise upon it at Paris in 1668, and about a century later Mr. Wm. Payne gave to the world his famous introduction to the game. Books multiplied thereafter. In 1767 Painter wrote his "Companion for the Draught Player," and in 1800 Joshua Sturges published his book, "The Guide to the Game of Draughts." Having thus brought the game within the light of modern times, it is unnecessary to go into the antiquarian dispute as to whether it were of Greek or Scandinavian origin. Nor do we feel called upon to enquire into its utility. It is enough that it is a game of calculation, and a national amusement of a very high order.

The game is played, according to the ordinary usage in Britain and America, by two players, with twenty-four men, twelve each, and a board containing sixty-four squares in black and white, or any two opposing colors. The men are arranged four in a row, on alternate squares, at opposite sides of the board, which is placed so as to have the double corner, or extreme corner square unoccupied, to the right hand of the players.

Each player then moves alternately, advancing their men along the diagonals in which they were first posted. Every move must be forwards, except in the case of crowned men, which are obtained by being advanced to the side of the board opposite to the player. These have the privilege of moving backwards. Men take others standing in the direction in which they move by leaping over the contiguous piece if there is a vacant square beyond. The advance is made by one square at a move, except when a series of men standing in such a way, with one square separating them each one from the next, that they can be captured by one man leaping over one after another.

The various rules and moves are too intricate for treatment within the limits of an article of this description.

Polish draughts is played with forty men on a board of 100 squares, or as in Germany and by Germans generally, on the ordinary board with twenty-four men. The men are moved forwards as in the other game, but in taking they can move either backwards or forwards. The crowned men do not require to be contiguous to the man they take, but can be advanced from one end of the diagonal on which they stand, to the other, provided the passage is not obstructed by two or more men standing in the squares adjoining each other. This game also differs from the ordinary game in another respect. In the latter, reaching the crown completes the move. In the Polish game, a man may touch a crown square in the course of a continued coup, without being entitled to be crowned, if there are other men to be taken on a backward move before the play is finished.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—The Fall games of this prominent club were held on their Mott Haven grounds on Monday last in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The events and results were as follows, the crowded condition of our columns this week not allowing us to go into details:—

One Hundred Yards Run—First heat, 1st A. M. Hunter; second heat, 1st, M. E. Burris; third heat, 1st, C. Herraty; fourth heat, 1st, A. C. Reid; final heat, M. E. Burris. Time, 11 2-5 seconds.
One Mile Walk—1st, D. M. Stern, N. Y. A. C. Time, 7m. 11 1-5s.
Half Mile Run—1st, F. J. Hynes, N. Y. A. C. Time, 2m. 18s.
One Mile Run—1st, W. E. Sinclair, N. Y. A. C. Time, 5m. 8s.
Running High Jump—1st, John West, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 ft. 1 in.
One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race, ten flights—1st, E. B. Foote, Jr. Time, 20 1-2s.
Four Hundred and Forty Yards Run—First heat, 1st, W. L. Stow, N. Y. A. C. Time, 59 3-5s. Second heat, 1st, James Loch, Pawtucket, R. I. Time, 1m. 3 4-5s. Third heat, 1st, Frederick C. Saporas, New York. Time, 58s. Final heat, 1st, F. C. Saporas. Time, 1m.
Three-mile Walk—1st, D. M. Stern, N. Y. A. C. First mile, 8m. 15s.; second mile, 8m. 35s.; third mile, 8m. 57 3-5s.; total, 25m. 47 3-5s.
Running Broad Jump—1st, Mr. Elliott Burris, N. Y. A. C., 17 ft. 1 1-2 in.
Medley Race—Fifty yards hop, 100 yards walk, 100 yards run, and 100 yards run over ten hurdles 2 1-2 feet high, in the order named. 1st, G. H. Parker, Olympic B. B. C. Time, 1m. 4s.
Four Hundred and Forty Yards Run (handicap, members only)—1st, E. Merritt, 25 ft. Time, 55s.

The officers of the day were:—John C. Babcock, referee; F. S. Kinney, starter; C. H. Pierce and P. A. Curtiss, timekeepers. Great credit is due to the clerk of the course, Mr. John H. Stead, for the punctuality with which the various events were called.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

WAPSONONSK.—Give weight of ball and charge of powder as to ordinate of trajectory.

G. H. R., Gainesville, Tex.—Cannot get a copy of Cone's "Key to N. American Birds" for less than \$6.25.

G. A. B., Northfield.—1st. Where is the *Land and Water* published? 2d. Does Captain Bogardus sight with both eyes or with but one? Ans. 1st. London, Eng. 2d. Both.

G. Harrisburg.—Is there any way to mend Scotch wading stockings which leak in the seams of feet? Ans. Cannot tell without knowing the material of the stockings.

W. A. M., New York.—Can you inform me where I can go to find good pigeon shooting in New York or Pennsylvania? Ans. Sullivan county. Take Midland Railroad to Monticello and inquire.

W. S., Randolph, Mass.—What kind of rifle is used by Mr. William Hayes at Mr. Conlin's gallery? What kind of sight is there on the same, and what is the calibre of the rifle? Ans. Ballard, 22 calibre, globe sight at muzzle and peep sight at breech.

NIMROD, Newton, Mass.—Do you know anything regarding the reputation and workmanship of the guns made by Charles Buckley, Birmingham, Eng.? Can you tell me anything concerning the man? Ans. No such man among the gunmakers of Birmingham.

W. W. A., Gonzales, Texas.—Which is the best breech loading gun? Would a short account of our game and fish be of interest to your readers? Ans. Hardly. are about equal in quality. Shall be very glad to have your fish and game reports.

R. O. X., Syracuse.—Please let me know if there is any way of catching wild ducks alive. Ans. We have heard of their being taken by means of decoys in nets, and also by means of fish hooks baited with minnows on lines, but all such means are unsportsmanlike, and their use to be deprecated.

JACOB, N. Y.—Can you tell me if there are any gunsmiths in this city or country who choke bore fine guns, and the probable expense, and would you advise it done to a fine gun? Several sportsmen are desirous of enlightenment on this point. Ans. Our best gunmakers deprecate the altering of guns to choke bores, on account of the necessity of making the metal so thin near the muzzle. We would not advise it.

SUBSCRIBER, Lexington, Ky.—In your issue of Sept 23d, page 107, I find the statement that "fish will live twice as long if killed by a blow on the head, when caught, as when left to die gradually." What do you mean? Please give us information. Ans. We had supposed that the "slip" was too palpable to require correction. Of course what should have been said was that a fish would keep twice as long, etc.

D. M. N. Y.—Nov. 4.—I desire to find the best fishing ground for weak-fish, or, if so late, any that will afford sport. Am in doubt which will prove the most favorable, whether Newark, Princess, or New York Bay. Please inform me. Ans. It is impossible to predict where the best fishing will be at the date you name; probably in Princess Bay. Look in our paper about that date.

J. B. A., Port Orange, Fla.—Would you please inform me, first, when a boat is on the starboard tack which side of the boat is the sail on? 2d. How do you find the water line of a boat? Anf. 1st. A boat is on the starboard tack when the wind is on that side. For instance: If a boat is heading south, with the wind west, she would be on the starboard tack. 2d. The water line is the point of immersion when the boat is in light load trim.

YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.—Would you please inform me as to which place in the State of Illinois, within the distance of one hundred miles from the city of St. Louis, where I should be able to obtain good duck shooting on small rivers or sloughs, as I shall not have the convenience for taking a boat with me? Ans. We are informed that in any of the counties of Illinois S.E. of St. Louis, and within a distance of seventy-five miles, there is good duck shooting, probably better, however, on the Mississippi.

M. J. P., Syracuse.—Will you please inform me where the Spencer repeating rifle is manufactured, or where the salesroom is? Is not that rifle as good for sporting purposes as the Remington, or Sharps, or any other rifle? Ans. Not manufactured at all. The Winchester Arms Co. have bought out the patent. No comparison should be drawn between a repeating rifle and those carrying a single cartridge, although we believe that, up to a certain distance, say 350 to 500 yards, the Winchester is equal to any for sporting purposes.

G. B. R., Brooklyn.—Is there anything that will color a gun barrel so as to make it black and keep it from rusting so easily? 2d. Where can I get a good one or two barrel shot gun, and at what price? 3d. Where can I get a good second-hand Remington breech loading rifle, and at what price? Ans. 1st. Spirits wine, 1 1-2 oz.; tincture steel, 1 1-2 oz.; corrosive sublimate, 1 1-2 oz.; sweet spirits nitre, 1 1-2 oz.; blue vitriol, 1 oz.; nitric acid, 4 oz. Mix and dissolve in one quart of warm water; or, better still, take your gun to a gunsmith. 2d. Any dealer in guns. 3d. H. C. Squires has a Remington rifle 41 cal., globe and peep sights and wind gauge, price \$35.

WEBB, Binghamton, N. Y.—Would you advise the alteration of a fine double muzzle loader to a breech loader? Gun was made by Schaffer, of Boston. If desirable to so alter, who can do it well in New York city? 2d. Where in New York city can be found the best assortment of books on fishing and shooting from which to select for purchase? 3d. Where can I, during the month of October, get good duck shooting and bass fishing within say three hundred miles of New York? 4th. Would you advise a Remington \$60 gun in preference to the alteration mentioned above? Ans. 1st. We would not. It can be done, however, by George Hayden, Fulton street, this city. 2d. At this office. 3d. The combination will be difficult to find. We would mention Barnegat Bay, Niantic, Conn., or possibly some of the points on the Chesapeake. 4th. Yes.

S. C., St. John, N. B.—Which is the healthiest place to live, a Winter in Florida, or Southern California, and where is the best shooting in these places? What is the fare to each place, and what is the best route to take? What kind of a place is South Carolina? Ans. In Winter they are both healthy, but California has the advantage of being healthy all the year. In the latter State the shooting is pretty evenly distributed; route, via Union and Central Pacific Railroads from Omaha to San Francisco; steamer, or rail and stage, down the coast. We are about publishing a pamphlet entitled "Camp Life in Florida," which will give you all the information you desire as to route, fares, etc. Portions of South Carolina are much resorted to by invalids during the Winter. Your questions regarding fever and ague are too indefinite. There may be some in certain localities of each State, but we don't know of any.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

May Agnes Fleming's books have, within two years, reached a sale of 40,000 volumes. Her latest novel, "Norine's Revenge," will be published next week by G. W. Carleton & Co.

The author of "Rutledge" has written an introduction to a bright little book for girls, "Marguerite's Journal," which G. W. Carleton, will soon have ready.

Readers who are fond of ghosts and goblins, will find their fill of the horrible in a forthcoming reprint by G. W. Carleton & Co., from the recent London publication, "History of the Supernatural," by Frederic Lee, Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth.

Emerson's line "All Mankind Love a Lover," is the inviting motto on an anonymous novel that G. W. Carleton & Co. will soon issue, entitled "Charette."



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOCTRINATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, October 7th.—Racing at Jerome Park; Nashville, Tenn. Trotting at St. Louis, Mo.; Armenia, N. Y.; Prospect Park; Monroe, Mich. Rifle—FOREST AND STREAM Badge, Conlin's Gallery, 930 Broadway. Regatta at Owasco Lake, N. Y.; single scull race, Ellis Ward and F. Kilsby, Watkins, N. Y. Cricket—Staten Island vs. Prospect Park Club, at Staten Island; St. George's Club vs. Picked Eleven, of Orange, N. J. Base ball—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago; Philadelphia vs. Boston, at Philadelphia; Athletic vs. Quickstep, at Wilmington, Del.

FRIDAY, October 8th.—Racing at Nashville, Tenn. Trotting at Prospect Park; St. Louis, Mo.; Owego, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio. Annual Fair at Monroe, Mich. Match of Resolute vs. Comet, in N. Y. Bay. Base ball—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago; Athletic vs. Hartford, at Philadelphia; Star vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, October 9th.—Racing at Jerome Park. Trotting at Prospect Park; St. Louis, Mo. Rifle—Crouch Badge, Creedmoor. Four-oared race, Princeton vs. Schuylkill Navy, National Course. Base ball—Athletic vs. Boston, at Philadelphia; Flyaway vs. Nameless, at Brooklyn.

MONDAY, October 11th.—Base ball—Alaska vs. Chatham, at Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, October 12th.—Racing at Jerome Park. Trotting at Parker City, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Rockland, Me.; Lowell, Mass. N. Y. Centennial Athletic Association, Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn. Base ball—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford; Alaska vs. Olympic, at Brooklyn; Concord vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn; Malone vs. Active, at Reading, Pa. Match of Resolute vs. Vesta and Dreadnaught, at Sandy Hook.

WEDNESDAY, October 13th.—Trotting as on Tuesday, and at Philadelphia, Terre Haute, Ind. Base ball—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford.

OBITUARY—"THE OLD SHEKARRY."—The death of a gentleman so well known as a writer on sporting subjects, and as a traveler, as was the late Major Henry A. Leveson, deserves notice and a slight tribute to his memory, even on this side of the water. There are few who take an interest in the sports of the forest and field, who have not read with delight the graphic sketches of wild eastern life and the killing of big game, from the pen of "The Old Shekarry." "The Camp Fire," "The Hunting Grounds of the Old World," and "Forest and Field," are books read wherever the English language is spoken. Major Leveson served with great distinction throughout the Crimean war and was several times severely wounded. His graphic sketches of sporting incidents will be sadly missed from the pages of periodicals to which he was a frequent contributor, and the public, as well as the large circle of friends by whom he was loved for his personal worth, will mourn his loss. Major Leveson, who died recently at Brighton, England, in his forty-eighth year, was a sportsman in the true sense of the world, not killing for the sake of slaughter, but preferring contests with the larger and more dangerous game, such as "Rogue" elephants, and man-eating tigers. He was also a valuable contributor to science. We shall all sadly miss "The Old Shekarry."

THE FALL MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

WE devote considerable space in our rifle columns to-day to the late contest at Creedmoor, which ended on Saturday, October 2. This Autumn meeting of the National Rifle Association concludes most happily what must be considered as an exceedingly brilliant period in the history of American rifle shooting. It was not sufficient that the attendance at Creedmoor should have been large, and that all should have entered fully into the spirit of the occasion, but it was a necessity that a manifest improvement in scoring should have been made. Let any one compare the shooting last October with that of this year, and it will be found how much higher the percentage is. Shooting which in 1873 and even 1874 would have secured to individuals and teams first prizes in the various contests would this year have only been placed fourth or fifth. When one takes into consideration, too, that the newer system of targets is employed, the scoring becomes even more remarkable. The American people are fast mastering all the secrets of scientific rifle shooting, and there is no reason why next year we may not look for even higher results.

If there is some appreciable limit to man's skill in the thorough command of the instruments he employs, those secrets which he may still acquire as to the better construction of such tools have no limits. It would be absurd to say that the rifle of to-day is the very best, and that beyond it nothing can be done. If the breech loader has been amazingly improved in the last fifteen years, what may it not become in 1885? It is as certain as can be that before long we will change the character of the targets so that with better arms we may make further discriminations in marksmanship. If we hear of there having been constructed lately in England a cannon which is to send its ball a distance of eight miles, and a careful adjustment is put on the piece, and gunners are to be taught, and what is more, required, to drop their 600 pound cannon balls within an area of one-thirty second of an acre, why are we not to increase in time the range and the accuracy of rifles? Speculations of this kind are not at all visionary in their character. It may be supposed to be foolish to think how the children of the men who shot at Creedmoor last week will use their rifles, or what comments or inferences some future writer in the FOREST AND STREAM will record, but rifle making and rifle shooting will not, at least in the United States, remain at a standstill.

Returning from such speculations to the actual match, the management on the whole was fairly good, but it might have been improved. The fact is, that the National Rifle Association has grown so fast and in such an unheard-of way, that on grand occasions like the Fall meeting it becomes rather unmanageable. Though the shooting element is admirable as to order and deportment, it wants punctuality. Rules, and very positive ones, ought to be made and enacted as to the scoring of the competitors at the matches. Mr. A., if he shoots in the champion match, ought not only to have the day of the match indicated to him, but should be instructed to be present at a fixed hour to take his turn. If Mr. A. is not present then he ought to lose his entry. A good many of the matches were run one into another, causing confusion. One or two men late in a match may cause the tail men, who have been thrown by accident among the last to shoot, to point their rifles at targets which are just visible in the gloom of the evening, and chances are unequalized.

The rule of shooting in rain or sunshine should be held, and that, no matter what convulsion of nature should occur, save an earthquake, the match must be shot between certain hours, and that after a certain indicated time in the afternoon, fixed on beforehand by the officer of the range, not a single rifle should be fired. On grand occasions official scorers should be had, and paid for their services, who ought to be always in position near the shooting point. Then again, a sufficient clerical force should be assembled to work up statistics of the matches. In many cases representatives of the leading journals had just cause of complaint, finding it impossible to make up their reports in time. Then again, that disagreeable business of listening to protests and adjudging them should be delegated to a selected body of officers, who should be always on the ground ready to solve all mooted questions. Capt. Story was indefatigable in his duties in the statistical department, assisted at times by Gen. Woodward, but had there been at least four able clerks to help these gentlemen it would have not been more than sufficient to give the results.

There is a very unfortunate clause in the rules regulating the officers of the National Rifle Association which precludes any of them from being paid for their services. If a feeling of devotion to the military interests of the country, and a pride in the honorable positions of President, Vice President, or Director of the N. R. A. might prevent any of the incumbents from being salaried, some executive officer who does the every-day work should be paid, and handsomely, too. What is everybody's work is generally nobody's work, though in the N. R. A. there has been an immense amount of very hard drudgery accomplished by every officer, often at a great sacrifice of time and money. In fact, with them all it has been a labor of love. We trust those leading gentlemen who have given us our Creedmoor, and have originated systematic rifle shooting in the United States, will see that it is to their interests to have this clause about giving a salary to some executive officer inserted in their privileges, and then, if all things do not move as smoothly as they should, we may at least have somebody whom we can hold responsible. To Gen. Dakin

as executive officer the greatest praise is due for having done all in his power to bring the many matches to their conclusion.

GAME PROTECTION.

THE call for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Society for Protecting Game and Fish was issued last week. The appointing of Standing Committees on Legislation, Nomenclature, etc., which will be the duty of the Executive Committee, must shortly result in a more perfect system of game laws, and a more stringent application of the same when they shall have become legislative enactments. In this respect our Canadian neighbors are already taking the initiative, and are determined to have their laws enforced without regard to person or position. Under the head of "Game Protection in Canada," we find the following in the *Peterborough Times*: "On Saturday Mr. G. B. Sproule was charged before the Police Magistrate, by the County of Peterborough Fish and Game Protective Society, with hunting deer and having venison in his possession during the close season. It appeared from Mr. Sproule's evidence that some of the party had hunted on the 31st of August, but he had not taken part in the hunt. A deer was brought into camp that evening, and was divided the next morning, Mr. Sproule taking a hindquarter. He was fined \$10 and costs for having venison in his possession. On Thursday a similar charge was brought by the society against Mr. D. Denne. He was in camp while the same party were hunting, and also received ashare of the venison. He was fined \$10 and costs."

There is this difference, however, between the administration of the game laws in Canada and this country. In the former there is engrafted upon the minds of the people generally a strict deference for the laws relating to game which is an inheritance from the mother country, where the slayer of game out of season ranks with the poacher and vulpecide. With us, particularly in the case of men living on the outskirts of civilization, game laws are felt as a restraint, and are too irksome to be observed. They must be taught that a respect for them will ultimately be a necessity of their own existence. We had the pleasure a few days since of a call from Mr. Wm. Eastland, of Peterborough, and Mr. J. W. Sheridan, formerly of the same place, both gentlemen largely interested in the preservation of game. We are informed by them that the Canadian Legislature, in order to prevent as much as possible the violation of the laws induced by the prospect of a market on our side of the border, have given instructions to all their Customs agents to refuse the customary export entry for all game or fish which may be offered for transportation, and to seize the same. This is one step in the right direction. If our Government would issue similar instructions to its Customs officers, the practice of finding a market for illegally killed fish and game could be effectually prevented as between the two countries.

There are doubtless innumerable instances of game being killed through ignorance of the laws—a wretched excuse, as every facility is now offered for procuring the information, which should be the sportsman's first object on starting on an expedition, particularly if it be to a State other than his own. A case in point is now under our observation. We published recently an account of a trip to Maine written by a gentleman who probably had nothing further from intention than a violation of the game laws of that State. Yet he nevertheless killed caribou in the month of September, and boldly published it over his own signature, notwithstanding the fact that it is illegal to kill caribou before the 1st of October. The publication of the article in question has brought forth a letter from a leading citizen of Maine, noted also as being devoted to the preservation of game, and a gentleman of high scientific attainments. We do not feel at liberty to publish the letter in full, but the sentiments expressed are so admirable, and the case so well put, that we cannot refrain from printing a portion of it:—

"As men's positions in this world by education or property are influential, in the same ratio are they responsible to society for the example they set. The greatest obstacle that I have met in this State in my own personal experience to the enforcement of our game laws is, the continual cry that we want to preserve the game for the rich, etc. Guides themselves have told me that when they state to their employers that to kill this or that game is against the law, the reply is, 'O, we'll hold you blameless, and pay all expenses if it is found out.' In many cases these very men, thus inciting our guides to commit a crime, are the very men who cry out loudest for the severe punishment of poachers, and for the better protection of game. These are the men who come to our State and slaughter our trout by tons and call it sport. These are the men who boast that they made a bag or creel of 50, or 100, or 500. A good sportsman kills his brace of two or four pound fishes, or as many as his needs require, then casts all back. Your true sportsman, like your brave soldier, is never a braggart of the number killed. We must establish a good healthy public opinion in sporting matters. We must discountenance these raids over the border by outsiders, who, when at home, are beyond our jurisdiction. They are welcome to take our game upon equal terms with ourselves, but they must not corrupt our guides with their money and their example, and then seek safety from their own acts by flying over the border. Of what possible use are our State laws, excepting to place Maine sportsmen at a disadvantage, under the influence and example of such sportsmen as the party alluded to?"

Our correspondent further suggests that as a graceful act the killer of the caribou pay over to the Governor of the State the full penalty for every deer or caribou killed, the money to be devoted to charitable objects.

We have received another letter relating to a subject not less important, viz.: the probable extinction of deer in the Adirondacks, and we cordially indorse Mr. Wales' suggestion that the deer should be closely protected for a few years, until they have had opportunity to increase and multiply. There is no section of the country where a strict enforcement of the game laws is of more importance than the Adirondack region, and special officers should be appointed whose sole duty would be to prevent and prosecute

infringements of the laws. We are glad to welcome Mr. Wales to the band of game protectors:—

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1875.
EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

I am not a sportsman, therefore I cannot make any valuable contribution to the stock of knowledge that will interest that large class of our citizens who find health-giving recreation in our woods and streams. I feel, however, a deep interest in the preservation of the fish and game, which seems to be rapidly disappearing for want, possibly, of a vigorous and intelligent enforcement of the game laws. My first visit to the Adirondacks was made this Summer. This whole region abounds in lakes and weird streams, which in the past more than now abundantly rewarded the rod and the reel. I find that a good fisherman prefers to sport for the bass, a very "gamy fish," but the yield is not large, and is evidently growing less every year. One cause for this scarcity was suggested to me, viz.: the wicked practice among the residents along the lakes and streams, of shooting for food the spawning bass as she lays on the shore, thus ruthlessly destroying millions of young, and effectually draining the lakes of this most delicious fish. There may be a law against this murderous business; if not, there surely ought to be one, with severe penalties rigorously enforced.

Another branch of this subject interests me deeply, and that is the gradual disappearance of the deer from the Adirondack forests. This ought not to be allowed to go on. I should have no pleasure myself in the killing of one of these beautiful creatures, especially after he has been forced from his woody cover to find shelter in the lake. The State, for the protection of the waters of the Hudson, wisely proposes to make of this region a great reservation. Now, why not for a time at least reserve the deer and allow them "to increase and multiply?" Will you not give emphasis to these somewhat crude suggestions, and oblige, respectfully yours,
S. H. WALES.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.—From each direction, east and west of us, the black cloud of war seems to be looming upon the horizon. It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to decide the questions arising out of the Herzegovina difficulties. The simplest explanation is that those provinces, envious of the greater freedom enjoyed by the semi-independent principalities, Montenegro, Roumania, and Serbia, are anxious to cast off the Turkish yoke and strike out for themselves. Turkey has so long acted as the balance pole of Europe that her upsetting would result in a general scrimmage. Not the least unpleasant feature of the affair is the fact that she has succeeded in contracting a very respectable debt, the loss of which would shake European financial circles as much as her dismemberment would the political world. Hence the anxiety of her creditors to preserve peace.

A very pretty quarrel has also arisen between China and England, the results of which, if declared, would be no less disastrous to the peace of Europe than in the case just mentioned. The struggle for dominion and Empire in the far East, west to us, is between Russia and England, while Prussia looks suspiciously upon the increase in territory of those powers. But setting aside that view of the question, although a war could but result ultimately in the success of the English, it would not be the child's play of former contests. The most inveterate enemy of foreigners, Li-Hung-Chang, is now in power. He it was who planted himself doggedly before Nanking and moved not until he had recaptured that city and trodden out the great Taeping rebellion; who used the foreign soldiers loaned him as officers and drill masters, as mechanics and experts, until they had fashioned him an army and built him fortresses and guns, and then cast them off. Our own interests centre more in the result of the China affair than they possibly can in the Turkish imbroglio.

THE "SQUIRE" ON SHORT-TAILED GROUSE.—"Squire" Horace Smith, our Field and Kennel Editor, writes us from Augusta, Eau Claire county, Wis., September 26th:—

"Our party, comprising Mr. Whitman, of Chicago; Mr. J. J. Seitzinger, of Philadelphia; Mr. J. S. Ross, of Milwaukee, are having excellent sport, yet neither the sharp-tailed or pinnated grouse are as abundant as I found them hereabout two years ago. Still there are enough to afford most capital sport, as by shooting five or six hours per day we can bag from twelve to fifteen birds to each gun, mostly sharp-tails, a magnificent member of the grouse family. Yesterday in three consecutive shots I killed, first, a sharp-tail, then a pinnated, and lastly a ruffed grouse, all full-sized, plump birds, and as they were shot clean and retrieved without rumpling a feather, how I wish I could have laid them on the office table for your inspection. One of the great drawbacks to this shooting is our inability to get the game to our distant friends, but we have the comfort of knowing that none is allowed to spoil on our hands. You would be astonished to see the consumption of sharp-tailed by my friends before alluded to. You know I am a very delicate young man, and of small dimensions, but they do say that I can get through with a two-pound grouse in less time than most older and larger men.

We have now hanging in a cool place about seventy-five birds of the three varieties of grouse, which will be sent to our friends at Milwaukee, Chicago, and other places not more distant. We start to-morrow for Lake Koshkenong, where we will shoot snipe and ducks a few days. While shooting among the bluffs yesterday, near Beef River, we encountered a bear. Bears, you know, are proverbially impolite, and that fellow was not an exception, for, instead of politely waiting until we could shoot him, he very impolitely and unceremoniously 'got up and got,' and with very little order as to his going. It was not a smooth 2:20 gait he traveled, but a most awkward three-minute 'lick.' After seeing him I was a little cautious in turning sharp corners lest I might come rather too near some of his relatives. Mr. Theo. Morford left us at Milwaukee and ran out to St. Paul with the view of shooting with Mr. Shipman over the famous setter Joe."

[A description of the sharp-tailed grouse, a bird but too little known, will be found under the head of Natural History.—Ed.]

THE COLLEGES.—The receipt of our college exchanges advises us that the college year has recommenced. The Yale Record, Harvard Advocate and Crimson, Trinity Tablet, Amherst Student, and others, are once more on our table. The pages of the first issue are largely devoted to résumés of the late inter-collegiate race at Saratoga, and Cornell is freely awarded the palm of victory. We judge from the indications thus far exhibited that boating and athletics generally will receive a large share of attention during the coming collegiate year.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

THE AUTUMN MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday, the 28th September the opening contest took place with the JUDD MATCH: Conditions, weapon, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven; entrance fee, \$1.00, open to all members of the Association. Twenty prizes, value \$183:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Joseph Mason.....	4 5 4 4 4 5 4	30
W. Robertson.....	4 5 4 5 4 4 4	30
E. S. Browe.....	4 4 5 5 5 3 3	30
W. F. Edmundstone.....	4 4 4 5 4 4 4	29
J. A. Gee.....	4 4 4 5 4 4 4	29
F. H. Holton.....	4 4 4 5 4 4 4	29
John Waydell.....	4 3 5 4 4 4 5	26
J. Le Boutillier.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	28
J. B. Frothingham.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	28
C. Smith.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 5	28
W. J. Oliver.....	4 4 4 4 4 3 5	28
G. H. Pettit.....	4 4 3 4 4 5 4	28
T. J. Dolen.....	3 5 3 5 4 4 4	28
W. R. Vail.....	4 4 5 3 4 4 4	28
H. H. Meday.....	4 4 4 5 3 4 4	28
T. Duke.....	4 4 5 4 3 4 4	28
E. H. Sanford.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 4	27
A. Smith.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 4	27
Joseph Holland.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 4	27
W. T. Everett.....	4 3 4 4 4 4 4	27

In the ties on 29, Mr. Gee made the best shot, and for the 28 score Mr. Frothingham took precedence. On the tie of 27 Mr. Smith took the eighteenth place on the list of winners. Last year at the Autumn contest, owing to very adverse circumstances, the first prize in the Judd Match was won with 23. Mr. Joseph Mason's score of 30 in a possible 35, is a handsome total. We are more than pleased that Canada carries home a token of her prowess.

SHORT RANGE MATCH—Conditions, open to all-comers; weapon, any rifle; distance, 200 yards; seven rounds; position, standing; entrance fee, \$1. Twenty prizes, value \$242:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
T. R. Murphy.....	4 5 4 5 4 5 5	32
J. I. C. Clarke.....	5 4 4 4 5 4 5	31
W. S. Mandeville.....	4 4 5 5 5 4 4	31
E. H. Sanford.....	5 4 4 4 5 4 4	31
F. Backofer.....	5 4 5 4 5 4 4	31
T. S. Dakin.....	5 5 4 4 5 4 4	31
J. E. Stetson.....	5 4 4 4 4 4 5	30
J. S. Loomis.....	4 5 4 4 4 5 4	30
L. H. Greve.....	4 4 5 5 4 4 4	36
J. McGlensey.....	5 4 5 3 4 4 5	30
J. L. Allen.....	4 3 4 5 5 4 4	30
William Beavan.....	5 5 5 4 3 4 4	30
T. J. Fagan.....	3 5 4 5 5 3 3	30
T. W. Linton.....	5 4 4 4 4 4 4	29
E. S. Browe.....	4 3 4 4 5 4 5	29
D. C. Pinney.....	4 4 5 4 3 5 4	29
J. Bodine.....	4 4 4 4 5 3 4	29
E. H. Madison.....	5 4 4 4 4 3 4	29
J. Le Boutillier.....	5 4 4 4 4 5 3	29
M. A. Wilkes.....	5 4 5 4 4 4 3	29

CAVALRY MATCH—Open to teams of five of any troops of N. G. of the State of New York. Men to be in uniform (full dress or fatigue); distance 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven; weapon, Remington breech loading carbine, State model, using carbine ammunition; trigger pull not less than six pounds. Eleven prizes, value \$290:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Sergeant Nicholson.....	4 2 4 4 3 5 4	26
Captain Auer.....	2 3 5 4 3 2 4	23
Private Decoy.....	3 4 3 4 3 3 3	23
Lieutenant Amer.....	3 2 4 3 0 4 5	21
Private Kelly.....	2 3 4 2 4 0 4	19
Total.....		112
SEPARATE TROOP, 24TH BRIGADE.		
Private Sheldon.....	4 4 5 3 2 4 4	26
Private Wagner.....	3 3 3 2 5 4 4	24
Corporal Benson.....	4 4 4 5 0 3 3	23
Sergeant Wellington.....	4 4 3 3 4 0 2	20
Private Ames.....	3 4 4 3 3 0 2	19
Total.....		112
WASHINGTON GREY TROOP.		
Lieutenant Decker.....	4 3 4 4 3 4 3	25
Sergeant Kelsey.....	4 4 3 4 3 3 3	24
Sergeant Fuller.....	4 5 3 3 0 4 5	24
Sergeant McHugh.....	3 4 2 4 4 4 2	23
Sergeant Wilson.....	0 0 2 2 3 2 4	13
Total.....		109

Last year better shooting was done, the total of the winning team having been 123 made by F. troop Third calvary:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
H. Freer, Third Regiment.....	4 4 4 4 4 3 4	27
M. B. Nicholson, Yates Dragoons.....	4 2 4 4 3 5 4	26
G. Sheldon, Twenty-fourth Brigade.....	4 4 5 3 2 4 4	26
A. T. Decker, W. G. T.....	4 3 4 4 3 4 3	25
H. B. Kelsey, W. G. T.....	4 4 3 4 3 3 3	24
W. Wagner, Twenty-fourth Brigade.....	3 3 3 2 5 4 4	24
D. Lackeman, Fifth Brigade.....	4 2 5 3 2 4 4	24

In connection with the prizes awarded to winners in the foregoing matches a prize was awarded by the Second Division staff to the troop making the highest score. This was won by the Separate Troop of the Fifth Brigade on a score of 96 out of a possible 125 points. This concluded the programme of the day—weather fine, wind quiet.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.—SECOND DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.—Conditions, open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of infantry in the First Division of the State National Guard; weapon, the regulation military rifle; distances, 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range; position, standing at 200 yards and any at 500. There are four prizes for teams making the highest aggregate scores, and twenty-one prizes for the highest individual scores—altogether twenty-five prizes, valued at \$550. There were nine team entries:—

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Totals.
Corporal Sanford.....	20	24	44
Corporal Hinton.....	19	24	43
Sergeant Le Boutillier.....	17	22	39
Corporal Gardner.....	17	22	39
Sergeant Price.....	18	20	38
Private Gardner.....	18	19	37
Sergeant French.....	19	18	37
Private Scrymser.....	20	17	37
Total.....			447

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Waydell.....	21	22	43
Private Boorman.....	19	23	41
Sergeant Jacobs.....	20	21	41
Private Berrien.....	22	19	41
Private Wagner.....	19	19	38
Captain Briggs.....	18	18	36
Private Greve.....	20	16	36

Total.....438

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Captain Van Rensselaer.....	19	24	43
Sergeant Dolan.....	23	19	39
Adjutant Murphy.....	19	20	39
Private Banta.....	17	21	38
Private Madison.....	18	20	38
Private Van Husen.....	20	18	38
Captain Reddy.....	18	19	37
Captain Smith.....	20	17	37

Total.....438

The Seventy-ninth Regiment made a total of 415. The Twelfth having recorded a higher total at the lower range were accorded the second prize, while the Twenty-second wins the third prize. The individual prizes in this competition are as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Corporal Sanford, 7th regt.....	44	Sergeant T. J. Dolan, 12th.....	39
Capt. J. T. Vanrensslaer, 12th.....	43	Private M. Cochran, 12th.....	39
Corporal T. W. Linton, 7th.....	43	W. Beavans, 8th.....	39
Lieutenant Waydell, 22d.....	43	G. A. Banta, 12th.....	38
Private W. Roorman, 22d.....	41	Lieut. J. A. Gee, 8th.....	38
Sergeant J. B. Jacobs, 22d.....	41	Private E. H. Madison, 12th.....	38
Private A. J. Berrien, Jr., 22d.....	41	Sergeant J. L. Price, 7th.....	38
Captain Munro, 79th.....	40	Captain Dutch, 79th.....	38
Sergeant J. LeBoutillier, 7th.....	39	Private J. Mager, 23d.....	38
Corporal F. S. Gardner, 7th.....	39	W. Robertson, 79th.....	38
Adjutant W. H. Murphy, 12th.....	39		

SECOND DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.—Conditions, open to teams from each regiment or battalion of infantry in the Second Division; weapons the regulation military rifle; Distances 200 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range; position, standing at 200, and any at 500 yards; entrance fee \$1 each man. There were six teams entered. The prizes numbered twenty, valued at \$480, out of which the three first went to teams making the highest scores, and the remaining seventeen were awarded to the best individual scores in the competing regiments, according to the men's order of merit.

The first prize was won by the Twenty-third with a score of 414, the second by the Forty-seventh with 405, the third prize by the Thirty-second with 338. The following table will give in a comprehensive form the totals of the team scores of the 1st and 2d Divisions with the individual prizes:—

Regiment.	Score.	Regiment.	Score.
Seventh Regiment.....	447	Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	372
Twelfth Regiment.....	428	Seventy-first Regiment.....	370
Twenty-second Regiment.....	438	Eighty-fourth.....	306
Seventy-ninth Regiment.....	415	Ninth Regiment.....	303
Eighth Regiment.....	379		
SECOND DIVISION TEAM TOTALS.			
Twenty-third Regiment.....	414	Fourteenth Regiment.....	332
Forty-seventh Regiment.....	405	Fifteenth Regiment.....	283
Thirty-second Regiment.....	338	Fifteenth Regiment.....	209

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
J. K. Barlow, 23d regt.....	43	Captain Bradley, 47th.....	36
T. Lomb, Jr., 47th.....	42	Drum Major Beavan, 23d.....	39
J. Cowperthwaite, 23d.....	38	Captain Lutz, 37th.....	36
Corporal Stearns, 23d.....	38	J. J. Hinrichs, 47th.....	35
F. H. Holton, 23d.....	38	M. King, 14th.....	35
U. G. Brown, 47th.....	38	L. Strong, 13th.....	35
Adj. Frothingham, 23d.....	38	S. E. Condon, 47th.....	34
F. Backhofen, 47th.....	33	Corporal Corry, 14th.....	34
D. C. Pinney, 23d.....	37		

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.—Third day of the meeting, New York State Match; conditions, open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of infantry of the National Guard of the State of New York; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200, any at 500; weapon, Remington rifle, State model; five rounds at each distance; entrance fee, \$1 each man; thirty prizes, value, \$1,142 50. The first two were silver trophies, one valued at \$500 and the other at \$125; the third prize was a gold medal, and the fourth a silver trophy. The above were team prizes, to this were added twenty-five prizes for best individual scores:—

Team.	Totals.	Team.	Totals.
Seventh Regiment.....	451	Twelfth Regiment.....	435
Twenty-third Regiment.....	446	Seventy-ninth Regiment.....	434

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Captain Briggs, 22d regiment.....	44	Lieut. Vannett, 79th regiment.....	41
M. J. Beaman, 9th.....	43	Adjutant Frothingham, 23d.....	41
J. W. Gardner, 7th.....	42	Feeley, 69th.....	41
J. Cowperthwaite, 23d.....	42	Corporal Sanford, 7th.....	41
Captain Reddy, 12th.....	42	Captain Barker, 8th.....	40
Captain J. J. O'Kelly, 69th.....	42	Lieut. Col. Lindley, 21st.....	40
Corporal Davis, 84th.....	42	Adjutant Murphy, 12th.....	40
Private Pyle, 79th.....	42	Sergeant Le Boutillier, 7th.....	40
Dr. baur, 19th.....	41	Sergeant Deyo, 21st.....	40
Captain Bradley, 47th.....	41	Lieutenant Hefele, 8th.....	40
Ord. Sergeant Ferris, 23d.....	41	Captain Coleman, 19th.....	40
Lieutenant Waydell, 22d.....	41	Sergeant Oliver, 23d.....	40
De Forest, 23d.....	41	Lieut. Edmundstone, 79th.....	40

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL MATCH.—Conditions, open to one team from each State and Territory of the United States, consisting of twelve men chosen in such manner as shall be prescribed by the military authorities of such State or Territory from any one or more of the regularly organized regiments, battalions or companies of uniformed militia; distance, 200, 400 and 600 yards; position, at 200 yards, standing; 400 yards, kneeling; and 600 yards, any; weapon, the authorized military rifle in use by the National Guard of the State or Territory which the team represents. In cases where the State has adopted no particular model, (which must be certified by the Adjutant-General), the team will be allowed to use the rifle in use by the regular army of the United States, or by the uniformed militia of any other State. Rounds, ten each distance. There were fifteen entries for this interesting match, a team of United States Infantry and one from the engineers competing with the militia, but the regulars were very badly beaten, taking a very low position as marksmen, not perhaps from any fault in their arms, but because they were not as familiar with the use of the weapon in shooting as our citizen soldiers. The first prize was won by the second Connecticut with a score of 306, the second

prize by the Twenty-third of Brooklyn with 304, and the third by the Forty-eighth with 302. Last year the Seventh Regiment with 247 carried off the *Army and Navy Journal* prize. Though an improvement over last year, this important match ought to bring out a bigger total. The Connecticut second deserves the highest compliments for having secured the prize. Gentlemen of the National Guard hailing from New York will have to look to their laurels:—

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.			
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Captain Curtis, 48th regiment.	33	Adjutant Murphy, 12th.	30
Corporal Allen, 23d.	32	Captain Smith, 12th.	30
Corp. La Barnes, 2d Conn.	33	Barlow, 23d.	30
Sergt. Barrett, 1st Conn.	33	Clark, 8th.	30
Private Robertson, 79th N. Y.	33	Sergeant Beauman, 9th.	30
Sergeant Burton, 48th.	31	Bullum, 1st Conn.	30
Jones, 2d Conn.	31	Sergt. Jacobs, 23d N. Y.	30
Laycraft, 71st N. Y.	31	Drum Major Beavan, 23d.	29
Sergt. Smith, N. Y. Eng.	31		

LAFLIN AND RAND MATCH.—Conditions, open to members of the Army and Navy and of the National Guard from any State in the Union, and members of the National Rifle Association and of the Amateur Rifle Club, excepting only members of the team that shot in the international match last year or the team that shot this year in Ireland; breech loading military rifles only, excluding the special model. No ammunition to exceed 75 grains of powder, nor more than 480 grains lead; distances, 200 and 500 yards; ten shots at each range; position, standing at 200, and any at 500. The prizes, first, a gold medal, a silver, and third, a bronze medal. The following are the winners out of 180 contestants:—W. S. Oliver, Twenty-third regiment, Brooklyn, 86; W. A. French, Seventh regiment, New York, 84; Captain W. C. Clarke, Seventy-ninth regiment, New York, 82.

INTER-STATE MATCH.—Only two teams, New York and Connecticut entered, which fact is to be regretted. Next year we hope to see every State represented, when the Centennial match takes place. Col. Wingate as Captain of the team had picked the following men as representing the best military shots in the State: Capt. Briggs, 22d Reg.; Gardner, 7th Reg.; Davis, 84th; Sanford, 7th; Frothingham, 23d; Pyle, 79th; Beavan, 9th; Cowperthwaite, 23d; Reddy, 12th; Waydell, 22d; Jacobs, 23d; Robertson, 79th; and as reserves, Messrs. O'Kelly, 69th; Bradley, 47th; Ferris, 22d, and De Forest, 23d. Conditions, open to teams of twelve from any State or Territory in the Union; distances, 200, 400 and 600 yards; position, standing at 200, kneeling at 400, and any at 600; ten rounds at each range; weapon, the authorized military arm used by the State which the team represents.

It was pretty much of a walk over, the Connecticut team giving in after the contest at the shorter range, New York having made 823, their adversaries 638. Of course the Connecticut men took the second prize, which they deserved for having formed the only representative team.

FRIDAY OCT. 1ST.—This, the fourth day of the Autumn contest, was a disagreeable one. The wind was blustering and a heavy shower fell, which considerably disturbed the shooting. The competition first in order was

THE MID RANGE MATCH.—Conditions: weapon, any rifle, distance 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each range; position, any, without artificial rest. Competitors using rifles other than military, to allow those using this class of weapons of .50 calibre, seven points, and all military rifles of less calibre, three points. Those using military rifles of less than .50 calibre to allow those using rifles of that bore five points. Twenty-one prizes, valued at \$490. There were 137 entries. Consequent to the handicapping, the results of this match were not published on the day of the shooting. We are enabled, however, to give the following as the correct list:—

THE PRIZE LIST.			
Name.	Yards.	Name.	Yards.
A. Anderson.	31	J. S. Conlin.	32
W. Clark.	30	L. Geiger.	33
H. S. Jewell.	34	E. S. Swan.	34
L. C. Bruce.	34	T. J. Rabbath.	30
R. Rathbone.	34	C. W. Coleman.	30
J. T. B. Collins.	31	H. Fulton.	31
M. Fisher.	31	E. H. Sanford.	31
W. B. Farwell.	30	H. Raymond.	33
A. J. Roux.	32	F. Hyde.	30
G. W. Yale.	31	O. Otto Schneelock.	30
R. C. Coleman.	34		

THE GATLIN MATCH was shot for, or concluded from the day before. Conditions: to be shot for by any team of twelve in the National Guard of the State of New York; weapon, any military rifle; distance, 500 yards; position, any; seven rounds; first prize to the regiment whose team makes the highest score, Gatlin gun, presented by the Gatlin Gun Company, valued at \$2,000. To be won twice (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the winner's property. The gun to be held for the year by the winning corps. It is now held by the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which won it last year. There are twenty-one prizes in all—the first three team prizes, the seventeen others money prizes:—

THE PRIZE LIST.			
Regiment.	Totals.	Regiment.	Totals.
Twenty-second Regt.	317	3 miss Twelfth Regt.	309
Seventy-ninth Regt.	317	5 miss Seventh Regt.	309

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.			
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
H. B. Smith, 12th regiment.	33	J. L. Price, 7th regiment.	31
Private G. Williams, 71st.	32	W. Boorman, 22d.	31
D. W. Greve, 22d.	32	Sergeant W. A. French, 7th.	30
Sergt. J. S. Burton, 48th.	32	C. A. Barton, 48th.	30
Captain E. A. Perry, 47th.	31	Lieut. Edmundstone, 79th.	30
Private W. Robertson, 70th.	31	Corp. E. H. Sanford, 7th.	30
A. Pyle, 79th.	31	Private E. Purple, 48th.	30
W. Stevenson, 79th.	31	Private J. Muninger.	30
F. H. Holton, 25th.	31		

Last year the best scores made for this match were, by the 79th, 206, 22d, 196, and by the 12th, 194, and a score of 25 took the first individual prize.

PRESS MATCH.—This most interesting match where gentlemen attached to newspapers contest for the mastery,

had the misfortune of bringing out no end of protests, though as a counterbalance to this, the marksmanship was excellent. It was won by Mr. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, in a most creditable way. Such is the advance of civilization to-day that journalists sometimes are representative marksmen, Mr. Bruce having been one of the American team. Conditions: open only to bona fide representative employees of any newspaper or periodical; weapon, any rifle; distance, 500 yards; position, any; rounds, seven. There were ten prizes altogether. The following is the score:—

Winners.			
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
1st prize—L. C. Bruce, <i>Turf, Field and Farm</i> .	34	9th prize—D. F. Acker.	30
2d prize—A. V. Canfield, Jr.	33	7th prize—W. H. Murphy, <i>Evening Mail</i> .	30
3d prize—D. Cameron.	31	8th prize—J. E. Whitley, <i>World</i> .	29
4th prize—W. Robertson.	31	9th prize—J. I. C. Clark, <i>Herald</i> .	29
5th prize—Thomas Lloyd, <i>Harp</i> .	30	10th prize—W. H. Clark, <i>Sun</i> .	29

OCTOBER 2.—THE CHAMPION MATCH.—The day was a fine one, with a rather strong but steady wind blowing from VIII to IX. The champion match attracted a great deal of attention. Conditions: weapon, any rifle or rifles; distance, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards; ten rounds at each range; position, standing at 200 yards, and any, without artificial rest, at the other two ranges; entrance fee, \$2; ten prizes. The first three were the grand gold, silver and bronze medals of the National Rifle Association, and the remaining seven were made up of various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to \$85. There were thirty-nine entries:—

THE PRIZE LIST.			
Names.	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	1000 Yds.
H. Fulton.	42	42	47
Joseph Mason.	37	46	43
R. C. Coleman.	45	47	41
L. C. Bruce.	38	44	40
F. J. Rabbath.	41	48	31
F. Hyde.	42	44	33
A. Anderson.	37	43	38
H. S. Jewell.	36	45	35
W. B. Farwell.	42	43	32
W. S. Mandeville.	42	42	33

Major Fulton's score, 131, is a fine one, the 47 at 1,000 yards showing this accomplished marksman's powers. The scoring of all the men might have been higher, had it not been for the late hour when the match was concluded, which made the butts obscure.

LONG RANGE MATCH.—Conditions: weapon, any rifle; distances, 800 and 1,000 yards; ten shots at each distance; any position:—

Yards.			
Name.	800	1000	Total.
R. C. Coleman.	41	43	84
Wm. Robertson.	47	39	86
F. Hyde.	43	42	85
Henry Fulton.	46	36	82
A. Anderson.	45	39	84
L. Weber.	43	39	82
George Cronch.	42	39	81
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	45	36	81
E. H. Sanford.	44	36	80

CONSOLATION MATCH.—Conditions: the match was open to all members of the National Rifle Association and competitors in the foregoing matches, but excluding all winners therein; distance, 500 yards; weapon, any military rifle; position, any; number of rounds, seven; entrance fee, \$1; competitors using military rifles of less than .50 to allow those using rifles of that calibre three points. Fifteen prizes:—

THE PRIZE LIST.			
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
A. Wood.	28	W. J. A. McGrath.	25
J. Buckley.	27	B. A. Collins.	25
J. Bettenhansen.	27	W. S. Smith.	25
J. Cavanagh.	26	W. Ferchlemburg.	24
W. E. Droge.	26	J. B. Holland.	24
W. Lindsay.	26	F. E. Scrymser.	24
F. F. Millen.	26	B. Burton.	24
T. M. Henderson.	26		

On the evening of Saturday, the State Arsenal was crowded by the riflemen who were in attendance to receive their prizes. Major-General Shaler presided, and the Hon. W. D. Judd and Col. Wingate addressed the assemblage. The numerous trophies were tastefully displayed, and were distributed to the skillful ones, and so ended the Autumn Creedmoor contest of 1875.

If any modifications occur, as to prizes, which is not impossible, they will be reported in our next issue.

—The Crouch Bullseye Match will be shot at Creedmoor on Saturday next.

—A number of the members of the American Off-hand Rifle Club were at Union Hill target grounds on Friday. Among those present were Mr. MacDonald, President of the club; Mr. Rathyen, Mr. Hellwig, Capt. Klein, the winner of the \$1,000 prize at Baltimore last year, and Mr. Noone. These are all accomplished marksmen, who have made splendid scores. Although the day was stormy the shooting was far above the average, and great skill was shown in handling the heavy rifles. The scores were as follows:—Mr. Rathyen, off-hand, 200 yards, made 210 out of a possible 250 points; Mr. Hellwig, 198; Capt. Klein, 197; Mr. MacDonald, 173; Mr. Noone, 171. Mr. Rathyen has made 225 out of 250, which is very remarkable. His ten shots would make a string of but twenty-four inches, which would give an average of 2.4-10 inches for each shot. There are other members of the American Off-hand Team who have fully equaled this shooting.

THE EMPIRE STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.—The first semi-annual tournament of the Empire State Rifle Association was held at Syracuse on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week. The weather was, for the most part, quite favorable, though the wind was considerably too strong for fine shooting. The tournament was to have opened with a match between J. W. Fowler, of Croton Falls, and H. V. Perry, of Jamestown, but the latter gentleman declined to shoot and paid his forfeit, \$200. A general sweepstakes was held instead of the proposed match, with twenty entries, forty rods distance, no restriction as to sight or rest, odds being allowed in proportion to the

weight of the gun. Mr. John A. Nichols, of Syracuse, made the shortest string, 9½ inches, and was awarded the first prize; Mr. Charles Frazier, of Syracuse, won the second prize; Mr. H. V. Perry, of Jamestown, the third, and Mr. W. S. Barnum, of Syracuse, the fourth. On Wednesday, the second day, occurred the shoot for the Secretary's gold medal, same distance and same restrictions as on Tuesday. The following were the best strings made by the contestants:—

Name.	Inches.	Name.	Inches.
W. S. Barnum, Syracuse.	27	G. W. Fowler, Croton Falls.	31 1/4
J. A. Nichols, Syracuse.	25 5/16	John Shont, Syracuse.	34 6/16
C. Frazier, Syracuse.	29 3/16	A. Hibbard, Cambridgept, Mass.	34 9/16
M. Wilbur, New York.	30 10/16	M. Hatch, Syracuse.	35 4/16
H. D. Warner, Ridgway, Pa.	31 1/16	H. V. Perry, Jamestown.	37 1/16
J. Williamson, New York.	33 4/16		

Mr. L. J. Peck acted as judge.

On Thursday, the third and last day, the shoot for the silver challenge cup was to have come off, but owing to the high wind it was deferred until the Spring meeting of the association. A contest for one of Malcomb's celebrated rifle telescopes took place, however, and several shooters participated. Mr. M. Wilbur won the telescope, and the following gentlemen won money prizes in the sweepstakes which followed:—

A. Hibbard, Cambridgept, Mass.	37 7/16	A. Warner, Ridgway, Pa.	34 4/16
J. A. Nichols, Syracuse.	34 1/16	W. S. Barnum, Syracuse.	35 1/16

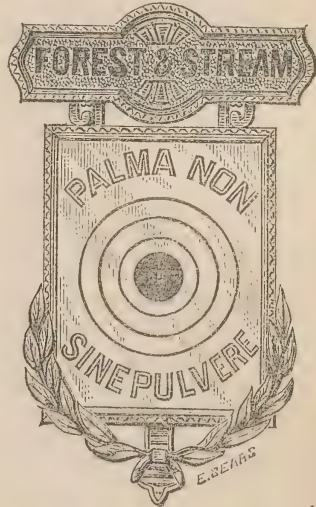
The next semi-annual tournament will be held next Spring. The attendance at the first tournament was not very large, but otherwise it was a decided success.

—On Saturday, Oct. 2, seventeen members of the Holyoke Rifle Club competed for the badge. The following are the scores, seven shots, 200 yards, standing, off-hand:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
A. Knight.	31	Sidney Chapman.	24
W. J. Bishop.	29	D. H. Smith.	23
J. L. Mercier.	28	E. A. Whiting.	23
E. C. Smith.	27	R. Rodas.	21
A. Munger.	27	H. E. Nash.	19
Henry White.	27	G. Parker.	17
J. Snover.	25	R. Goodall.	15
R. McDonald.	25	C. W. Brown.	15
H. A. Smith.	24		

The same members competed for the B. and B. Cup on the same day, fifteen shots each, at 200 and 400 yards, Creedmoor regulations. This cup, which is valued at \$50, was won by W. J. Bishop on a total of 131 out of a possible 150—63 at 200 yards, and 68 at 400 yards. The day was very windy, which bothered the boys considerable.

THE FOREST AND STREAM BADGES.—The first competition for the new badge presented by this paper will be shot at Conlin's gallery, 930 Broadway this evening. The conditions have been somewhat altered since the last badge was shot for. There will now be but ten shots each at a Wimble-



don target reduced to scale to correspond with the 200 yards range. The distance is 110 feet, and the scoring will not be by measurement as heretofore, but by the Wimbledon code. The best score will secure principal badge, the best score of centres the second, and the best score of inners the third. The competitions are open to every one. Further particulars can be obtained at the gallery. We give herewith a cut of the principal badge.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—F. P. Fairbanks, Esq., the former efficient Secretary of the Amateur Club, has been presented with a handsome French clock, with appropriate inscription, by the Amateur Club, as a token of their appreciation of his valuable services.

RESIGNATION.—Major Fulton, so well known as the leading American rifleman, has resigned his position as Secretary of the N. R. A. Very certainly the duties of this gentleman as the working officer of the association were onerous to a degree, entailing a labor which was endless and without remuneration. Practically and theoretically all riflemen in the United States are largely indebted to Major Fulton. We are pleased to state that he will take a leading position in the well-known house of Messrs. Remington & Sons.

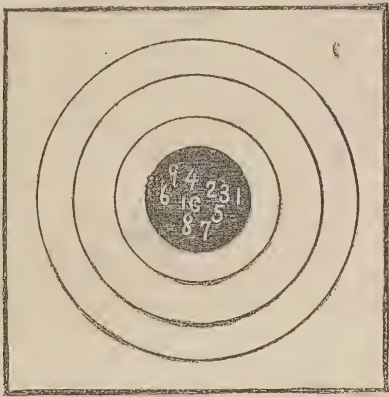
RIFLE SHOOTING AT EASTON, PA.—The Greys, of Easton, had their match last week. Distance, 200 yards; three shots; targets, old Creedmoor style. F. A. Stitzer won with 9.

BELGIAN RIFLE SHOOTING.—While we were making the field at Creedmoor ring with our rifles, Belgian riflemen were doing the same thing at Brussels on the occasion of the Belgium Tir National. Their trigger pull is nine pounds. Distances generally not over 225 metres, about 245 yards; target, elliptical. We hope to see some of the liege men here at the Centennial.

—The Amateur Rifle Club have not yet replied to the challenge of the Off-hand Club for a 200-yards match. The reason of the delay is doubtless owing to the fact of the recent Creedmoor meeting having occupied so much of their attention. We shall doubtless soon hear of the preliminaries of this match.

—General Dakin has recently made an interesting experiment testing the effect of transportation upon rifle shells. Previous to his departure for Ireland with the American team he prepared some cartridges and carried them over the entire route, some 8,000 miles. A few days since he used some of these same cartridges in a match at Creedmoor, making the following scores:—

Score at 200 yards, standing.....4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—42
500 yards.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50
Aggregate.....92



This test is very important, as showing that if cartridges are properly and carefully made they will stand long journeys and variations of climate. It would be an interesting experiment for some of our riflemen to load a number of cartridges and test them occasionally through a series of years until it was ascertained how long they would retain their properties. Above is General Dakin's target made on the occasion referred to, with a Remington rifle.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Moose, *Alces americanus*. Elk or Wapiti, *Cervus canadensis*. Hares, brown and grey. Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*. Woodcock, *Scolopax rusticola*. Ruffed Grouse, *Tetrao umbellus*. Plover, *Charadrius*. Godwit, *Limosa*. Rails, *Rallus virginianus*. Snipe and Bay Birds. Caribou, *Tarandus rangifer*. Red Deer, *Cervus virginianus*. Squirrels, red, black and grey. Quail, *Quail virginica*. Pinnated Grouse, *Tetrao cupida*. Curlew, *Nanantius arquaria*. Sandpipers, *Tytanus*. Willets. Reed or Rice Birds, *Dolichonyx orizivon*. Wild Duck.

GAME IN MARKET.—As our close time for quail in this State expired on the 1st instant, these birds are now to be found in market. They are not in first rate condition, although they sell for \$4 50 per dozen. Reed birds from Savannah bring \$1 25 per dozen. Bay birds of all varieties are coming from Long Island, and sell from 25c. per dozen for ox-eyes to \$3 for large yellow legs. English snipe, shot in New Jersey and on Long Island, are coming in in fair quantities, and sell for \$2 to \$2 50 per dozen. Prairie chickens are worth \$1 25 per pair. Ruffed grouse are more abundant and cheaper, selling for \$1 per pair. Mallard are worth \$1 50 per pair; teal, 75c.; widgeon, 75c. Wild pigeons, from Fulton county, \$1 75 per dozen.

—By an advertisement in this issue it will be seen that the duck shooting season has commenced in the Peconic Bay. The locality known as Nyaack—about four miles west of Sag Harbor—is a quiet spot, but little visited, and in the adjoining woods there is good sport. The ducks fly over Jessup's Neck in the morning by hundreds, and the bays are full of them from October 10 to the first week in December.

—The sportsmen of Bangor, Maine, have formed a shooting club. We have forwarded them the by-laws of a similar association for their guidance.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Newport, Sept. 27.—Have just returned from a camping trip in Southeastern Massachusetts, and have the unwelcome report to make that partridges (ruffed grouse) are very scarce, in consequence of so much snaring being done. In fact, we were tramping over last year's hedges in nearly every hundred yards. I took pleasure in removing strings from at least a dozen newly set. This silent but powerful enemy of our noblest game bird should be prohibited by law.

[It is true that the game laws of Massachusetts permit any person to take ruffed grouse, and only ruffed grouse, on his own premises, by means of snares, for his own use and not for sale, but this provision extends only from the 1st of October to the 1st of January, so that if during another season our correspondent will acquaint the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield of any infraction of the law they will attend to the case *con mucho gusto*.—Ed.]

Salem, Oct. 4.—Shooting news rather meagre, the chief sport being "cooting," one gun securing twenty-eight on one day last week. Swampscott gunners are also at them off the Ledge. A few teal of both kinds have been taken. Notwithstanding the frosts, I have to report eighteen rail being shot on Parker River last week, between slack, full and half ebb tide. Partridges are around, with an occasional woodcock; snipe and quail are also about, though not yet in season. These with a few bay birds make up the list.

Cohasset, Oct. 4.—Gunning now on our shore is in its prime, as the coots, loons, and ducks are coming along very plentifully. We expect a flight of old squaws, or southerly ducks soon. Bags of twenty and thirty to a boat are now being made by good gunners. Would like to hear from Cape Ann.

New Bedford, Oct. 1.—Shore birds and ducks are scarce and very shy, they having run the gauntlet of all the gunners along the whole coast. Partridges, woodcock, and land birds are plenty and numerous; covies of quail give promise of good Fall shooting.

NEW YORK.—Syracuse, Oct. 4.—Ducks begin to appear in this vicinity in small flocks. Two gentlemen from this

city went out on Onondaga Lake last week and brought home eight teal duck and sixteen golden plover, which is considered fair shooting for this region.

WISCONSIN.—Montello, Sept. 29.—Duck shooting is now fine at the Lakes of Buffalo and Puckaway, though as yet the mallards are not very abundant. Wood ducks and teal are plenty, and the sportsmen are migrating to their favorite grounds, or waters, to enjoy that pleasurable occupation—autumn wild fowl shooting. The Puckaway Club will enter their cosy quarters, at the head of Puckaway Lake, on the first of "hearty brown October," and then we may look for large scores. Snipe shooting is not good as usual at this season of the year, and grouse shooting has been superseded by water fowl shooting. The season is not far enough advanced to furnish the *par excellence* of the sport when the wild geese add their clamor to that of their smaller kin, and the noble canvasback stops on his way southward to feed on the favorite valisneris and be shot for the enjoyment of the sporting fraternity. October will bring about this "consummation," etc.

MINNEAPOLIS TRAP AND FIELD CLUB.—The members of this club have been doing some good shooting of late. On the 18th ult. they participated in the State Fair Shooting Match against teams from the Stillwater and St. Paul Clubs, and although they were third in the match, one of their members, Mr. Reickman, made the best score of the day, killing all of his twelve birds. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
C. J. Bustlee.....	9	George Watson.....	7
Samuel Judd.....	11	J. N. Castle.....	11
William Venzie.....	10	J. R. Carl.....	11
J. McCusick.....	10	H. Simmons.....	9

Total.....76

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
William Golcher.....	10	Mr. Finch.....	11
Mr. Slater.....	7	Mr. Taylor.....	10
Mr. Baldwin.....	10	Mr. Larpenteur.....	10
Dr. Day.....	10	Cal Uline.....	9

Total.....77

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
John Harvey.....	10	A. W. Reickman.....	12
George W. Tinsley.....	11	A. C. Rand.....	10
Major Camp.....	6	L. C. Shepley.....	11
Frank Morse.....	6	Mike Hoy.....	9

Total.....75

On the 20th they had a shoot for the club championship, nine birds each, usual rules. Seventeen gentlemen contended, of whom three tied on nine. The following is the score:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Frank L. Morse.....	9	J. Haley.....	7
A. W. Reickman.....	7	Baldwin Brown.....	8
A. C. Rand.....	5	George W. Tinsley.....	9
R. J. Baldwin.....	4	George A. Camp.....	3
John Harvey.....	4	Roger S. Pease.....	3
R. S. Williams.....	3	L. C. Shepley.....	7
George Furmott.....	3	W. W. McNair.....	6
E. Grimshaw.....	3	Charles Hepp.....	8
Charles Cyphers.....	6		

Messrs. Morse, Harvey and Tinsley having tied went back to 26 yards. Mr. Harvey missed his first bird, and the others each killed their five. The distance was again increased to 31 yards, and after shooting at three birds Mr. Morse was declared the winner, having killed seventeen birds straight. This club has challenged the St. Paul Club to shoot for the State badge.

St. Louis, Sept. 25th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Since your able correspondent, Mr. Barker, was here, very little has been done in the way of trap shooting, owing to the scarcity of pigeons so wild ones to be had, and tame ones very scarce. The boys have made up, however, by setting to rights their shooting traps, trying new dogs, and forming parties for the Fall hunts, &c. Arrangements have been made by the gun club for the erection of a house to hold fifteen thousand pigeons. Large roosts abound in Southeast Missouri, near Springfield, and arrangements have been made by the club with netters to furnish the number, when the pigeons arrive, at very small expense. With plenty of pigeons shooting here will be lively this Winter, and some fine scores may be looked for, as St. Louis boasts of many amateurs. When our club is sufficiently aged and equipped we hope to invite brother sportsmen from abroad, and especially from Chicago, to visit us and compete for honor, if not prizes.

Captain Bogardus has been in the city several days, arranging for an exhibition of his wonderful shooting, and for a grand tournament during fair week, to be held at the Abby race track. To-day Captain Bogardus accompanied a few members of our gun club to their shooting grounds at Rinkel's Six-mile House, to witness a match between Mr. C. Jeff Clark, President of the club, and Mr. H. C. Pierce, holder of the club's champion gold medal. The match was at fifteen pairs, 18 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, from H & T plunge traps set five yards apart, tame pigeons, very strong flyers, and were aided in their attempts to get away by a strong wind blowing directly away from the score and traps. Captain Bogardus acted as referee, and pulled traps. Mr. John W. Munson kept the score. Clark used Dittmar powder, 5½ drachms S. B., 14 oz. No. 8 N. Y. shot; Pierce used American black powder. The following is the score:—

Clark.....	10	11	10	11	10	00	11	11	11	11	10	11	00	21
Pierce.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	30

Captain Bogardus pronounced the score of Mr. Pierce wonderful, as it was the third time he had ever shot at double birds, and in fact Pierce never saw a trap shoot until June of this year. He has participated in ten club class shoots at ten birds each, at 21 yards rise, and made a score of 96 out of the 100 birds.

After the double bird match a shoot at five single birds, 26 yards, was made up, in which Captain Bogardus joined.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Captain Bogardus.....	11	E. C. Hodgman.....	11
H. C. Pierce.....	11	Dr. Nubey.....	11
C. Jeff Clark, Jr.....	11	John W. Munson.....	10
Jeff C. Clark, Sr.....	11	Gaston Souland.....	10

A large delegation from this city will attend the Memphis Bench Show and Shooting Tournament in October, and from there branch out through Tennessee and Arkansas to enjoy the fine general shooting those States afford, Reel Foot Lake, in Tennessee, being the objective point of many. Yours truly,

PHILADELPHIA, October 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Below is the score made by the Kensington Hunting Club, at their regular quarterly shoot for the three club medals:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Chas. Metzger.....	11	E. C. Stees.....	11
Chas. Hebbing.....	11	Wm. Knauf.....	11
Wm. Graber.....	10	F. Widmayer.....	11
M. Heppner.....	10	F. Bechman.....	11
F. Bindewald.....	10	L. Holzschneider.....	11
F. Deissroth.....	11	Wm. Deissroth.....	11
J. Ginde.....	0	M. Brierley.....	11
Wm. Pfeiffer.....	0	H. Schriener.....	11
G. Sonneck.....	0		11

*Dead outside. In shooting off the ties Wm. Knauf won first medal, Charles Hebbing second, and P. Bindewald third medal.

Yours,

FR. DEISSROTH.

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, October 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

To-day the Junior Gun Club held their annual match at Wilson's Hotel, Dundas road, for the President's Medal (presented annually) and four other prizes, the lowest valued at \$10. There were fifteen birds (wild pigeons) each at 20 yards rise and 80 yards boundary. The weather was all that could be desired, and all the birds strong. The wind was fresh and caused many of the boys to lose their birds. The following is the score:—

Name.	Score.	Total
C. Shears.....	11	11
Crawford.....	0	0
Coen.....	11	11
Marsh.....	0	0
Killaly.....	1	1
James.....	11	11
Winstanley.....	1	1
Winfield.....	1	1
Moore.....	1	1
Callaghan.....	0	0
Mac Nabb.....	0	0

Messrs. Coen and James then shot off their ties. Coen—0 1 1 1 1—4, at 26 yards, five birds each. James—0 1 1 0 0—2, resulting for the prizes as follows: Mr. Moore, the President's Medal, value \$30, Mr. Coen, first prize, \$25; Mr. James, second prize, \$20; Mr. C. Shears, third prize, \$17; Mr. Winfield, fourth prize, \$10. Mr. George Smith, of the Toronto Gun Club, was referee.

CHOKE BORE GUNS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having recently purchased one of an invoice of Mr. W. W. Greener's finest choke bore guns from Mr. H. C. Squires, weight, 9 pounds; 10 bore; barrels 32 inches, of laminated steel; treble wedge; pistol grip stock—I think your readers will be interested in knowing what it has done, as I confess it has surpassed my most sanguine expectations. At a target of 30 inches at 30 yards, with a shell charged with 4 drachms of C & H. powder and 1½ oz. No. 8 shot, it threw 351 pellets within the circle, and so close and evenly were they distributed that the smallest game could not have escaped. A very noted make of breech loaders, same weight and bore, was pitted against this gun, but was so thoroughly defeated that the owner fully admitted the great superiority of the Greener gun. If any of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM have a gun that can equal the above record, I should like to hear from him.

CHILLED SHOT.

SURESBURY, N. J., Sept. 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In looking over the late gun trial published in the *Field*, I am led to ask the question if the supposed "new system" of choke boring was not dependent upon the new method of making shot, for the fine results achieved at the late trial over the trial of 1866? With the old system of boring guns, at the *Field* trial of 1866 Mr. Greener's best gun made an average pattern of 121.4, with Walker's & Parker's soft shot. At the late trial his best choke bored gun only made an average of 117.6 with the same kind of shot, against an average of 185. with the chilled shot. The above figures would go to prove the desirability of using chilled shot or abandoning the choke bores. Believing it to be a question of importance to sportsmen, I will ask through your columns if any of our American manufacturers of shot make the chilled shot similar to that used in the *Field* trial of 1875, and manufactured by Roberts, Sampson & Co., England?

I am aware that some makers advertise their shot to be chilled, and have written this article hoping to call the attention of manufacturers of shot and of sportsmen to the importance of chilled shot.

Yours truly,

CHECK CORD.

LOADING SHELLS.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., Sept. 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Although much has been said in regard to the proper loading of shells, I have never seen the reasons given for so doing. Experience teaches that a paper shell, loaded with two wads over the powder, is much better than with only a single wad. Why is this so? Is it that the combustion of the powder is more perfect, or that the charge passes out of the gun more evenly, or is it that the powder, being more closely confined, gives greater explosive power? Why should not the effect be the same with metal shells? Captain Bogardus, in his book on "Field, Trap and Cover Shooting," makes emphatic distinction between the two, using but a single wad over the powder in metal shells, without giving any reason for so doing. Everyone who uses a breech loading gun desires to know the very best manner of so doing, and the reasons why; and oftentimes when reading reports of target practice with shot guns, the question has occurred to me whether there may not have been more difference on account of the loading of the shells than in the guns used. I doubt not this question has occurred to many, who would be equally pleased with myself to know the best method and the reasons why. Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I take the liberty of thus addressing you. Yours very truly,

[The reason why two wads are used is that they produce greater resistance, and consequently the shot is acted upon more forcibly, and they also fill more of the case and more of the chamber of the gun. The tendency of the paper shell is to expand to a greater extent than the metal, which is perhaps the reason why Capt. Bogardus uses but one wad in the latter.—Ed.]

PARTRIDGES IN MARYLAND.

MURKIRK, Prince George's Co., Md., Sept. 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your paper just at hand, I notice an article by "M.," in which he says: "The partridge season opened on the 15th inst." Now this is a decided mistake, as the season for partridge (quail) does not open in this county until the 30th of October. If "M." will inform me, or any other member of the State Society for the Protection of Game, of the shooting of partridges before the 20th of October by any person, giving name and facts, they will certainly be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, as the Society mean business. Partridges are well grown in this neighborhood and plentiful. It is certainly necessary to have a uniform law for the game season, as now we have a dozen different seasons for the opening of partridge shooting in Maryland. The general law, however, is the 20th of October, and Prince George's county comes under that law. Yours truly,

CHAS. E. COFFIN.

[Mr. Coffin is right, and "M." decidedly in the wrong. Still we find the law conflicting. The act of 1858, which applied to certain counties, including Prince George's, named the 1st of October as the end of the close season, but there appears to be a general law covering the State, which gives the date as October 20th. As this law was amended in January, 1864, it is the one now in force.—Ed.]

It is sensibly suggested that agricultural societies offer premiums for the best walking horses. Walking is the gait that is of most use to farmers, and it is this pace that ought to be encouraged.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. William C. Wilson, of Boston, is spending several weeks in the Adirondack wilderness.

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3. American Wolf.....*Lupus Occidentalis.*
4. Wild Pigeon.....*Ectopistes Migratoria.*
5. Northern Panther.....*Felis Concolor.*
6. Black Crowned Night Heron.....*Ardea Discors.*
7. Woodchuck.....*Actomys Monax.*
8. Red Necked Grebe.....*Podiceps Rubricollis.*
9. Great Blue Heron.....*Ardea Herodias.*
10. American Swan.....*Cygnus Americanus.*
11. Red Shouldered Buzzard.....*Buteo Hyemalis.*
12. American Woodcock.....*Rusticola Minor.*
13. White Fronted Goose.....*Anser Albifrons.*
14. Long Eared Owl.....*Otus Americanus.*
15. Hooded Merganser.....*Mergus Cucullatus.*
16. Horned Grebe.....*Podiceps Cornutus.*
17. Golden Eagle.....*Aquila Chrysaetos.*
18. Prairie Wolf.....*Canis Lupus.*
19. Spotted Sand Lark.....*Tringoides Macularius.*
20. Marsh Harrier.....*Circus Uguisus.*
21. Mallard Duck.....*Anas Boschas.*
22. Great Horned Owl.....*Bubo Virginianus.*
23. Great Loon, or Diver.....*Colymbus Glacialis.*
24. American Deer (Albinoes).....*Cervus Virginianus.*
25. The American Bittern.....*Ardea Minor.*
26. Old Wife, or Squaw Duck.....*Fuligula Glacialis.*
27. The Wild Turkey.....*Meleagris Gallopavo.*
28. The Beaver.....*Castor Fiber.*
29. Common American Snipe.....*Scolopax Wilsoni.*
30. The Buff Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Merganser.*
31. The Canada Goose.....*Anser Canadensis.*
32. The New York Ermine.....*Erethizon Canadensis.*
33. Red Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Serrator.*
34. Pinnated Grouse.....*Tetrao Cupido.*
35. The Sand Hill Crane.....*Grus Americana.*
36. The American Black Bear.....*Ursus Americanus.*
37. Red Tailed Buzzard.....*Buteo Borealis.*
38. Buffle Headed Duck.....*Fuligula Albeola.*
39. North American Porcupine.....*Hystrix Hudsonius.*
40. Virginia Partridge.....*Ortyx Virginiana.*
41. Common American Gull.....*Larus Zonorynchus.*
42. Grey Fox.....*Vulpes Virginianus.*
43. Red Head.....*Fuligula Erythrocephala.*
44. Ruffed Grouse.....*Tetrao Umbellus.*
45. The Raccoon.....*Procyon Lotor.*
46. The Whistler.....*Fuligula Clangula.*
47. Brown or Bald Eagle.....*Haliaeetus Leucocephalus.*
48. Red Fox.....*Vulpis Fulvus.*
49. Wood Duck.....*Anas Sponsa.*
50. American Barn Owl.....*Stryx Pratincola.*
51. Spruce Grouse.....*Tetrao Canadensis.*
52. Northern Lynx.....*Lynx Canadensis.*
53. Black Duck.....*Anas Obscura.*
54. Belted King Fisher.....*Alcedo Alcyon.*
55. Little Screech Owl.....*Bubo Asio.*
56. American Opossum.....*Didelphis Virginiana.*
57. American Coot.....*Fulica Americana.*
58. Ptarmigan.....*Tetrao Mutus.*
59. Shoveller, or Spoonbill.....*Anas Clypeata.*
60. Musquash.....*Fiber Zibethicus.*

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It cures all kinds of Skin Diseases with a most wonderful certainty; it promotes cleanliness, personal purity and general health; it is a preventive of many kinds of disease, and it is an absolute necessity in the nursery. Price 25 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Breech Loaders.

W. & C. SCOTT & SONS.

Winners of the "Turf, Field and Farm" Gun Trials.

(See issue October 3d, 1873.)

In which competition the committees have awarded our guns, First and Second for POINTS OF MERIT OF ACTION, MATERIALS, PROPORTION, AND SHOOTING QUALITIES combined, in all the four classes.

THE PREMIER GUN.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON call attention to their very FINEST weapon, combining all their recent improvements, marked on the rib between their name and London address the brand—"THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Medium and fine guns bear full name and address, and plain guns full name and "London" only.

Each gun is numbered and the actions are stamped with name and trade mark.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON, Sole makers of the Patent Top Lever, solid, Double Locking Bolt Breech Loader, bearing the full name of the firm, W. & C. SCOTT & SON caution sportsmen against imitations of their patent and name. Guns bearing the name abbreviated, or with different initials, are not genuine.

TRIAL OF SCOTT & GREENER'S NEW SYSTEM OF BORING, BY THE EDITOR OF "THE FIELD," LONDON.

(See The Field, January 30th, 1875.)

"From a comparison of the two tables it will be seen that with Walker's shot, Messrs. Scott's guns showed a marked superiority over Mr. Greener's, both in average and in the highest score made. Indeed, with the left barrel, in his third shot, Mr. Scott got a selected group pattern of 239 and a penetration of 37, equalling the highest pattern made by Mr. Greener, and exceeding the penetration of that particular shot by eight sheets."

London Office:

10 Great Castle St., Regent Circus, near Langham Hotel.

Chief address:

Manufactory Premier Gun Works,
Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

WHOLESALE.

April-6m

H. C. Squires, No. 1, Courtlandt st.
New York.

THE GREAT

London Gun Trial,
1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous clients in the United States that he has been very successful in the above trial, having secured the first prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12 bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any other maker, and is far superior in the three most essential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION, and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Courtlandt St., New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be examined about the 15th. All special orders given to Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape, Tolley, and others, will shortly be published, and can be had on application at No. 1 Courtland St.

W. W. GREENER,

Champion Gun Maker,

St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Courtlandt street, has just received an invoice of these close-shooting guns, and from him any information in reference to the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on application.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S

FINE ENGLISH

BREECH LOADING GUNS,

Made to Order

OR

FROM STOCK.

These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

Pioneer, - - - -	\$65 Gold.
Tolley, - - - -	90 "
Standard, - - - -	115 "
National, - - - -	140 "
Challenge, - - - -	180 "
Paragon, - - - -	225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price sheets to our

BRANCH OFFICE, 29 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,
Birmingham, England.

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Miscellaneous.

W. W. GREENER'S

DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup, value 40 guineas, at the Great London Field Trial 1875, beating 33 competitors with 68 guns, also winning in all the other classes for the Improved System of Boring. These guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards, loaded with large shot, and will shoot well with small shot with a less powder charge than guns bored upon the old system. For report of the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. McLaren, Williams & Co., Agents, St. Louis, U. S. A. Address

W. W. GREENER,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

WILLIAMS & POWELL,

Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,

Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on application, and orders may be forwarded through any of the best houses in the States for execution in the Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

NO. 25 SOUTH CASTLE STREET,

LIVERPOOL.

aug26-tf

Established 1780.

J. D. DOUGALL'S
EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener's guns with 340 pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to

59 St. James's Street London.

DOGS OF ENGLAND.

From Pictures by GEO. EARL, the celebrated Animal Painter, Photographed from the original Paintings by R. W. THURPP.

Plain Photograph 12x10, in sunk Mounts, 24x18 \$3.

Tell, St. Bernard, (rough) Rev. J. C. Macdonald, Nelson, Bull Terrier, (white) S. E. Shirley, Esq. Hamlet, Pointer, (lemon and white) T. H. Whitehouse, Esq.

Kent, Gordon setter, (black and tan) S. Lang, Esq. Drake, Pointer, (liver and white) — Gartie, Esq. Nellie, Cocker, (liver and white) R. J. L. Price, Esq. Bob, Spaniel, (liver colored) T. Burgess, Esq. Rake, Irish Water Spaniel, Captain Lindoe. Master Macgrath, Greyhound, Lord Lurgan. Warrior, Scotch Deerhound, Joshua Davies, Esq. Michael, English Bulldog R. J. L. Price, Esq. Small size Photo, 5x4 inches, plain, mounted, 75 cents.

Jock, Fox Terrier, T. H. Murchison, Esq. Luna, Retriever, R. J. L. Price, Esq. Charlie, Blenheim Spaniel, Joshua Davies, Esq. Monarque, St. Bernard (smooth) Rev. J. C. Macdonald.

Tell, St. Bernard, (rough) Rev. J. C. Macdonald. Colored, 5x4 inches, mounted, \$2.50 each.

Crib, Dalmatian, R. J. L. Price, Esq. Bruce, Clumber Spaniel, R. J. L. Price, Esq. Tiger, Pomeranian, — Cooper, Esq. Turk, Mastiff, F. Robinson, Esq. Trimmer, Fox Terrier, T. H. Murchison, Esq. Duke, Blenheim Spaniel, — Garwood, Esq. Cato, Newfoundland, (black) — Atkinson, Esq. Stella, English Terrier, (black and tan) T. H. Murchison, Esq.

Rook, Skye Terrier, Rev. J. C. Macdonald. Bellona, Fox Terrier, T. H. Murchison, Esq. Bandie, Dandie Dinmont, Captain Lindoe. Hylas, King Charles Spaniel, — Garwood, Esq. Prince, English Terrier, (white) T. H. Murchison. Master Macgrath, Greyhound, Lord Lurgan. Drake, Pointer, (liver and white) — Gartie, Esq. Kent, Gordon Setter, (black and tan) S. Lang, Esq. Luna, Retriever, R. J. L. Price, Esq. Rake, Irish Water Spaniel, Captain Lindoe. Roll, Laverack Setter (black and white,) S. Lang. Charlie, Blenheim Spaniel, Joshua Davies, Esq. Monarque, St. Bernard (smooth) Rev. J. C. Macdonald.

Hamlet, Pointer (lemon and white,) T. H. Whitehouse, Esq.

Jack, Fox Terrier, T. H. Murchison, Esq. Bob, Spaniel (liver colored,) T. Burgess, Esq. Michael, English Bulldog, R. J. L. Price, Esq. Nellie, Cocker (liver and white,) R. J. L. Price, Esq.

Tell, St. Bernard (rough,) Rev. J. C. Macdonald. Warrior, Scotch Deerhound, Joshua Davies, Esq.

Large size, 12x10, colored by hand, in exact imitation of the originals, in Sunk Mount, \$7.50 each.

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Charlie, Blenheim Spaniel, Joshua Davies, Esq. Cato, Newfoundland (black,) — Atkinson, Esq. Nellie, Cocker (liver and white,) R. J. L. Price. Jack, Fox Terrier, T. H. Murchison, Esq. Duke, Blenheim Spaniel, — Garwood, Esq. Warrior, Scotch Deerhound, Joshua Davies, Esq. Drake, Pointer (liver and white,) — Gartie, Esq. These Pictures will be forwarded (postage paid) on receipt of price.

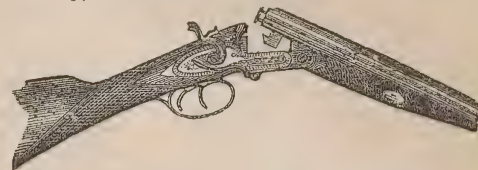
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943 BROADWAY (above 22d St.)

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Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle

Remington Rifles and Shot Guns, Holabird Shooting Suits, Cartridge Vest, Belts and Pouches. Implements for both muzzle and breech loading guns. Sportsmen's Goods and Ammunition of All Kinds.

We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns on hand cheap.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

Ivory and Pearl Stocks put on Pistols. Repairing of all kinds artistically executed.

Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order. aug5-6m



SNEIDER

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN.

PRICES, \$50.00 TO \$250.00.

Muzzle-Loading Guns Altered to Breech Loading.

AGENTS FOR, HOLABIRD'S SHOOTING SUITS. Send for Circular.

Clark & Snider.
214 W. Pratt st., Baltimore.

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AND COUNTERFEITS!

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THIS RELIABLE PREPARATION, one of the oldest of American Pharmaceutical Products, still maintains its enviable reputation, and finds a steadily increasing sale without advertising, and in spite of piracy.

Its high reputation has tempted the cupidity of parties, whose only excuse for their unfair simulations, exists in the great popularity of the original, and accidental similarity of their names.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER is protected by the private Proprietary Stamp of the manufacturer, which is incorporated with the steel plate label.

The attention of Druggists and the Trade generally, is called to the Price List of

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MEDICINES & PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS,

Which will be mailed on application.

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IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING
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THE TRAP SHOOTER'S REFEREE

CONTAINS THE

Rules for Pigeon Shooting

of all of the prominent Gun Clubs of the United States and Canada, including the Rules of the Hurlingham and London (English) Gun Clubs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Gunsmiths everywhere, and at the office of Forest and Stream, or mailed on receipt of price by CHAS. SUYDAM, Publisher, 149 Chambers street, New York City. Sept 2tf

"Seth Green Fish Ponds"

Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.
A. S. COLLINS, Proprietor.

Eggs, Fry, Yearlings, &c. of Brook Trout, Salmon Trout, Salmon, White Fish, &c.

Also Bass, Gold Fish, Silver Fish, and stock for Aquaria, Wire Cloth, Hatching Trays, Patent Spawning Races, and everything pertaining to fish culture.

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

TUBBS' HOTEL,

OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.

SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July 22-6m

Lake Couchiching Hotel, Canada.

This charming and picturesque first-class Summer Resort will be opened for the season on 7th of June, and will remain open until October. The sporting in the immediate neighborhood is exceptionally excellent, the Hotel being within ready access to the Muskoka Lakes, Sparrow Lake, and Trading Lake, where Salmon Trout, Black Bass, Speckled Trout, etc., abound in original plenty. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, etc., provide for the amusement of guests. Mail and telegraph offices in the house. Rates exceedingly moderate. For circulars containing terms, etc., apply to the office of Forest and Stream, or

JOHN E. FOREMAN,
Box 2645, P. O. Toronto, or to
THOMAS SCULLY, Manager,
Couchiching, Ontario.

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INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

NIAGARA FALLS.

GALE & FULLER, PROPRIETORS.

Near the Rapids and Falls. Extra inducements to families or single persons for the season. Carriages at reasonable rates. July 7-3m

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

FRONTING ON FOURTH, FIFTH and Walnut streets, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$4.50 per day, according to floor and location of room. During the past year this hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, re-frescoed, re-carpeted and re-furnished from top to bottom, and is first class in all respects. The Southern is located near the centre of business, the theatres, and all places of amusement. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and there is in the hotel building the nearest restaurant in the city for ladies and gentlemen. Sep 2-16t

Barnum's Hotel

St. Louis, Mo.

THE Hotel and table are in all respects first-class, while the charges are moderate, and such as similar accommodations cannot be obtained elsewhere. Rates—first, second and third floors, \$3; fourth floor, \$2.50; fifth floor, \$2. L. A. PRATT, formerly proprietor of the Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. Sep 16

QUEEN'S ROYAL NIAGARA HOTEL,

NIAGARA.

Delightfully located at the mouth of Niagara River, fourteen miles from the Falls. Accessible by boat and railway. Fine facilities for fishing, boating and bathing. McGAW & WAINETT. July 7-3m

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.

SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.

This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Crossmon House,

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Jeff. Co., N. Y. C. CROSSMON & SON, Proprietors.

THIS House, recently rebuilt and elegantly furnished, is now open for visitors. It is located in one of the most delightful places in the Thousand Island region, commanding an extensive view of the St. Lawrence and the Islands and offers every facility for the comfort and enjoyment of guests. Outfits for boating, hunting and fishing parties. Steamers for the bay connect at Clayton with the Utica and Black River Railroad, and at Cape Vincent with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. 5m

Twin Lakes Trout Farm.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, Sportsmen, Artists, Anglers, &c. Splendid scenery and drives. Fine boating, trout, pickerel, and bass fishing and woodcock shooting. Also lessons in oil and water color painting, drawing and etching, if desired. Address J. IVES PEASE, or E. SHERMAN PEASE, P. O. box 60 Canaan, Conn. N. B.—Cottage building sites overlooking the lakes for sale cheap; also one for a hotel. Apr 8-tf

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ONE

HOUR FROM THE CITY.—The subscriber having leased the above hotel for a term of years, is determined by sparing no pains to make this resort second to none in the vicinity of New York and Brooklyn. First class table and low prices. Now ready for the reception of guests. July 10-Oct 1 C. A. BUNTING.

UNION DEPOT HOTEL, Canaan, Conn. G. H. CORBIN, Proprietor. New, clean rooms and beds, first-class table, &c. Fishing, shooting, and pleasant drives near by. Apr 8-6m

BOARD NEAR TWIN LAKES, FOUR hours from New York via Harlem Railroad. A desirable location for sportsmen, artists, and all those wanting a pleasant home. Address F. F. COOPER, Locust Hill Farm, Ashley Falls, Berkshire county, Mass. Mar 24-6m

Fishing and Gunning.

Carman House, Forked River, New Jersey. EVERY FACILITY FOR FISHING and gunning; house newly furnished; excellent table, fine boats and competent baymen. Bluefish, weakfish, kingfish, striped bass, geese, brant, wild fowl and bay snipe of all kinds in their season. Woodcock, quail, partridge and English snipe on the grounds of the hotel. Reached via N. J. S. R. R. via Pier 8, N. R. E. H. FRAME, Proprietor. Sep 2-2m

BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIETIES. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane respectfully informs his friends that, having largely added to the Springfield House, he is prepared to entertain and take care of his guests in ample manner. Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaranteed. The young bay birds are now coming in and good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm. N. Lane, Good Ground Station, L. I. Live wild geese stools for Spring and Fall shooting. Aug 5-3mo

Shooting Property for Sale.

AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN 400 acres of land on Curruck Sound, comprising some of the best points for shooting. Price low. Particulars to be had and title deeds to be seen at this office. Oct 7-tf

DUCK SHOOTING.—THE UNDERSIGNED is now ready to receive regular sportsmen to board at his homestead at Nayack, near Sag Harbor, which is located on the shores of Peconic Bay, near Jessup's Neck, off which point there is fine bluefishing, and near by excellent bass and blackfishing. On the Neck duck shooting is now in order. Boats are supplied at reasonable rates. Quail and partridge, with hares and rabbits, abound in the woods near by. A carriage will attend at the railroad and steamboat depots to take boarders when notified. Terms, \$7 a week. Address NELSON H. PIERSON, Nayack, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. Oct 7-tf

Attractive Route

To the Trout and Grayling Fisheries of Northern Michigan, VIA GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, MACKINAW GRAND RAPIDS AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

The attention of SPORTSMEN and TOURISTS is invited to the many attractions offered by this line, now completed from Richmond, Ind., to Traverse City, on Grand Traverse Bay, and to Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay. The waters of the Grand Traverse region and the North Woods of Michigan are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the abundance and great variety of the finny tribe. BROOK TROUT abound in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAYLING, now attracting the attention of Sportsmen everywhere, is found only in these waters. BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL, and MASCALONGE are also found in great numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING AND CHAIR CARS run through from Cincinnati to Traverse City; also PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS from Detroit over Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana road, via Grand Rapids, to Petoskey, with SLENDID STEAMER making DAILY CONNECTION at latter point for the Island of Mackinaw.

For Tourists' Guide, containing complete and accurate maps, with full information as to Fishing Grounds, transportation facilities, and in short all that could be desired by Sportsmen or Tourists, send to Forest and Stream office, or to the undersigned. Low Round Trip EXCURSION TICKETS good until SEPTEMBER 30th. J. H. PAGE, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Route.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE ROUTE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY is peculiarly rich in the variety and extent of its scenery, and while the tourist has alternating glimpses of the beauty of rivers, gaps and mountains, the sportsman has within easy reach many localities that afford him every facility for the enjoyment of the sports of the field and stream. We enumerate a few of the pleasure resorts which crowd the line of the road.

Rutherford Park.—9½ miles from New York. Fine hotels and boating pastimes on the Passaic. Clifton.—13½ miles from the city, overlooking the picturesque Lake Dundee.

Lake Mohonk.—A beautiful body of water, 1,500 feet above the Hudson—splendid hotel accommodations. Orange Lake.—Six miles West of Newburgh, and noted for its fishing attractions.

Milford, Pa.—About eight miles from Port Jervis. Is noted for its trout fishing, woodcock shooting and superior hotels.

Avon Springs.—Celebrated for 20 years as a resort for invalids, the waters possessing many valuable healing qualities.

Watkins Glen.—This beautiful gorge is distant 294 miles from New York, via Erie Road to Elmira. Its wild and picturesque attractions are second only in reputation to those of Niagara.

Chautauque Lake.—18 miles long, 3 miles wide; said to be the highest navigable water on the American continent, being 730 feet above Lake Erie and 1,290 feet higher than the Atlantic Ocean.

Niagara Falls.—This great cataract is reached by the direct line of the Erie Railway.

There are along the line of the road no less than Ten Large Lakes, Abounding with Fish, and affording most delightful sport for black bass and pickerel. Their names are—Lakes Greenwood, Orange, Mohonk, White, Otsego, Cayuga, Seneca, Kenika, Silver and Chautauque.

The following schedule will afford a partial guide to the numerous fishing localities reached by this road:

Trout Fishing:

At or near Southfields,	42 miles from New York.
" " Oxford,	52 " " " "
" " Middletown,	67 " " " "
" " Otisville,	76 " " " "
" " Port Jervis,	88 " " " "
" " Monticello,	112 " " " "
" " Milford,	96 " " " "

Black Bass and Pickerel.

At or near Sloatsburg, 36 miles from New York, including Lakes Truxedo, Potague and Cedar Pond. At or near Monroe, 50 miles from New York, including Round, Long, Mombasha and Cromwell's Ponds.

At or near Florida, 64 miles from New York. The famed Mirror Lake, is distant 1 mile.

At or near Otisville,	76 miles from New York.
" " Guyard,	80 " " " "
" " Port Jervis,	88 " " " "
" " Monticello,	112 " " " "
" " Cen. Valley,	48 " " " "
" " Seneca Lake,	291 " " " "

Tickets for sale at the General Offices of the Erie Railway Company, 124 Washington street Boston; 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway, New York; and 732 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Express trains leave New York from depot foot of Chambers street at 9 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M.

JNO N. ABBOTT,

General Passenger Agent.

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LAKES OF MUSKOKA.

DAILY LINE.

Northern Railway from Toronto

AND

Steamers Nipissing and Wenonah

TO THE

SPORTING REGIONS OF MUSKOKA.

Tickets from Toronto to the Head of Lake Rosseau and Return only \$6.

HOTELS GOOD AND CHEAP.

Splendid TROUT, BASS and MASKINONGE FISHING.

Also, DUCK AND DEER SHOOTING, Etc. Apply at NORTHERN RAILWAY OFFICES, Toronto, and at A. P. COCKBURN, Gravenhurst. Aug 12-Oct 1

STEAMERS TO Eastern Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. THE International Steamship

Company's Steamers New York and City of Portland.

will, until October 3d, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Eastport, Maine, and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B., Amherst, Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawksbury, C. B. This is

A Most Desirable Route for Sportsmen,

presenting a convenient and pleasant mode of access to the famous hunting and fishing grounds of the Eastern regions, at very moderate rates of fare. For circular, with map and description of the route, apply to W. W. KILBY, Agent, Commercial Wharf, Boston. July 15 to Oct 1

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

Traverses a finer country, affords views of grander scenery, and passes through more business centres and pleasure resorts than any other Northwestern line. Its forests, prairies, lakes and streams, abounding with game, present unequalled attractions to the votaries of Nimrod and Walton. It is the only railway route along the valley of the Upper Mississippi. It is also the shortest as well as best route between the great metropolitan centres of the Northwest—Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Track and equipment unequalled, and its trains of palace-coaches and sleeping cars run through without change.

New York Office, 319 Broadway. Chicago Depot, cor. Canal & W. Madison. City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark St. Apr 29-6m

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD,

Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—Steamer Elm City leaves New York at 11 P. M., arriving in New Haven in time for the early morning trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Apply at General Office on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent. 1f

Magic Lantern and 100 Slides for \$100.

E. & H. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, Graphoscopes, Megalithoscopes, Albums and Photographs of celebrities. Photo-Lantern Slides a specialty. Manufacturers of Photographic materials. Awarded First Premium at Vienna Exposition. Aug 5-1v

SMOKE VANITY FAIR.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meershaun and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Liberal sample on receipt of money. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO., PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From W. H. HOLABURD, Valparaiso, Ind. No tobacco like Vanity Fair has been burned in my pipe; it is the very best, and all the boys beg it when opportunity offers.

There is no future without its straggling clouds. It soothes and tranquilizes the feelings, and helps the expansion of all benevolent and kindly sentiments.

From GEO. E. POND, Lieut. 8th Cavalry, Fort Garland, Col.

Permit me to say that I am highly pleased with Vanity Fair. It answers all recommendations.

From PHILIP C. ROGERS, Merwinsville, Conn. Much obliged to you for sending me such tobacco; nothing like it has ever been smoked in this part of the country within the memory of the oldest inhabitant—Uncle Peter Gaylord, aged 92.

That first taste of the new smoke and of the fragrant leaf is very grateful. It has a bloom about it that you wish might last.

But what is paper, and what are words? Vain things!

"The next time Juno ruffles thee, O, Jupiter, TRY THE WEED."

The Sportsmen's Depot.

JOHN KRIDER,

Corner Second and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia. IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle. Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.

REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Has constantly on hand a full assortment of Rods, Hooks, Lines, Baits, Reels, Fly Books, Salmon Flies, Waterproof Silk Lines, Silk and Hair Trout Lines, &c. Perch Snoods, China and Grass Lines. Also, a large lot of Cane Reeds, Bamboo and Japan. Birds' Eggs and Birds' Skins in great varieties. Taxidermy in all its branches. SPRATT'S PATENT DOG BISCUITS. 4-1y

ONE HUNDRED CHEMICALLY PREPARED Circular Gun Swabs sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents. R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vermont. Sep 30-tf

ENGLISH SPORTING GUNPOWDER.

Curtis & Harvey's DIAMOND GRAIN. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Superior Rifle, and Col. Hawker's Ducking. W. STITT, 61 Cedar street, New York, Agent for U. S. America. Sep 9-eov

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Central Railroad of N. Jersey.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1875. FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank. Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North River, for Long Branch, at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5:00 P. M. For South Amboy at 6:00 P. M. RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:00, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M.

Leave South Amboy for New York at 6:55 A. M. Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK at Long Branch Station, with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent, R. E. RICKER, Sup't and Eng'r. Jul 153m

Sportsmen's Goods.

BRADFORD & ANTHONY,

374 Washington St., Boston.



IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

Fishing Tackle,

Fishing Rods,

Fish Hooks,

AND

ANGLING IMPLEMENTS.

Aug 26-1y

Sportsmen!

Your attention is called to GOOD'S OIL TANNED MOC-CASINS, the best thing ever worn by sportsmen. No injured by wetting and drying—always soft and easy to the feet, and made of the very best of stock in three different styles, and warranted the genuine article, different from anything before offered. Illustrated Circular and Price List free. FRANK GOOD, 1209 Elm st., Manchester, N. H.

Thomas Sparks,

Shot and Bar Lead

MANUFACTURER,

[Established 1868.]

Office, 121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

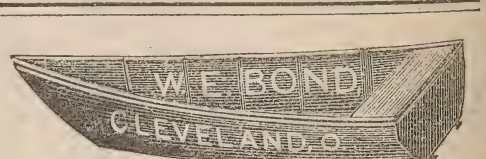
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Gun Engraving Company

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Special attention is given to first-class work. Extra sketches and DOG PORTRAITS cut to order, by sending photographs. JACOB GLAHN, Manager, Formerly Supt. of Parker Bros. Engraving and Ornamental Department. Feb 11

There can be no greater portability without serious defects. They are the only portable boats that are equal to the very best whole ones for local use. July 29-1y



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CANADIAN BASS WOOD CANOES.

WM. ENGLISH, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA.

THESE CANOES POSSESS ALL THE qualities of the Indian birch canoes, but are much stronger and faster. Weight about 60 pounds. Price at Peterborough, \$25 gold. Just what sportsmen require. Aug 12-4m

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

JULEP AND BRIGHT COLORED STRAWS, PICTURE FRAMES, NATURAL DYE

GRASSES, Etc.

Address P. O. Box 40, New Utrecht, N. Y.

HAYDEN'S

Revolving Cartridge Belt

FOR BREECH LOADERS.

Sold by all dealers. Send for circular.

HAYDEN BELT WORKS, Columbus, Ohio. Sep 30-6m

Kay Shot Concentrating Cartridge.

No creasers, turners, or topwads required. Loads in half the time usually required. Fifty per cent. better distribution and greater penetration secured. Send to your gun dealer for sample. July 8-1y

HUNTERS AND SPORTSMEN!

Do not get lost any more, but provide yourselves with a true compass and timekeeper for vest pocket. Sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of \$1. J. MERRIFIELD, P. O. Box 2,018, Philadelphia. Oct 7-2t

The Kennel.

Tennessee State
Sportsmen's Association.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AT

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

OCTOBER 25th, 26th, and 27th.—TRAP SHOOT-
G. Prizes, \$3,500 cash.OCTOBER 26th and 27th.—BENCH SHOW OF
FIELD DOGS. Premiums, \$500 in caps.OCTOBER 28th, 29th, and 30th.—FIELD TRIAL.
Premiums, \$1,300 cash, and \$450 in caps, donated by
REST AND STREAM, Rod and Gun, and Turf, Field
and Farm.
Programmes, with full details will be furnished to
applicants.W. A. WHEATLEY, Secretary,
Memphis, Tenn.A. C. WADDELL'S
Breeding Kennel, Newton, N. J.The finest strain of young Pointers and Setters for
sale. Dogs boarded and cared for in the best manner
\$5 per month. Pedigrees guaranteed.; dogs broken
\$50. Mar 11VERRETS.—I HAVE TEN MORE FER-
rets ready; splendid fellows; \$12 per pair.
W. H. BRUMMITT,
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SETTERS FOR SALE.

DOGS, 1 BITCH, PUPPED MAY
27th, 1875, out of Puss, by imp. Gordon and
Verack Bob. I have owned the strain from which
she descended for twelve years, and do not know its
prior. Bob is a prize dog, and was imported by
Lawrence, of Boston. Price \$25. Also 2 dogs
12 bitches, pupped July 26th, 1875, out of Ches-
apeake duck retriever, Rose, by thoroughbred dog Al-
t. Price \$20. Also liver and white pointer, 1
month old, out of Fan by Shot; has been in hands
trainer for one year, and is thoroughly broken.
Price \$100. Pedigrees and particulars on application.
GARD T. HAMMOND,
Walnut Grove Farm,
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FOR SALE.—FIVE THOROUGHbred

Fox or Rabbit Hounds. For particulars, ad-
dress B. B. PULLEN,
Littleton, Halifax County, N. C.PURE BRED, THOROUGHLY BRO-
ken setters and pointers for sale. All-guaran-
teed to be first-class dogs. L. R. MORRIS, Camp-
Station, Guernsey County, Ohio. Sep16tf

To Exchange.

WIE THOROUGHbred IRISH SET-
ter Shot, No. 1,762 Kennel Club Stud Book
full pedigree see FOREST AND STREAM, No. 1 of
1.5). Shot was imported in 1871 for breeding pur-
poses, and now, having several litters by him, I wish
exchange for a Laverack dog or bitch with pedi-
gree approved by FOREST AND STREAM. Address W.
HARRIS, Lock Box 41, Lawrence, Kan.FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF UNBROKEN
setters, nine months old, orange and white; old
terbury stock. Address C. L., Box 9, Philadel-
phia Post Office. Oct7-1tFOR SALE.—RED IRISH BITCH, NINE
months old; sire and dam took first prize at
Hertown. WM. JARVIS, Claremont, N. H.
Oct7-2tFOR SALE.—A SPLENDID LOOKING
red and white setter dog, two years old, very
vigorous and well to mind; will be sold cheap for
out of use. Apply to PH. H. REINECK, 22 Jack-
street, New York city. Oct7-1tScotch Deer Hounds for Sale.
HAVE FIVE DOG WHELPS OF
August 26. Sired by Kirk; bred from General
ster's stock by the late Hon. K. C. Barker, Detroit.
of Daisy. She was by Mr. R. Hoe, Jr.'s, imported
dog, out of Fanny, bred by the late Hon. K. C.
Barker from his old stock. Price, boxed and deliv-
ed at express office at six weeks old, \$25 each. Will
Daisy after whelps are weaned. Price \$50.
OAKLEIGH THORNE,
Millbrook, N. Y.WANTED.—A BRACE OF VERY
superior, thoroughbred, well broken Setters
(red and bitch); must not be over two years old; full
figure must be given; state price, where and when
they can be seen. Address B. G. HUGHES, Lock
Box 1, Camden, N. J. Sep30-4tFOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL, WELL-
matched brace of highly bred setter pups, En-
lish and Gordon cross. Address ARTIST, West
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LY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to
cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of
every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compen-
sation. No. 111 South Fifth ave., N. Y. Oct 22

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Sportsman's Emporium.

102 Nassau St., N. Y.



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Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete \$20.00
Wading Jackets 6.00

DUNKLEE'S CAMP STOVES. Price \$15.

Those desiring something light and durable for
camping purposes will find this stove exactly right;
weights only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons.
The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot,
Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper,
Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove
Pipe, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of
which nests and packs inside of stove, which only oc-
cupies a space of 12x12x20 inches.

CAMP LOUNGES. Price \$5.

When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl
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side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing
for the camp or lawn.

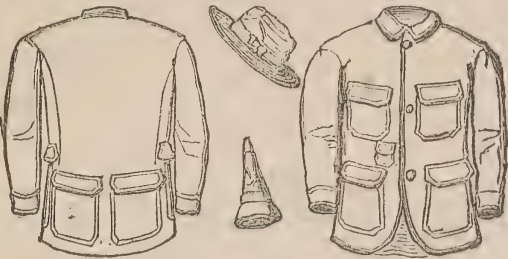
CAMP TENTS,

for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can
be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square
for six persons, \$15.

American Dog Biscuits,

Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material,
and is the only portable food for dogs made in this
country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds,
and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price,
10c. per pound.

Jack Lamp,

for night shooting and fishing, running rapids, light-
ing camp, etc.; the best light ever invented. \$6 25.THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS,
best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color,
especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge
grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light,
durable and very cheap. English style; extra
pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.HEGEMAN'S PORTABLE CANVAS BOATS.
BOND'S METALLIC BOATS.MILES JOHNSON'S PIGEON TRAPS—Price,
\$14 per pair.

Hart's Metallic Shells.

The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes
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Moccasins, Oil Tanned,

for the woods; three different styles. \$3, \$5 50 and \$6.

"The Ampersand."

COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.

The most complete portable boat constructed. The
largest size weighs but 12 pounds. Can be packed in
space of less than half cubic foot. Prices within
reach of all.No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds..... \$25 00
No. 2, 10 feet, weight 10 pounds..... 32.00
No. 3, 12 feet, weight 12 pounds..... 40.00
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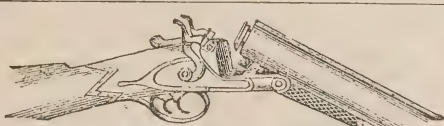
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LITTLE NOISE. PERFECTLY SAFE.
Sighted and ready for use. \$10, \$12, \$16. Just
the arm for first lessons by Young America in acquir-
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and sure death to cats in the back yard. sep9The Phoenix Single Barrel Breech Loader.
12 gauge. Uses either Ely's paper, or Hart's me-
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\$18.00.Special attention paid to selection of guns for gen-
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With how guns are made and hints to sportsmen.
Price 50 cents.Sole agent in New York city for J. H. Batty, U. S.
Taxidermist, N. A. birds and eggs for collectors.
Buck's heads, and game birds a specialty. Orders
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MANUFACTURER OF THE
Dane Breech Loading Shot Gun.LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.
Solid Breech Snap Action.
EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT
IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.
Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.
my27HUNTER'S AND TRAPPER'S ILLUS-
TRATED PRACTICAL GUIDE—Gunning
and Rifle Shooting; making and using traps, snares
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dressing, tanning, and dyeing skins and furs, fishing,
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On hand the largest and best assortment ever ex-
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TROUT, SALMON AND BASS RODS.

Every variety of Salmon and Trout Flies, and Hooks
on Gut. Cutty Hunk and Pasque Islands Bass Lines,
waterproof Braided Silk Lines, every size and quality of
SILK, LINEN AND COTTON LINES,
And every Variety and Style of

FISH HOOKS.

Parties fitted out with appropriate Tackle for the
Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast, Canada, Maine,
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Split Bamboo, Trout and Salmon Rods and Reels
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Waterproof,

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BLUE BEAVER and FRIEZE.Wading Boots, Fishing Stockings, Rub-
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Game Ventilating Pockets.

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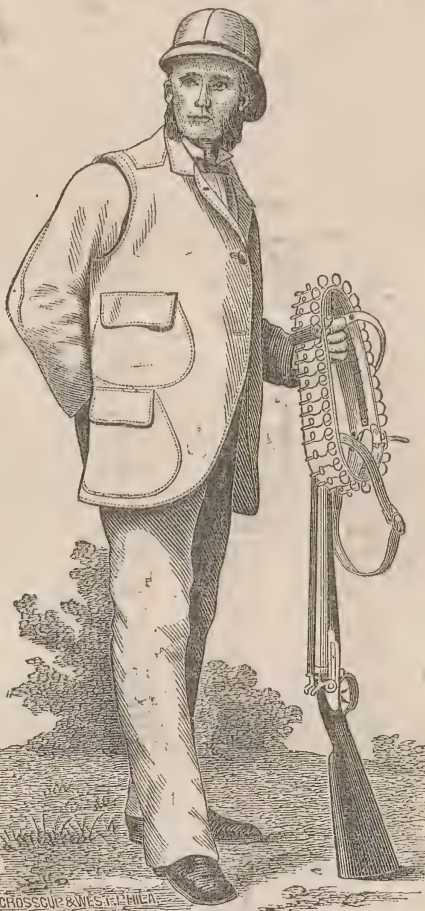
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Apr 29 1y

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SHOOTING & FISHING GARMENTS.

The best, the cheapest, and most desirable
GOODSEver Offered to the AMATEUR SPORTSMAN.
Write for illustrated catalogue.
W. H. HOLABIRD,
Valparaiso, Ind.

The Piseco

Loader, Crimper and Cap Expeller.

ALL DEVICES NECESSARY FOR
loading or re-loading shells of two calibres
combined in one instrument. Avoids the necessity
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needs no wooden table or bench to fasten it to while
in use. Can be taken to pieces by removing one
screw with a jack knife, and stows in a gun case.
Malleable castings, nickel plate finish. Complete for
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(Successors to J. C. Conroy & Co.)

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Invite the attention of amateurs
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their regular stock of Fine Goods,
comprising in partSix Strip Split Bamboo
RODS,

for Trout and Salmon fishing.

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McGinnis Black Bass Rods

made of Split Bamboo (new this
season). Vom Hofe's Rubber steel
Pivot, Click and Salmon Reels.
The celebrated "Frankfort" Reel,
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"Mullaly's" Patent Flies. The
New style Cuttyhunk Bass Lines
of Extra quality.Parties fitted out for the Ad-
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Orders by mail will receive care-
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CHAS. GREEN, Manufacturer of Breech Loading Shot Guns.

The strongest and most durable snap action made. Shooting qualities first-class.

MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH LOADERS.

Same action as new guns. Send for circular and price list, No. 3 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y. Apr 8-6m

W. & C. SCOTT & SONS



Genuine Breech Loaders.

WINNERS OF THE GUN TRIAL OF 1873. Report of Gun Trial sent on application.

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Also all other makes: Greener, Westley Richards, Webley, Remington, Moore, &c.

A genuine Scott Muzzle Loading Gun, \$25 up.

Maynard, Ballard, Remington and Sharp's Rifles.

"Ballard's breech loading Sporting Rifles \$18!!"

Bogardus' New Book—50 cents, by mail.

Bussey's Gyro Trap, for shooting practice.

Fine Fishing Rods and Tackle.

Fine Bronze Yacht Guns on mahogany carriages.

Complete, as furnished the New York and Boston Yacht Squadrons. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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SPAWN, FRY, ETC., OF BROOK Trout; also Salmon Trout, Black Bass, and everything pertaining to fish culture.

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oct17-1m

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MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED INTO BREECH LOADERS,

ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLE.

and all kinds of BREECH LOADING work effected.

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MILITARY, SPORTING, HUNTING AND TARGET Breech Loading Rifles.

ALSO

Double and Single Barreled Shot Guns,

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Shot Gun and Rifle Combined.

Revolving, Repeating,

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CARRIES,

&c., &c.,

&c.

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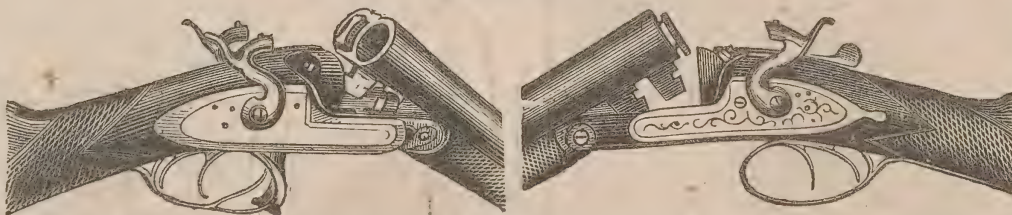
Armory and Manufactory,

ILION, HERKIMER CO., N. Y.

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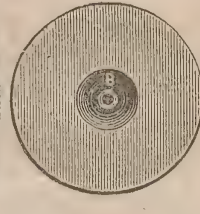
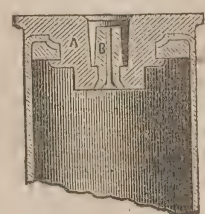


Celebrated Breech Loading Shot Guns—Unqualified in Fine Workmanship and Material.

Made by James Purdey,

314 1-2 Oxford street, London, England.

Have now in store an extensive assortment of Breech Loading Shot Guns, made by JAMES PURDEY, E. M. REILLY & CO., WESTLEY RICHARDS, W. & C. SCOTT & SON, P. WEBLEY & SON, W. W. GREENER, and a large variety of cheaper grades. Also BREECH LOADING, CENTRAL FIRE, DOUBLE RIFLES, AND RIFLE AND SHOT GUNS of superior quality. Implements, ammunition, and all other articles appertaining to Breech or Muzzle Loading Fire-arms generally. Illustrated Circular sent by mail when requested.



Letter A, showing solid head; B showing nickel anvils for Berdan Primer, Ely's central fire or Union Metallic Company's caps.

Hart's Sportsman's Favorite Metallic Shells.

Endorsed by the leading sportsmen in the United States, and pronounced superior to anything now offered to the public. A full description of Shells and Patent Loaders with prices, may be obtained from any of the leading sportsmen's depots throughout the country. Manufacturers of Aluminum, Celluloid, and German Silver Reels for Trout, Salmon, and Bass fishing.

P. S. HARRISON, Agent.

From Captain Bogardus, Champion Wing Shot of America.

Messrs. GEORGE E. HART & Co.,

Gentlemen—The fifty shells I received from you to-day suit me better than any I have ever used. They are stronger and better in every respect, and I shall use them in all my shooting hereafter. Yours truly,

A. H. BOGARDUS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

19 Maiden Lane, 20 & 22 John street, N. Y.

BREECH LOADING GUNS

A SPECIALTY.



AGENTS

for the following celebrated makers: W. & C. SCOTT & SONS (winners at the International Gun Trial of 1873); J. P. CLABROUGH & BRO.; P. WEBLEY & SONS, and WESTLEY RICHARDS.

HOLABIRD'S Shooting SUITS,

DIXON & HAWKSLEY'S SHOOTING TACKLE

STURTEVANT BRASS SHOT SHELLS,

BUSSEY'S PATENT GYRO PIGEON AND TRAP

WITH CASE, AND 100 BIRDS.

Black's Patent Cartridge Vest.

This Vest affords the best arrangement yet invented for carrying cartridges. The weight is so evenly distributed that it is scarcely felt. Cartridges can be carried with the heads down in this vest, which is of great importance when brass shells are used, as when carrying them with the head up the weight of the shot often forces the wad forward, when bad shooting is the result. In ordering send measurement around the chest.

PRICE \$7.50.

AGENTS FOR THE

Union Metallic Cartridge Com-

pany's Ammunition,

WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern made by

our Close-Shoot-

ing 12 Bore,

1 1/8 No. 6, 40

yards.

HIGHEST PEN-

ETRATION

AT

FIELD TRIAL

1875.

Express Rifles, Double and Single,

.360, .400 and .450 Bore.

RIGBY'S Celebrated

MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN, or

72 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON.

INDIA RUBBER

Fishing Pants,

Leggings and Boots,

RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

COMPLETE

Sporting & Camping Outfits

—AND—

India Rubber Goods of Every Description.

D. HODGMAN & CO.,

Send for Price List. 27 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Havana Lottery

Only 16,000 Tickets—One Prize to every Seven Tickets.

2097 Prizes of..... \$1,200,000

1 Prize of..... 500,000

1 Prize of..... 100,000

1 Prize of..... 50,000

2 Prizes each of..... 25,000

4 Prizes each of..... 10,000

12 Prizes each of..... 5,000

473 Prizes each of..... 500

Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets

for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Sta-

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\$10 to \$1,000 Invested in Stocks and

a month. Pamphlet free. Tumbidge & Co., Bank-

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The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder

CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC

SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre

slides, weighs but 1 1/2 pounds, and is only 1 1/4 inches

wide. Holders flare at top so as to quickly release

the shells, and, being elastic, securely clasp the same.

For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels any-

thing of the kind invented.

PRICE, C. O. D., \$6.50.

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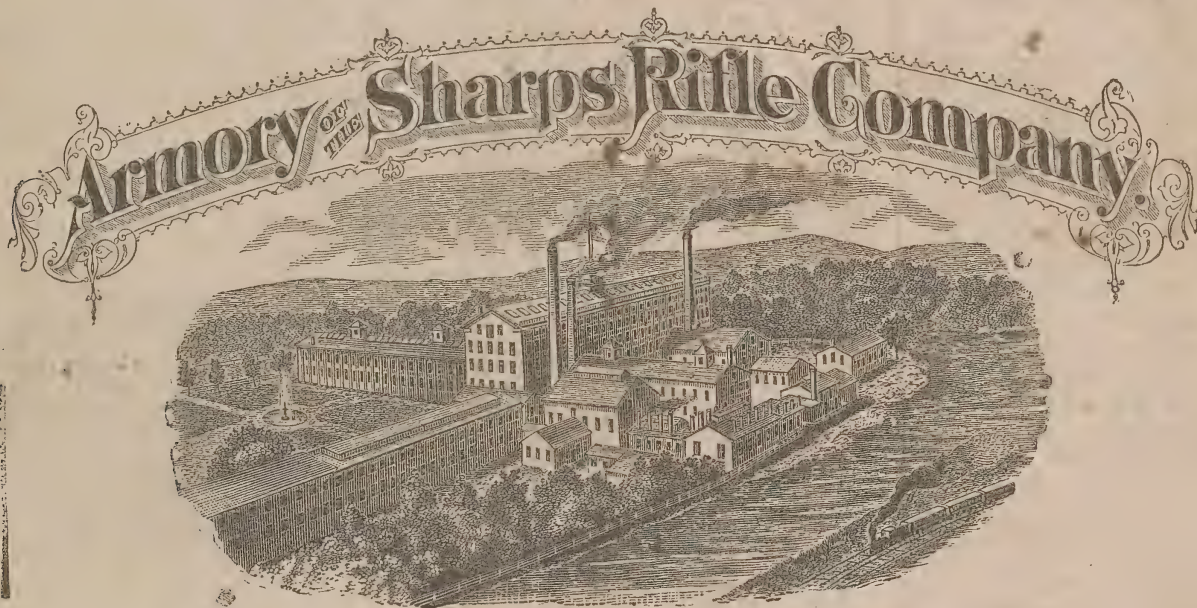
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Volume 5, Number 10.
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For Forest and Stream.

Ramblings in Oregon.

PART II.

FROM the time of starting until moved by the drowsy god late at night, I noticed that the topography of the country was constantly changing, for we would suddenly find ourselves hemmed in by rugged hills, then traversing dense forests, plutonian in their darkness, or careering at full speed over vales level as a floor. During the early portion of the evening I had an opportunity of noting the geological formation of the country, and found that the substratum was composed entirely of metamorphic rocks. The only exceptions was an eccentric plateau of trap called Table Rock, that springs abruptly from the plain a few miles outside Jacksonville. This, from its contour, altitude, and the fact that it was the scene of a battle between Indians and whites in the war of 1855-6, makes it a marked spot, and it is therefore pointed out to the tourist. The botany of the country also changed as we progressed northward, for the coniferæ took the place of the deciduous trees. One of the finest of the latter, the Madrona laurel, is a peculiarity of the Pacific flora, and the most tropical looking tree in the country. It has broad, green glaucous leaves, and the trunk is generally crooked. It would be a very ornamental appendage to parks and the gardens of gentlemen, and is therefore well worthy of cultivation in the East. The most striking tree in the region is the silver fir (*Picea amabilis*), whose towering, heavy trunk is relieved by the graceful festoons which droop from the branches. Half a dozen species of firs grow in the southern section, but as the coast is approached they give place to gigantic forests of spruce. The smaller shrubs, which form the undergrowth, are composed of manzanita and several varieties of edible berries. Deciduous trees, principally alders, willows, cornels, and poplars, are quite numerous throughout Central and Southern Oregon, but as one proceeds north they become scarcer. The only oak of any importance encountered is the *Quercus garryana*, which is the only indigenous variety of any prominence. My route led through forests of these various trees all night, and on being aroused from my broken slumber the next morning I found myself in the Umpqua Valley, a region which is composed of rounded, wooded hills and narrow vales. This is the great sheep-raising section of Western Oregon, hence one sees the white flocks browsing on every hillcock. The valley was apparently formed by erosion, as fossiliferous shales are found in many places, and the general formation is composed of primitive and metamorphic rocks, the most characteristic being a hard talcose slate. It presents a very picturesque appearance, as it displays wooded hill and rolling plain in alternate succession. Several of the vales have most euphonious names, showing that their occupants have an idea of natural beauty, for one hears of such places as Paradise Valley, Pleasant Valley, Mirror Valley, and kindred titles. These deserve their cognomens, for they are typical of fertility. Crops average as well there as in the more southern portion, and the climate is equally good. Useful minerals are also abundant, and, were capital employed to develop them, they could be worked with profit. Placer mines are worked in a few places, and yield from three to ten dollars per diem to the man. Grazing ought, however, to be the most prominent enterprise, owing to the facilities at command. Another important industry is the production of honey. This needs but little care, as the bees find plenty of food until late in the season by following the blooming of the flowers from the valley to the higher hills. Thus, when the whortleberry is in fruit in the valley, it is only in flower on the mountain tops, and the same with other plants. This climatic and topographical change enables the busy creatures to secure all the working material they require up to November, and as they have a large number of the best shrubs to select this from, the result is that they produce honey that cannot be excelled in transparency or delicacy of flavor.

One great advantage the Umpqua Valley possesses over

the more southern portion of the State is its means of communication with the different sections. It is connected with the metropolis by a line of railroad, and with the Pacific Ocean by the Umpqua River, which is navigable for light draught boats for a short distance, and a road which is passable in Summer, but in Winter only pedestrians or horsemen can plough through its sea of mud. The bad condition of the roads in the more remote parts is the greatest discomfort attending travel in Oregon during the rainy season. In fact, the residents of Curry county, which adjoins the ocean, have no roads at all, so that all their traveling is done on foot or on horseback. It is probably the only county in any State in the Union which cannot show a wagon; but such a vehicle would be useless there, owing to the wooded and hilly character of the country. The dwellers in these Alpine retreats live principally by their flocks and herds, and the fruits of the chase. Some have cleared small farms along the course of streams, but the valleys are usually so narrow that the quantity of land fit for agricultural purposes is very limited. Along the coast there are several open valleys which produce good crops, except maize, the climate being too cool and humid to bring this cereal to perfection. Several of these forest dwellers devote their attention to agriculture and stock-raising in Summer, and in Winter engage in mining along the seashore, where a black sand is spread out in fresh layers every morning. This is popularly supposed to be washed ashore every day by the waves, and to be, therefore, unlimited in extent; but time has proved both to be fallacies, for an examination has shown that the auriferous metal which it contains has been pilfered from the bluffs along the shore by the energetic billows which constantly lash them with ponderous blows. This sand yielded fabulous sums in former times, it being no extraordinary thing for a person to cull from it in a day dust worth from fifty to one thousand dollars. It is, however, comparatively unproductive at present, as the gold-bearing shales of which it is composed are now less subject to the action of the ocean. Several of the farmer-miner class also hunt the sea otter (*Enhydra marina*), which is very common along the coast. This pursuit requires great patience, good marksmanship, and fair nautical skill to make it successful, for the animal keeps far to sea in its ramblings, and if it is not killed immediately it will sink and be lost, for it will face any danger rather than encounter its human foe. As its skin is worth from forty to one hundred dollars in the markets of China, its pursuit is quite profitable. Some men clear from five hundred to two thousand dollars in a single season. Sea lions are also abundant on the coast, and their hoarse, rough roar is heard above the din of the surges that loudly brawl in anger as they lash the dark, adamant, rocky islets that guard the shore in many places; but they are seldom hunted, except by a few hungry Indians.

The only industries of any importance in which the denizens of the coast region are employed are coal mining, lumbering and ship building, and these are increasing in importance every year, owing to the introduction of capital and the securing of good markets in Australia and the Oriental nations. The facilities for ship-building can scarcely be surpassed, as the towering Douglass spruce, several varieties of fir, the laurel, pitch pine, and other species of valuable trees grow along the coast in tropical luxuriance, and can readily be cut down on the shore where the vessels are to be built.

The gigantic redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) is also found in this portion of Oregon, but its habitat does not extend far into the interior. Another fine botanical production is the Oregon cypress (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*), which equals the best varieties of Italian cypress in gracefulness, and excels them in density and picturesqueness of foliage. The most marked arboreal characteristic of the region is its towering spruces, which exceed in altitude, thickness, and leafage their congeners in any other portion of the world, except those of Washington Territory, and rank next to the redwood in dimensions, while they surpass all, except the firs, in abundance. The wealth of the section in timber alone cannot be estimated, and when that com-

modity becomes scarcer, by the felling of the Eastern forests, Oregon will find her most profitable revenues in her grand old woods.

The climate of the coast region differs materially from that of the remainder of the State, it being more humid and equable. The temperature of Port Orford shows the Spring to average 52°, Summer, 60°, Autumn, 55°, and Winter 47°.5; which gives an annual mean of 53°.5; and only a difference of five degrees between Spring and Winter. This is an equability of temperature that no other portion of the Pacific coast can show; hence we find little sickness in the country, and scarcely any of that class produced by severe weather, such as pneumonia and consumption. The invigorating ocean breezes keep the heat of Summer down to 60°, so that woolen blankets are required upon the bed every night throughout the year, and warm clothing is worn, generally, both morning and evening. The most prevalent diseases are rheumatism and intermittent fever, which are produced by the heavy rains that prevail throughout the Winter and Spring, but the latter is usually of a very mild type, so that it rarely causes death.

The only means of communication between this wooded Alpine country and the interior is a single road, which is almost impassable in Winter, so I was compelled to return by the same horrible route in order to continue my journey. Were it not for the luxuriance of the forests, the many varieties of trees they contain, and the tropical profusion of the shrubbery, a trip over this route would prove the acme of painful lassitude, but these accessories relieve its monotony and interest the traveler if he has any idea of arboreal beauty.

On reaching Roseburg, the chief town in the Umpqua Valley, I took the cars and hastened northward, glad to escape from the muddy roads and jolting stages which prove such an inducement for indulging in a mild profanity, that jumps forth ere it can be checked. I left this town, or rather city—for a hamlet of two houses throughout the Northwest is usually denominated a city—at four A. M., and in an hour the train had left the mound like hills and narrow vales of the Umpqua region behind, and was dashing over the table like Willamette Valley, that lay in quiet repose beneath the protecting shelter of two mountain ranges that environ it on the east and west. This is called the "Garden of Oregon," and the name is most appropriate, as it produces cereals, vegetables, tuberous roots, and fruits, except peaches, in great abundance, while their quality cannot be excelled. It has a length of one hundred and forty miles, and a width of fifty miles, or 4,480,000 acres—an area as large as Massachusetts, and larger than the States of Connecticut and Delaware combined. It is one of the handsomest portions of the American continent in Summer, being one mass of verdure, as every spot in sight is rich in growing grain, except those used for pasture and the space occupied by coppices of deciduous and coniferous trees. Pretty towns, white and fresh-looking, nestle together every few miles, while far as the eye can discern one sees picturesque farm houses dotting the landscape. There is an air of thrift, comfort, and pastoral beauty about the entire valley that the traveler is impressed with it at once. The contrast between the freshness of the houses and their neat appearance, and the rickety, unkempt aspect of similar structures in Eastern towns, is apparent at a glance. Even the people seemed to be superior in intelligence to their rustic kindred of the East, and certainly far better clad. I saw no indications of poverty anywhere, for the reason that such a thing is unknown in the country. No man is out of employment there, provided he is willing to work, and as all receive good wages, and the necessities of life are cheap, pinching want, often the common lot of laborers in other countries, is never experienced. It is the paradise of farmers, for they are never subject to the varying fortunes of their kindred of the East. In the first place, the seasons are so regular that there is no danger that crops will be injured by storms or suffer from drought; and attacks from blight or insects are not known. The Summers are long and dry, so that crops can be left standing in the field till November, and the Winters being rainy

the soil always receives moisture enough to produce all the cereals, roots, and vegetables in lavish profusion. The fertility of the region seems marvelous to those acquainted only with the worn out fields of the Atlantic States, for it is no unusual event to gather twenty tons of cabbages or carrots from an acre of land, and from thirty to seventy bushels of wheat. Cabbages often produce two crops in a season, for as soon as one head is lopped off another soon replaces it. Other advantages that they have are ready markets in Portland, San Francisco, British Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, and England and Ireland; their taxes are light, and they enjoy every opportunity of giving their children a finished education, for schools and colleges are spread throughout the length and breadth of the State. There are twenty colleges and academies, besides two universities, in existence, and this number does not include the State University, now in process of erection, nor the Agricultural College, which has a large Faculty. Every town of any size boasts of its common and high schools, and very often of two or three private institutions. These facts speak well for the character of the people, and their appreciation of intellectual attainments.

I made my first tarry in Albany, a pretty city of 1,200 inhabitants, and situated in the centre of the valley. The country adjoining it is as level almost as a floor, but its monotony is relieved by a dingle, or gorse, in several places. This is the place from which Bierstadt sketched his painting of Mount Hood, the cold, white sentinel whose head soars above the heavy masses of cumulus clouds that loiter along the eastern horizon. He could scarcely have selected a better spot, as the mountain looms up in all its grandeur on a sunny day, and its towering height is well contrasted by the snowy peaks that extend in serried ranks southward from it. From an elevated ridge back of the city one can behold six white crested peaks, that vary in altitude from nine to twelve thousand feet, and they present a striking appearance as their hoary hue is placed in opposition to the bluish-green foliage of the interminable forests of coniferæ that clamber to the snow line, and extend north and south as far as the eye can discern. All the pinnacles are of volcanic origin, but they are now inactive. The last eruption from Mount Hood occurred in 1842, when it scattered hot ashes over an area of hundreds of miles. The damage to the country was very trivial, but all the fish in the streams were killed by the cinerous shower, as it poisoned the waters. The Indians have a tradition that Mounts Hood and St. Helena—the latter being the next peak to the north—were once man and wife, but that they quarrelled and threw fiery spittle at each other, and that the latter, like all women, held out the longest and defeated the other, so that it is afraid to renew the contest. This is the reason they give for its inactivity. It shows even now that all its energy has not departed, for columns of heavy black smoke may be seen issuing from it occasionally. The height of this peak is a great source of tribulation to the natives of Oregon, as they have set their heart on making it the tallest on the Continent; but the Californians dispute this, and claim the honor for their Mount Shasta. Humboldt estimated the former to have an altitude of 17,000 feet; others, by triangulation, have reduced it to 14,000, and Colonel Williamson, aided by an aneroid barometer, decreased its pretensions still more by making it only 12,000 feet. As these doctors of cosmography disagree, the Oregonians adhere to the middle term, and map their grand old pinnacle at 14,000 feet.

JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY.

For Forest and Stream.

THE NEPIGON RIVER.

THE river upon which our camp is pitched is about seven hundred miles north of Columbus, Ohio, and about fifty miles in length, flowing through a wild mountainous region covered with unbroken forests, and emptying about as much water into Lake Superior as the Ohio empties into the Mississippi. The name of the river is the Nepigon, which in the Indian tongue signifies "deep clear water." Its banks present every variety of scenery, as wild and picturesque as any to be found in America. The river sometimes broadens into a beautiful lake, dotted with spruce covered and castle like-islands, and then again narrows and crowds itself through a passage apparently no broader than fifty or sixty feet. Indeed the river is at once a succession of wild cataracts, and a chain of peaceful lakes. As you ascend the river, the scenery opens in grandeur and magnificence. Here and there you will be reminded of the Palisades on the Hudson, only here the rocks rise out of the water twice their height, and now and then a stream will leap over its crest, or a deep chasm will lead the eye through deep, dark, dreary aisles of gothic spruce, and moss covered rock.

I could exhaust my little space and your patience in the description of the banks of this river, the flora and fauna of its impenetrable woods, the novel beauties of its horizon, and the inspiring, healing, and quickening influences of its clear, crisp, cool atmosphere. But the chief attraction, and it was that which brought us to this unfrequented region, was the life and beauty hidden beneath the water, its trout of an unusual size, color, and vigor. Sometimes you can see them darting through the water or leaping to the surface, but to feast the eye, and test your nerve, and try your skill, you have only to throw "the fly" so as to touch the water or skim across the surface of a ripple, or into the stream tired in its long leap and furious rushing over some fall, just as it is going to rest behind some rock, or log, or jutting of the shore, and there you will feel a sensation tingle through every finger and joint, and after you have played your line, and patiently followed your fish and reeled him in, and perhaps played him again according to his strength and pleasure, it may be for a minute or two, it may be for an hour, you have, when landed fresh from the sparkling water, the finest, purest, most beautiful thing of God's creation—the speckled trout! Leaping now within your reach, and bound to you by a silken cord, it proudly lashes against the canoe, its delicate fins and tail tinged with the purest red and white. No artist can catch its delicate blush, no mathematician can arrange its beautiful spots, no poet can describe its grace and grandeur. The interest of the epicure, the wonder of the naturalist, are nothing to the exquisite delight of the fisherman at the first rise and plunge, and rapid flight of the captured trout. Of course when one speaks of a brook trout, a *salmo fontinalis* weighing five or six pounds, it is not to be expected that one person in ten who has ever fished in the streams of New England or of the Alleghenies, will believe the story, still there are those who may enjoy the enthusiasm of a fisherman while they may not credit his

accuracy. It may be further said that the numbers of the fish of this stream are no less a marvel than their size. So remote and so seldom visited, they have chance to multiply. Lake trout and pickerel also abound, but they are seldom molested by the fisherman.

One great charm about this region, is that it is visited comparatively seldom by tourists. It has not yet been brought into notoriety by the newspaper and magazine, and only a half dozen parties or so may be found in a season going up the river. The ascent has to be made in birch canoes, and the services of Indians employed to paddle and make the portages, which are frequent, and some of them long. It has only been within the past year or two that the country has been surveyed, and as yet no accurate description of it can be found in the maps and published atlas. Indeed it is not long since Lake Nepigon, of which the river is the outlet, was thought to be as large as Lake Erie. The late survey shows it to be a hundred by forty or fifty miles. Its northern limit passes latitude 51°.

Next to the trout of that region, the Indian has been the object of wonder, admiration, and I may say love, of our party. The Chippewa in his native state is a gentleman, and where he has known nothing of civilization, and been under the influence of the Jesuit he is a Christian too. Our experience with them may have been exceptional, but it has been deeply impressed upon us. Wherever the Indian of that country has become corrupt and lawless it has been through the instrumentality of the white man.

In honesty, in temperance, in the observance of the Lord's day, the Indians with whom we were thrown were an astonishment, and sometimes we could almost feel that they were a reproach to us. One of our guides hung his moccasins upon a tree to dry, he found them after a week's absence, untouched. A valuable rod and other fishing implements were for four days left in the path of a portage, and three parties of Indians passed them. Whether they were lost or left there they could not tell, all they knew was that they were not theirs. A small package of cartridges left in a log cabin within the reach of a party of gentlemen from Wisconsin, two of whom carried breech loading guns, was the only loss we met with—among the savages. It was told us that when white trappers first went into this region they frequently suffered from their game being stolen from their traps. That difficulty, however, was shortly remedied. A little white cross composed of two short sticks placed over the traps was sufficient protection against all Indians.

For Forest and Stream.

FLORA AND FAUNA OF CALIFORNIA.

AT this time, when travel Westward has become so general, a picture of the country in Ventura county, Cal., may be of interest to some of your readers. It is during the months of April and May that the country presents its finest appearance. The flowers are then to be found in perfection, the wide, open expanses of adobe land becoming like immense gardens filled with orange, purple, pink, and white blossoms, intermingled with a dense growth of burr clover and alfalfa. In the dry and sandy soil of the knolls, and even large hills, the green cactus plants its mighty roots, and here increases with astonishing rapidity, spreading out its spiny arms in all directions, and encircling in its growth the neighboring shrubbery and flowers.

The quail, lately found in immense flocks of four or five hundred, are by this time mating and selecting nesting places. As we look up the hillsides, faintly green where the tender blades of grass are struggling through the sandy soil, we see the male bird perched on the topmost twig of a sage bush or dry flower stalk, ready to give alarm if any one approaches, while hidden beneath some fallen bush or in the dry bunch grass the female is selecting a place for her nest. After the heavy rains have fallen small ponds or lagoons are formed in the hollows between the hills, and to these resort the ducks and sandhill cranes. Here they remain in small flocks of twenty or more during the pleasant months that succeed these few weeks of rain and sunshine, but later in the season they take flight, passing away as suddenly as they came. But there are other homes for them on the borders of the great Tule Lakes and margins of the winding rivers, where they have their young undisturbed.

This part of California is very hilly, the hills succeeding one another with so little variation that the scenery would become monotonous were it not for the woody cañons through which we have to pass in going from one point to another. In many of these cañons there are deep gulches, bordered likewise with trees. Over its sides lean live oaks, sycamores, and cottonwoods, mingling their wealth of light and dark foliage into richly-shaded canopies of green. When the rain fell in torrents upon the hill-slopes that surround us, and the thirsty earth could drink no more, brooks of different sizes were formed, and these, by uniting their waters, created a stream of such size and power as to burst through the sandy gulch beneath, laying bare the rocks and roots in its course, and thus many of the large trees, deprived of their original footing, now lean against their neighbors for support. As we stand in the bottom of this deep ravine and look above us and beyond, the picture is full of wild beauty. Some of the trees are bending over; others have fallen to the ground; many have so grown together that their gnarled branches entwine and overreach each other in their growth, forming strange and fanciful figures, while through the occasional openings steal in the golden bars of sunshine. The sides of these gulches are really the sides of the steep hills which surround them. Many of these hills, rocky in their formation, and with great cavernous places in their sides, are covered with a heavy growth of chemical, among whose dark and tangled thickets the deer hide their forms and trails. Here they remain during the heat of the day, but toward evening, when the parting sunlight is leaving the eastern hill-slopes black in shadow, they come timidly out from their dark hiding places, feed among the yellow flowers that grow on the hillsides, browse the foliage as they saunter on, passing slowly into the deep shade of the forest.

Beneath the mighty shade trees which I have already described springs find their way out of the sandy soil, and to this hidden watering place come the timid deer, birds, and animals for miles around. At this hour, too, the cañon and surrounding country undergoes a beautiful change. A sea fog has lately blown over the land, and through this the rays of the setting sun are beginning to penetrate, softened to a rich and mellow haze by its influence. The brown stone, of which the hills are largely composed, assumes,

by the imagination's aid, in this variable light, the forms of old ruins or dilapidated castles, while soaring far above them in the evening sky is a night-hawk, or perhaps a vulture, as if attempting to catch the last glimpses of the declining sun. This lovely picture is not destined to last long. Up out of the flats, in swift-flying groups of two and three together, come the turtle doves. The rosy mist that shortly veiled the hills and distant mountains has changed to a deep purple; gradually the purple turns to leaden gray, and slowly and almost imperceptibly the darkness of night creeps over all.

W. M. HINCKLEY.
Ventura County, Cal., September, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

LEOPARD HUNTING IN CINCINNATI.

NO matter how much soever the nasal organs of our Eastern friends may be elevated over accounts of the squirrel which squelched the rattlesnake, or the asinine quadruped which vanquished the lioness, these statements are truths. After the battle last mentioned, and while the brave little jackass was in hospital under the care of a good surgeon, our poets sang his praises, and our sculptors "sculpted" him, and if he was not preserved by the taxidermist as was his leonine antagonist, it was only because the lioness had "chawed him up" too miscellaneously. But "Linden saw another sight;" what, indeed, is the use of having in our midst a Zoological Garden if it cannot furnish sensation?

On last Saturday night in some manner as yet unexplained, a leopard was allowed to escape from his cage, and all the efforts put to recapture him proved unavailing. He was at large in the woods near the garden on Sunday. On that night it was thought he had taken refuge in a sewer. On Monday evening a gentleman residing in our aristocratic Clifton, thought he saw in the twilight a stray dog of large size, and disliking canines on general principles, tried on the indistinct figure of the animal the virtues of a stone about the size of a goose egg. It was efficacious. The "dog" made a spring of some fifteen feet, and if the gentleman got away from that spot in bounds less in actual measurement, he made it up in the rapidity with which he multiplied his movements. He neared a policeman, but he, having only a revolver, recollected that he had urgent business elsewhere. The authorities seem to have given up the hope of capturing the leopard alive, and word was given to "shoot him on the spot" wherever seen. Many hunters, desirous of sharing the dangerous sport, turned out with good arms, and canvassed the woods adjacent to the "Zoo" pretty thoroughly, but without results until yesterday (Tuesday) morning, when the dog of policeman Pfeifer, brought the animal to bay in a brush pile in a ravine near the southern boundary of the garden. He was averse to firing just then, and sending word to Mr. P. McEvoy, simply held his position until that gentleman's arrival. McEvoy came, with the Scott ten bore which he used on the now famous lioness, and with little ceremony blazed away at short range with No. 6 shot at the first favorable chance. Whether this shot would have proved fatal is doubtful; anyway the leopard commenced to execute one of its famous leaps, and while in the air was given at least two more barrels, one of which was buckshot. Thus died the spotted terror of timid mamas and school children, regretted by none save the animal's keepers. He was a valuable specimen, and it is a matter of regret that both it and the lioness above referred to could not have been captured alive.

With the lioness, the taxidermist, Schaan, was very successful. In this case it is as yet doubtful as to the mounting of the leopard. It is found to have been fearfully "spotted" with shot, but it is said that Mr. C. Dury will undertake to prepare it so as to be presentable.

R. E. DUCAIGNE.

For Forest and Stream.

CHOCORNA.

WE have listened to tales of Mount Chocorna. Its steep and rocky sides, so difficult of ascent; its cone-like summit, topped off with boulder on boulder, out-rivaling the Tower of Babel; its wild and beautiful scenery, standing, as it does, like an outpost or picket guard on the southern border of the world-renowned White Mountain cluster; its deep caverns; its ravines, where grow in profusion the luscious blueberry, on which the black bear fares sumptuously during the month of September. Ah, the bear! He is the meat for which we hunger. We will go for Mount Chocorna and a bear.

We leave the Eastern Railroad at Madison, N. H., five miles from the mountain. Piper, the old veteran bear killer, lives at the foot, and has a camp in the mountain, and with him we were made comfortable and happy. Like all such landmarks, Chocorna has a history in connection with the early settlement of the country, and the dislodgment of the Indians. It took its name from the fact that a chief by the name of Chocorna made his home and hunting grounds here, and after committing various acts of depredation and cruelty on the settlers he was driven to the fastnesses of the mount, and pursued to the summit, where being given the alternative to leap from the precipice or face the guns of the exterminator he chose the latter. What, Chocorna turn his back to his foe and leap into ignoble and certain death? No, never! His breast was bared, his eye looked down with scorn and defiance upon the pale faces, their rifles echo the death knell, and Chocorna is ushered into the presence of the Great Spirit. As I crouched beneath some overhanging cliff or stealthily climbed from crag to crag peering over into the ravine beneath, the dim gray of the morning was slowly fading away before the rising sun, and revealed to me my companions on some distant "spur" employed like myself watching for bear. Then I could picture before me how poor Chocorna was traced to his stronghold, and watched for with deadly intent even as we were watching for old bruin. How with brute instinct and savage cunning he avoided his pursuers by hiding in ravine or behind boulder until driven to the overhanging peak above us where he paid the penalty. But here we must turn from the sublime to the provoking, for my figure of comparison no longer runs parallel. Unlike the fate of poor Chocorna, after a hot chase our bruin escaped through an unguarded and inaccessible pass, and our Chocorna is still at large—a terror to the shepherd and his flock.

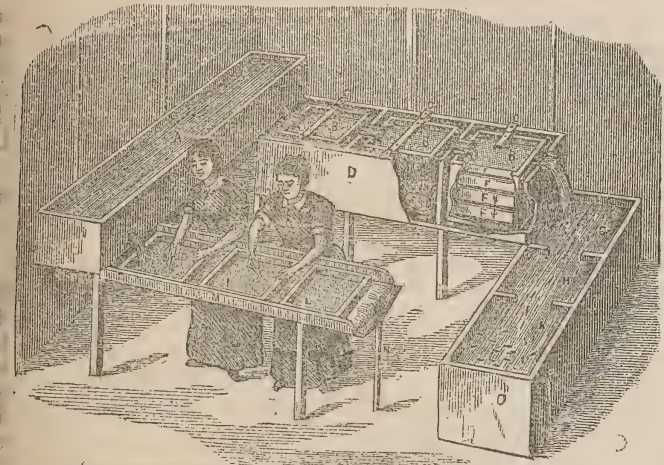
Boston, September, 1875.

Fish Culture.

HATCHING APPARATUS AND THE HATCHING HOUSE.

BY ICHTHYOS.—NUMBER TWO.

WE may say that the advantages of the tray over the trough system are too plain to require an extended comparison of merits. In the experience of all pisciculturists it is plain that the trough is an unwieldy and an uncleanly apparatus for hatching; for it always becomes foul from the deposit of dirt—at a time, too, when the accumulation cannot be removed, when the fish, after being hatched, fall directly upon it. Any system, the grille or the wire tray, is preferable, which can be lifted out if need be, and the diseased eggs removed that they may not contaminate the healthy ones. The advantages of the tray over the trough are clearly set forth in Dr. Slack's experiments in the different methods of hatching. He says:—"It is impossible for any dirt to settle upon the glass and destroy the vitality of the egg. The eggs are always in full view; not only can their development be watched—a matter of great interest to every true fish culturist—but any dead or dying ones can at once be detected and removed." As a further value of the tray over the trough, the number of rods in each grille being known to contain one hundred eggs, the number of spawn on hand can be estimated, and when the eggs are to be packed for shipping the uncertain method of measuring and the tedious one of counting can be avoided. The young fishes when hatched fall through the interstices of the tubes into the water beneath, and by withdrawing the cork can be drawn into a pan of water and removed to the nursery trough. If no trough is at hand ready for use they may be retained in the pan until the trough is thoroughly cleansed and a little sand thrown into the bottom, where they may be kept until ready for the pond. If the tray is intended to be used as a nursery, which it can be without detriment to the young fish, the orifice of the spout should be covered with fine gauze to prevent their escape after the absorption of the yolk sac—an event quite likely to occur. As a further corroboration of the superiority of the tray system and the use of glass rods or grills, the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Fisheries, who have been employing the troughs with gravel bottoms, propose to abandon the old method and substitute the grille system, which is almost exclusively used in Europe on account of advantages which have been urged. It will be found, in the more extended experience of American fish culturists, that there is a point of success in the practice of the art, which may be realized sooner by the use of durable, even if more expensive, apparatus, than by the use of the cheaper, which is often attended with waste and loss—much to the detriment of the profit side of this industry. Niggardly parsimony oftener than all else conspires to defeat men in any industry; for they will attempt possibilities with impossible and cheap agencies, and as a matter of course failure is the legitimate result.



MR. N. W. CLARK'S HATCHING APPARATUS IN OPERATION.

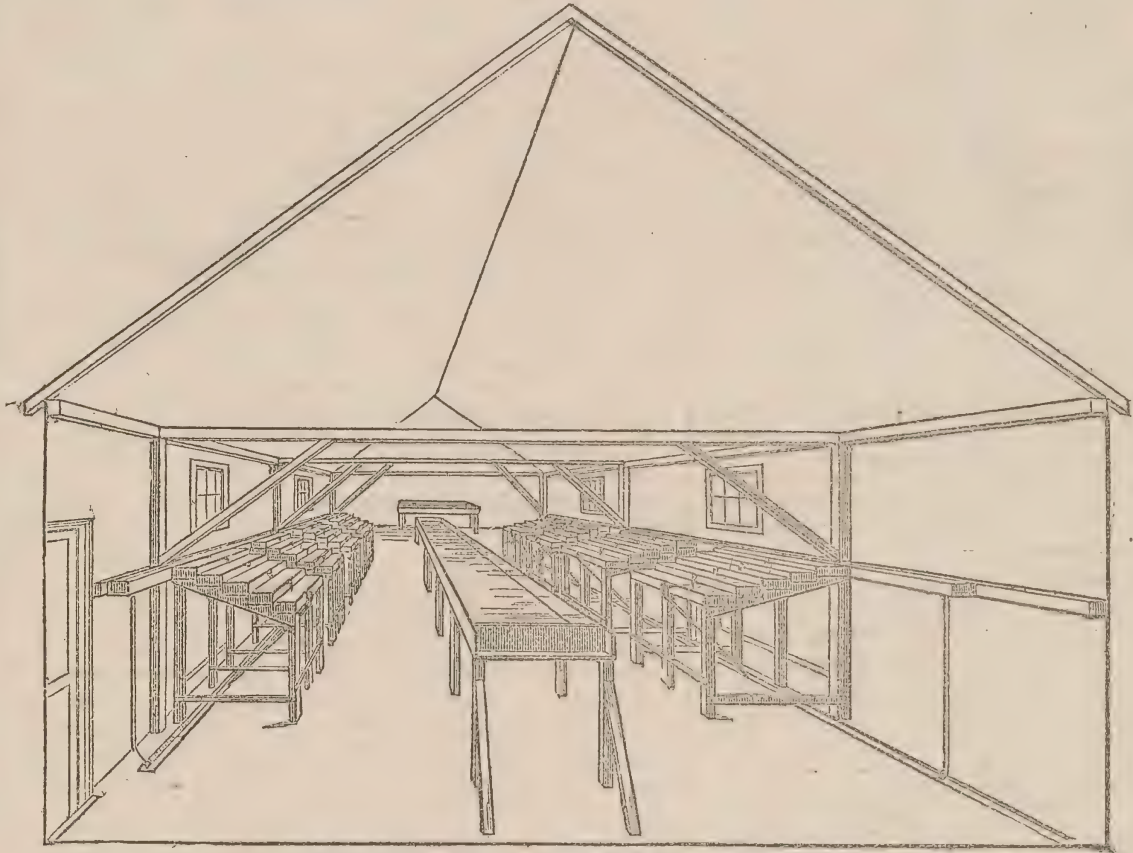
The cut represents the hatching apparatus in working order. A is a supply trough of filtered water; BBB are trays; C, clamps for holding down the trays to prevent floating; D, trough with compartments; E, boxes within trough into which trays are set; FFFF, trays; G, H and K, troughs for small fry; LLL, trays containing eggs in process of hatching, from which diseased eggs are being removed by the ladies, who are employed as assistants in the hatching house; M, trough through which a stream of water runs, into which the trays are placed where the current of water keeps the eggs in motion, that the assistants may be the better able to observe the diseased eggs; N, discharge pipe; O, tank; R, discharge, over which is placed a wire screen to prevent the fry from passing out.

The inventor of the hatching apparatus as shown in the plate, is one of the most eminently successful pisciculturists in the Northwest, and his hatching house at Clarkston, Oakland county, Mich., is a model establishment for any man to consult who is about to engage in fish farming. In describing his hatching and trays a portion of an editorial is copied from the *Detroit Free Press*, which says:—"The hatchery of N. W. Clark, at Clarkston, is a frame building 24 by 60 feet, one story high, quite well lighted, and comfortable, by a plentiful use of sawdust packed in between the siding. Lying below the level of the little lake, a constant supply of running water is obtained, and from the hillside, at the rear, clear, cold spring water of a temperature of 40°.

The hatching apparatus, although an object of much study and several years' experimenting by Mr. Clark, is quite simple. Troughs fifty feet in length lead on an incline down the building, being a foot or more square and elevated four feet from the floor. Each trough is subdivided into thirty-three water-tight compartments. Into each of these compartments is placed a square wooden box, and in the box—resting one upon the other, as in a nest—are four trays, of wooden frames, like a picture frame,

seven by twelve inches in size, with a bottom of the finest brass, 'dairy' wire. Upon these trays is placed the spawn, thickly spread over in a single layer, as being best, although a double thickness would do no harm. It requires sixty-four whitefish eggs to cover the surface of a square inch, and, therefore, it is computed each tray holds at least 5,000 eggs, or 20,000 in a box. The box properly loaded is placed in its compartment, and the topmost tray covered with a piece of tin perforated with minute holes, which serve a double purpose, excluding the light, sifting the sediment, and admitting the water evenly over the trays below without any bubbling or commotion. The water, too, by an ingenious arrangement of barriers, has to go down through all the trays, finding its way up between the outside of the box and a division of the next compartment. The water thus pursues its devious ways through the long trough 'up the outside and down the middle' of the boxes and trays like the unending 'ns' of a schoolboy's copy."

It is proper to say, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, that the design representing the above described apparatus is taken from Prof. Baird's report "On Fresh Water Fishes," and that Mr. Clark's method of hatching is secured to him by letters patent.



PLAN OF HATCHING HOUSE 32x64 FEET.

Plate 6 represents a hatching house wherein is designated the arrangement of troughs and trays for hatching. The dimensions of a building suitable for conducting a large business should be at least 32 by 64 feet—a plain one-story edifice with posts; if built of timber, 14 feet, or if a "balloon frame" is chosen, studding 2 by 4, 14 feet. It need not be expensively constructed. The studs may be set three feet apart with cross pieces toed in, say three rows between sill and plate, upon which the boarding and battens of the outside may be nailed. The boarding should be one foot wide and planed, while the battens may be three-inch strips with beveled edges. The roof should be well shingled, the inside lined with rough or matched boards, planed, and the interspace filled with sawdust or tan-bark. The outside should be well painted with some of the many tints of mineral paint. The building should be well lighted with windows, placed high up, and provided with blinds to graduate the light in order to admit as much or little as may be desired. The floor should be constructed in such a manner as that dropping water may pass directly through. The floor may be made of 1 by 2 inch pieces laid on the edge, the upper corners rounded off, supported by posts 10 by 6. The care of a hatching house is disagreeable, and doubly so if it is both damp and cold, therefore a stove should be used in the coldest weather. Doors should be so arranged as to accommodate ingress and egress, that no more steps may be taken than are really necessary. In all well-regulated hatching houses a good office should be attached, possibly in the form of an L to the main structure. In glancing into the hatching house the reader will observe it has a skeleton-like appearance, but the chief design is answered in the perspective view of the interior, in the illustration, by showing the arrangement of the Coste trays in pairs on each side of the building, where they abut against the wall by twos that the grills may be more readily examined by assistants, while the centre is occupied by a long trough, which is calculated to be used in large hatcheries as a nursery trough for hatchlings until the yolk sack is absorbed. As the trays are all placed *in situ* within the building ready for use, we will give a detailed description of the water, how supplied, how arranged and how filtered. The water in all cases used for hatching purposes should be uniformly 40° to 45° Fahr. If from a spring or stream, it should be conducted to the hatching house filtering box through an iron pipe; for such a pipe will last one a life-time, and will not leak or decay. Lead is objectionable, for in certain cases the water will become affected. Terra cotta is unreliable, for it easily crumbles by the action of frost. The supply pipe is to the hatching house what the main artery is to the human system, for but a temporary derangement may cause the loss of much of the spawn in process of hatching. The upper or spring end of the pipe should project well into the spring in order that the supply may be the purest. A perforated tin or zinc filter, with minute holes, must be well fitted over the end. Avoid bored pump logs, for they are the worst bores ever invented for conveying water. A pipe two inches in diameter will supply sufficient water for the hatching of 200,000 spawn if trays are used. If troughs are used nearly one-third more water will be required. Internally connected with the arrangement of the water supply is the proper filtering of it for use in hatching. It has been found in the experience of all fish culturists that the utmost purity of the water is indispensable. It has been demonstrated that the purest water to the eye and taste

bears along with it in its current microscopic matter which, if not strained or filtered, becomes deleterious to the hatching spawn. Mr. Livingstone Stone, one of the most indefatigable of the United States Deputy Fish Commissioners, who has been intrusted with the collection and hatching of the ova of the *Salmo quinnat* of the rivers of the Pacific coast, and who established a hatching house on the McCloud River, a tributary of the Pit, a clear mountain stream, where, in describing his filtering apparatus, he says:

"The filtering arrangement was quite perfect. It consisted of what the miners call a sand-box, which is merely an empty box to catch the heaviest of the sediment, and of two filtering tanks proper. The water, after leaving the sand-box, passed through ten filters of sand and gravel and eight common filters of flannel.

"All this provision for cleansing the water did not, however, prevent a fine fungoid growth from coming down with the water on the eggs, which, when it was first discovered, had got such a start that its results must have been disastrous had it not been for the ingenuity of my first assistant, Mr. John G. Woodbury, of San Francisco. Mr. Woodbury, on having his attention directed to the condition of the eggs, suggested the very bold course of washing

off the fungus with sand and water. The plan adopted was to put a few hundred eggs into a pail partly filled with water, and having a handful of fine river sand at the bottom, hold the pail of eggs and sand under a stream of water, and the agitated and whirling sand was brought into contact with the whirling eggs so constantly and rapidly and yet so gently that in a few minutes the fungus was entirely cleansed from the eggs, while the eggs were not injured in the least."

The treatment of Mr. Woodbury was truly bold and heroic, but as its success was so marked it may serve as a remedy to be used by others in like cases and under like circumstances. It is quite probable that many failures

occur from the bestowal of too little care in filtering the water, which is certainly the best preventive of parasites and fungoid growths—the deadliest enemies to pisciculture. The filtering box should be located at the spring end of the building, the water entering near the centre of the box passes through strainers, the first of which should be made of hair or grass cloth, after which it should be strained through coarse and finally through fine flannel. A set of these should be placed at each end of the pipe. The best method of fastening the strainers is to bend them over the ends of the pipe in the manner that a drumhead is fastened to the shell; there they will remain until renewal is necessary. From the filtering box the water is conducted along each side of the building in elevated troughs, which are supplied with stop-cocks for each set of trays, and the water in passing down through the different series of trays, when leaving the lowest is received into a funnel, from which it passes into a pipe, as has also been noticed, that leads into a gutter under the supply troughs, from whence it goes into the race which supplies the ponds. The flow of water is regulated according to the wants of the trays by a stop-cock at the entrance of the supply pipe. Much care should be exercised with a view of maintaining an equable flow that there shall not result a disproportion between demand and supply. Some hatching houses become more disagreeably sloppy than they need be from ignoring a few simple rules in constructing and graduating properly the troughs and trays; the latter should always be leveled that the spawn may be alike submerged, and the former set with an inclination that will give an equable flow of water from the head to the foot of the trough. The troughs or trays, whichever are used, should be covered. Half-inch boards, made to fit closely, will protect the spawn from their numerous and natural enemies. Rats are persistent seekers for eggs, and if the trays are without covers they will destroy thousands. Arsenic and strychnine act promptly in the removal of these pests, and with the exercise of great care in their use there is no danger of injury to other animals. For the use of this kind of thieves art has given fish culturists effectual remedies, dead shots, that are infallible; but those thieves which are endowed with reason, and who have acquired such perfection, yea such tact and proficiency in steeling trout, that they almost elude the watchman on duty, they baffle all human instrumentalities except bloodhounds, which, if properly trained, will scent these vile creatures to their very lairs. Use them and your profit will show a margin that is the legitimate outgrowth of honest toil.

DEAD SHAD IN LAKE ONTARIO.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 23th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice in your issue of the 23d inst, an article on the probable cause of death of shad in Lake Ontario. While at Henderson Bay last June I noticed quite a number of shad about six inches in length floating on the surface, and was informed by Prince Stevens, an old lake captain and capital oarsman, that the fishermen, in hauling their nets, found large numbers of these shad among the white fish, and that they were dead when removed from the nets and thrown back into the water.

Yours truly,

W. H. H. LINTNER.

[This may account for the fish being seen dead on the surface of the water, but not for the cause of their death, unless it was from being gilled in the nets.—Ed.]

THE INGHAM FISH FARM.

PROSPECT FARM, N. J., October, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to say to all who, like myself, have made a failure of fish culture, that if they will visit Ingham Spring Fish Farm they will find it no failure, and will get more practical information in one hour free of charge than from reading all the books ever published. I was there last week, and found there had been some money expended, but I believe it is a fortune. The spring has a flow of 3,800 gallons per minute, a stone hatching house, in which millions of eggs can be hatched at one time without the use of gravel or filtering the water, with ponds and all fixtures complete; also a lake, which covers fifteen acres, in which I saw hundreds of salmon breaking, and to convince myself they were *salmo salar* I was allowed the pleasure of taking a few with a fly—five in all—which, as they were not in season, were returned to the lake again. Mr. Thompson said one was a five year old, and it was a beauty; the others two and three. There are plenty of this year's hatching. A club has the exclusive privilege of fishing the lake, without any limits. I hope some of the members will send me an invitation, that I may enjoy some of the sport, as I think they have a privilege which cannot be equalled.

J. C. SCHENCKE.

SPRATT'S DOG BISCUIT AS FISH FOOD.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., October 4th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you an extract from a letter received from England a few days since from Sir William Marriott, Bart., thinking his ideas on the subject of Spratt's dog biscuit may prove valuable to some of our fish breeders in this country. He says:—

"I have had capital luck with last year's brood of *Salmo fontinalis*, except that I lost some in transport from my place to a river about ten miles off, from not carrying them in a proper sort of vessel. I feed them now on Spratt's dog biscuit pounded up, and I find they do first rate on it, and it is a very economical sort of food, compounded, I fancy, of meat juices and biscuit. I hope to fill our Dorsetshire streams, in time, with your beautiful trout, as I have every reason to believe they are much superior to any of British breed. I hope the ova will arrive in the same capital order the last did. Do you feed the very young fry on liver, or what? I fed on Thames worms—very small, thread-like, red things, supplied by Frank Backland's man, Eton—but they come very expensive, and I think this year I shall try some with liver. I think the dog biscuit a great discovery; the fish seem to like it very much, and do well on it, and it is the cheapest food possible."

Now I do not know as dog biscuit would be, in this country, the cheapest food we could use; but I should think it might possibly prove a valuable change in diet, about the time that any epidemic is liable to attack the young fry, and there is usually a season of the year at which we may expect such trouble, and which we have to use every means in our power to ward off.

FRANCIS W. WEBBER.

—Mr. J. B. Thompson, of New Hope, Pa., writes us that he will hatch, free of charge, any salmon eggs that private persons or clubs may desire for stocking suitable waters. The California salmon eggs, as we have before advised, can be had gratis on application to Prof. Baird.

Natural History.

WHERE FROGS GO TO IN WINTER.—A correspondent, writing from Milton, Mass., says: "I have noticed in your columns an inquiry as to where the frogs go to in Winter. Where should they go to except to the springs? Here we use them for bait for smelt fishing through the ice. We bail out the springs and find them under the stones close to the fountain head; they come out bright and lively, of a natural color, and the several kinds of frogs, as well as different kinds of snakes, are found in the same springs. We often find as many as one hundred in a single spring."

THE CRIMSON TANAGER.—A correspondent writes us for information as to the habitat of the above bird. We can inform him that it is found most abundantly along the Amazon, but is quite plentiful in any part of Brazil.

ALBINO FISHES.—Two interesting cases of albinism in fishes have recently fallen within my observation. The first was a specimen of common haddock, (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), taken off Barnegat, N. J., May 7, by the schooner White Cloud, of New London, and shown to me by my friend, Mr. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York. This fish, which was thirty-one inches long, was normal in every particular except in color. Its general hue was pinkish-white, with a pearly lustre, instead of the usual brownish-gray. The back and top of the head were slightly darker, approximating a very light salmon color. The black stripe which usually marks the lateral line and the blackish-brown blotch, behind and above the pectorals—the traditional mark of the thumb of the disciple Peter—were entirely absent. The fins throughout were yellowish-white with a tinge of red, except the ventrals which were a shade darker. The slightest trace of the normal ashy tint of the belly might be discovered just below the origin of the pectorals. The second instance is a specimen of the common eel (*Anguilla Bostoniensis*) taken in salt water at Noank, Conn., in December, 1874, and presented to the United States National Museum, by Capt. Elihu Potter. In this the color is a dull, pale yellowish above, becoming nearly white beneath. According to M. Dareste albinism is not uncommon among European eels. It appears, however, to be very exceptional in our waters. I have never seen or heard of an instance besides the case just cited. True albinism is especially uncommon among the members of the family to which the haddock belongs. The ground color of the cod and haddock varies much with the bottom on which they are taken, but I have never known of a case in which the spots and other markings were obliterated. A familiar instance of the influence of the color of the bottom is found in the rosy "rock-cod" of the coast of Maine, which is usually taken in the neighborhood of ledges covered with the bright red algae, such as *Ptilota serrata* and *Delesseria sinuosa*. In a similar manner the "butter fish" (*Enneacetrus outalibi*) and the "grouper" *Epinephelus fasciatus* are influenced by the white coral sand bottoms about the Bermuda Islands, but though they assume a very pallid hue, the character of their markings is quite unchanged.—*American Naturalist*.

THE AIR BLADDER IN FISHES.—The *Revue Scientifique* publishes a paper read by M. Armand Moreau at a sitting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science that met last month at Nantes. It is a well-known fact that there are fishes provided with what are called air bladders, and others that have none; and this difference of structure exercises considerable influence on the creature's

power of station and locomotion. Those species that are deprived of the organ in question will, at the surface of the water, experience the pressure of the atmosphere, or, at a depth of 300 yards, be exposed to thirty times that pressure, without contracting its bulk, its tissues being as incompressible as water. The fish, on the contrary, that has an air bladder cannot pass from one pressure to another without experiencing a modification in the inflation of that organ. It will be more dilated at the surface, less so at a certain depth; and hence naturalists have been induced to suppose that by contracting its muscles the creature would, at the surface of the water, reduce its volume, and, on the contrary, increase it according to the depth attained by relaxing its muscles; so that by means of these two operations it could realize a constant normal bulk and density at the same time. This is the view adopted by Borelly, by Cuvier, Milne Edwards, and all our contemporaries. M. Armand Moreau, however, denies the correctness of this theory, and explains the matter thus: The fish when it changes its level, and consequently the pressure, stores up air in its bladder against the casualty of a diminution of bulk, but as soon as the pressure diminishes it lets out the excess of air it possessed. By direct experiment he has ascertained that at a depth of ten metres the creature had doubled the quantity of air it had before descending; now at that depth it experienced a pressure equal to double that it was exposed to at the surface. A fish not possessed of an air bladder, and exposed to the same experiments, always presented a constant bulk. The conclusion is that the muscular system has nothing to do with the faculty the fish has of adapting itself to different pressures.—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

THE CENTRAL NEW YORK FAIR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE great Exposition of the Central New York Agricultural and Mechanical Association has drawn to Utica throngs of people. The city seems crowded with every description of conveyance. Steam cars, steamboats, street railroads, carriages, carryalls of every conceivable and inconceivable form are endeavoring to transport the world to the fair grounds, which are about one mile and a quarter from the centre of the city.

The fair opened on Monday, September 27th, and continued until the 6th of October. Its managers after arranging a superior display in all branches of art and agriculture, devote the track and a portion of the grounds to trotting, racing, military pageants and drill, lady equestrians, melody band contests, boy riders, races for farmers, &c.

The exhibition is one of superior merit. In the cattle department, Whiting's famous herd of Dutch cattle, Belling's herd of Jersey's, the Oneida Community's fine display, and the famed Kerry cattle of R. Saybold, of Waterloo, attract much attention. Machinery hall is an immense building with huge engines and boilers, and cotton gins, corn huskers, and lots of whirling things tell me "to wrap my drapery" about me.

The stoves are light and shiny and warm, and the toughest lot of men rattle away all day about back-action, reverse draft, patterns "saving half your coal," and "only by my patent gas eating, mica framed, meandering draft fuel saver."

The dairy display entries counted 549, good honest cheese and wonderful butter.

The floral and vegetable shows were under two large tents. The display was admirably arranged, evergreen branches being fastened to the three poles which were surrounded by octagonal tables filled with a massed variety of exotics and rare plants.

Another large tent contained the show of poultry, rabbits, squirrels, pigeons, etc. This display is exceedingly choice, and the coops are uniform. C. H. Warner, of Verona, game fowls, Newton Adams, of Utica, Hamburg, G. T. Hollingworth, Brahmas, T. R. Proctor, Cochins and spangled, A. Leach, bantams. The frizzled and other varieties were worthy of particular notice. The pigeon display of jacobin, fantails, carrier, ring doves, etc., was large and fine.

The carriage department filled two large tents, while the centre of the half mile track was devoted to agricultural implements in every variety.

Under the grand stand is Domestic Hall, where knitting machines, type writers, rocking chairs, baby jumpers, burglar alarms, oil paintings, draining boots and striped hose, rugs, patched quilts, and suspenders form an indescribable medley.

The clock indicates 2:30, the bell in the judges' stand is struck, and four horses come on the track to compete for the \$100 prize, trotting to harness. The race was won by J. Ballou's horse Reuben in three heats, the time was 2:37½, 2:38, 2:36. Then two trial trots for time were made by Nellie Erwin and Aberdeen Colt. The Judge awarded 1st premium for lady rider to Miss Julia C. Thurston; Harriet Garlock, 2d; Sarah Thurston commended. Best boy rider: 1st premium to Dan. Butterfield; 2d Fred. Harter.

At 4 P. M. music is heard at the Grand Entrance Gate. Young's mounted cavalry and Bacon cadets enter upon the track, forming a guard of honor to Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New York. In the carriage with him is Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, and Mr. T. Proctor, President of the Society, and in the carriage following, Senator Francis Kernan, and Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, Mayor of the city. The line moved to the front of the Grand Stand, the crowds enthusiastically cheering the cortege. As these distinguished guests of the society entered their box, the surging, compact crowd was a sight never to

be forgotten. The immense Grand Stand ordinarily seating 4,500, was filled beyond its capacity. Two thousand at least were in the free stand; the quarter stretch and track formed a mass of faces, while the field was densely crowded with carriages. Twenty thousand people, honest yeomen, were there to pay homage to the chief magistrate of the Empire State. He was formally introduced in an able address by President Proctor, and then the Governor delivered an earnest impressive speech to the audience. Then followed the eloquent remarks of Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour and Senator Kernan. Nothing seemed lacking except the presence of Senator Conkling, who was unavoidably absent.

At the conclusion of the addresses the Governor received the grand cavalcade of military, machinery in motion, ladies on horseback, prize horses, matched teams, prize cattle etc. The whole forming a pageant once seen, never to be forgotten.

The arrangements of this great exhibition are unequalled. Every department moving apparently without labor, thus showing the genius of the management. Everybody was delighted, as was your correspondent. To-morrow we visit the State Lunatic Asylum, the woolen and cotton mills, and the next day proceed to Trenton Falls, promising to send you notes by the way. JENNIE MORTON.

SAP CIRCULATION—WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED.

THE experiments of the past two years by President Clark and his co-laborers have unfolded one of the most interesting natural laws since Harvey's time. In this article we can only give a short resumé of the more important points.

The Law: (1). The sap flows upward during the expansion of the buds and whole life of the leaves. (2). This crude sap pervades the sound wood throughout, the heart wood as well as the alburnum. (3). The leaves perfect the sap. (4). The perfected sap descends within the inner tissues of the bark. (5). All growth takes place directly from the bark toward the centre. The Proof: (1). Plant a small tree in a metallic case that will admit of sealing the roots up air-tight. After sealing up, weigh the whole. Then water with weighed quantities of water, through an aperture provided with a cork, and it will be found upon weighing after some hours that the weight diminishes. By other experiments it is proven that this loss in weight is occasioned by exhalation of water from the leaves. (2). A tube with threads cut upon it was inserted in a maple tree to the heart-wood, so that no sap could enter it but from that region. A considerable quantity of sap ran from this spile, but not so freely as from the sap wood, because the cells of old wood become filled with lignin; and when a gauge was attached to this point the pressure reached a height equal to 28.34 feet of water. (3). Many elaborate experiments, by various investigators, show that nearly ninety-five per cent. of the water of the sap is exhaled in large quantities. This carbonic acid is decomposed under the action of life, sunshine and chemical affinity, most of the oxygen is thrown off and the carbon retained. The carbon, under the same influence, is united to the water to form the starch compounds, as cellulose, gum, starch, and the sugar, which have nearly the same composition but different properties and uses. (4). When a tree is thoroughly girdled below the leaves in Winter or early Spring, the upper portion will continue its growth through the season and a new layer will be produced, but there will be none below the girdle, thus showing that perfected sap descends. That the perfected sap is all in the inner bark tissues is shown by there being no growth below the girdle; otherwise the nutrient matters would have passed around the cut, in obedience to the old theory of osmose, endosmose, diffusion, capillarity, etc., and supplied the requirements of growth. This is also proven by the following beautiful experiment: Before any organized tissue had been deposited, (May 30th,) but when the bark was easily removable, slips of tinned copper were inserted beneath the bark, extending around the stem, of several small trees; elm, willow and chestnut. The bark was then replaced, and wound with a cloth saturated with grafting wax. After the leaves had fallen in Autumn, the results were noted. "In all cases the new wood was deposited outside of the metallic band. (5). Examination under the microscope showed that a thin layer of parenchyma corresponding to the pith of the first year's wood was formed upon the metal, and outside of this the woody tissue, while the medullary rays were as numerous as in other portions of the layer of wood, and extended directly from the bark to the metal under it."

In addition to this clearly proven law, it appears that some plants have phases peculiar to themselves. The flow of sap in the maple in early Spring is entirely independent of root action. A branch of maple, frozen stiff, was cut, the lower end sealed and pitched, and taken into the plant house, (Spring weather always there). The stem was then tapped, and the sap flowed continuously for thirty-six hours, when it stopped as if the season was over. Then the tree was taken cut of doors and allowed to freeze up again, and a second time placed in the plant house, when the flow was repeated, but not quite so freely. This is similar to the phenomenon of sap flowing from maples during warm days in Winter when the roots are frozen. Again, when the gauge was attached to the severed root of the maple, no pressure was exerted, although there was a high pressure upon the trunk.

From these phenomena, it appears that the flow of sap from the maple and other species that flow only after being frozen, is not a vital but purely physical process. The sap is separated from the cellulose by the cold, and under ordinary circumstances gradually re-absorbed. But when the tree is tapped so that the liberated sap can escape, it will do so. The bleeding is, therefore, a sort of leakage from the vessels of the wood, caused by the freezing and thawing.—*Scientific Farmer*.

KANSAS CROPS.—The crops in Kansas cannot have been very full this year, if they are not better in other portions of the State than those referred to by a correspondent writing from Delphos. He says:—

"In this section we have had rather a poor season, especially for wheat, rye and oats, they averaging respectively, seven, twelve and fifteen bushels per acre, and rains have damaged even that considerably. From thirty acres of grain, I have only 200 bushels, and that worth but fifty cents per bushel, so you can well see that I must curtail expenses."

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
New York, Oct. 10th, 1875. }

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending Oct. 9th, 1875:—
Two Snow Buntings, *Plectrophanes nivalis*. Presented by Mr. Wm. J. Steward.

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE.

Four Red-crested Cardinals, *Paroaria cucullata*.
Two Troupals, *Icterus jamaicæ*.
Two Bobalinks, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.
Twelve Crossbills, *Loxia curvirostra*.
Four Cardinal Grosbeaks, *Cardinalis Virginianus*.
Two Red breasted Grosbeaks, *Hedymeles ludrociatus*.
Two Ring Ouzels, *Turdus torquatus*.
One Red wing Thrush, *Turdus iliacus*.
One Song Thrush, *Turdus musicus*.
One Tambourine Pigeon, *Tympanistris bicolor*.
One Barred Dove, *Geopelia striata*.
One Sora Rail, *Porzana Carolina*.
One Calcutta Monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*.
One Squirrel Monkey, *Saimiris sciurea*.
One Hog-nosed Snake, *Herterodon platyrhinus*. Presented by Mr. Henry Reiche.
W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Rational Pastimes.

BASE-BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

As a matter of reference we give below a full record of championship contests played in the arena from April 19 to October 10 inclusive, by all the clubs which entered the lists in April last, the table, of course, including the games not only of the clubs who have failed to play their quotas, but also of the three disbanded clubs. Forfeited games are not included. It will be seen that the Boston Club heads the list by fifteen games majority, the Athletics leading the Hartfords by three games only, while Hartford leads St. Louis ten games. The table is as follows:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	Chicago.	New Haven.	Red Stocking.	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Games won.
Boston.....	2	8	7	6	10	6	4	1	5	5	6	1	65	
Athletic.....	0	3	2	5	7	6	6	7	0	5	2	7	0	49
Hartford.....	0	3	1	3	4	3	3	7	3	4	1	10	0	46
St. Louis.....	2	1	4	3	5	6	5	2	2	3	0	2	4	36
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	4	1	3	4	4	2	3	0	2	4	34
Mutual.....	0	3	2	0	5	0	3	4	2	0	2	7	0	34
Chicago.....	2	1	4	5	3	2	3	4	2	0	2	7	1	29
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	7	7
Red Stockings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Centennial.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Western.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Games lost.....	7	19	24	24	29	34	30	37	14	22	13	12	37	

—The regular record of games which will count in deciding the championship is as follows. In this it will be seen that the St. Louis stands third on the list in won games, and the Athletics may be said to have secured second position as surely as the Bostons have the first:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Games Won.
Boston.....	2	8	6	7	6	10	4	43
Athletic.....	0	3	2	5	7	6	6	29
St. Louis.....	2	1	4	3	5	5	5	23
Hartford.....	0	3	1	3	4	3	3	21
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	4	1	3	4	17
Chicago.....	2	1	4	5	3	2	3	16
Mutual.....	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	13
Games Lost.....	6	18	23	24	29	29	33	162

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

But for the evil of "revoking," which is the great abuse the Amateur Association must try to put a stop to next season, the season of 1875 would have been a very creditable one to the amateur fraternity. Despite the prevalence of the picked nine contests played under the guise of club contests, there have been a goodly number of legitimate matches, and most assuredly a higher degree of fielding skill displayed—thanks to new rules—than ever before known. Below will be found a record of the best played games for October, in which amateur nines have participated on one side or the other, or also on both:—

October 2—Star vs. Rochester, at Rochester.....	5 to 2
October 2 Princeton vs. Germantown, at Princeton.....	5 to 3
October 4—Confidence vs. Flyaway, at Brooklyn.....	5 to 3
October 7—Quickstep vs. Athletic, at Wilmington.....	6 to 4
October 2—Androscoogin vs. Bates College, at Lewiston.....	6 to 5
October 4—Alaska vs. Hoboken, at Hoboken.....	6 to 5
October 9—Harvard vs. Taunton, at Taunton.....	7 to 6
October 2—Lowell vs. Resolute, at Fall River.....	8 to 2
October 5—Downer vs. Iron City, at St. John, N. B.....	8 to 3
October 2—Produce Exchange vs. Nameless, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 4
October 5—Active vs. Archer, at Reading, Pa.....	8 to 5
October 2—Eagle vs. Olympic, at Louisville.....	8 to 5
October 2—Live Oak vs. Beacon, at Lynn.....	9 to 4
October 1—National vs. Creighton, at Washington.....	9 to 4
October 8—Chelsea vs. Star, at Brooklyn.....	9 to 6
October 9—Equitable vs. Winona, at Brooklyn.....	9 to 8

ATHLETIC GAMES.—There will be a series of walking and running matches, open to professionals, on Friday and Saturday, October 29th and 30th, on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club, Mott Haven. The first day's races will comprise a 100-yards run and a five-mile run. On the second day, a one-mile run and a three-mile walk. The prizes are \$75 in each event; \$50 to first, \$15 to second, and \$10 to third; entrance fee \$2 for each race. Entries to close at the office of the Sportsman at 4 P. M. on Monday, the 25th inst. Mr. James Watson will have the management of the meeting.

EIGHT MILES WALKED IN ONE HOUR.—Notwithstanding the many claims to the performance of the above feat advanced by ambitious "peds," the one under consideration is the first genuine performance of the distance within the time mentioned. The walk occurred on the 20th ult. at Lille Bridge, London, W. Perkins, the professional champion of England, being the performer in a walk against time. The first four miles was covered in 28m. 59s., and the eight miles in 59m. 52-5s. The walking throughout was strictly fair, and the time at both distances the fastest ever achieved by any human being.

The Kennel.

DOG POISONING.—A short time since a valuable fox hound belonging to Mr. Josiah Eaton, Jr., of New Bedford, which was bred from one of the finest importations from England, and was probably as good a dog as any in the country, was poisoned. Mr. Eaton had refused an



offer of \$300 for the animal. Shortly afterwards another dog of the same breed was poisoned. We trust Mr. Eaton may be able to discover the miscreants who perpetrated this outrage, and if there is no law for their punishment, that they can be held up to the execration of their countrymen.

THE MEMPHIS FIELD TRIALS.—We are advised that arrangements have been made with the Illinois Central Railway company to transport parties desirous of attending the bench show and field trials of the Tennessee State Sportsman's Association, which commence in Memphis October 25th, from Chicago to Memphis and return at \$24 the round trip. Tickets good to return until November 4th. Return tickets, to be valid, must be endorsed by the Secretary of the association. Dogs are carried free over this line. Quite a large party will leave Chicago October 23d at nine A. M., to arrive in Memphis at three P. M. of the 24th.

With regard to an impression which has gotten abroad, that dogs without pedigrees will be barred at the coming show, we are requested to state that such is not the case, but that pedigrees are desired when known. Mr. Bryson, President of the association, writes us that their meeting will be one of the largest ever held in the United States; enough dogs are now entered to make a large and creditable show, and more are coming in daily. The trap shooting will undoubtedly be very fine.

CURE FOR MANGE.

ATHENS, Ga., October 4th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Among other communications in your valuable paper I see frequent allusions to mange in dogs and its treatment. I am surprised that a remedy which has been in use among sportsmen in the South from time immemorial, and which is as certain as it is simple, has not long before this found its way into your columns. I have used it for ten years, and seen it used by others in numberless cases—for mange is very common in warm climates—but have never known it to fail in a single instance. It will not only cure mange, but any cutaneous affection. Take two parts hog's lard, one part sulphur, and one part pine tar. Stir well together. Rub the parts affected well with the mixture, and be certain to put on enough to saturate the hair and skin. It is not a bad plan to anoint the whole dog from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail; for when a dog has mange in one spot the whole skin is usually dry and hard. After applying it, rub the skin briskly for about a minute, and then tie the dog in a clean spot. The tar produces at first a slight itching, and the dog, if allowed to run loose, will seek relief by rolling in the sand. This, however, will pass off in a couple of hours.

Two applications about four days apart will effect a cure in the worst of cases. The dog will stop scratching after the first application; the skin becomes healthy and soft, and the old coat of hair is shed and replaced by one as glossy as silk. Usually within ten days all traces of the disease disappear; but of course it takes a longer time to shed off the hair. I think Wm. Hunting, in *Land and Water*, will find that follicular mange will not require twelve weeks of this treatment.

Yours,

W. B. THOMAS.

FREAKS OF A DOG.—Some weeks ago we had occasion to chronicle a "leap for life," made by a dog owned by our fellow townsman, S. P. French, the said canine having made a successful leap over the railing of the verandah of the Sun building, a distance of some twenty feet, to the street, in order to escape the vengeance about to be bestowed upon him by the junior member of the firm. On Sunday last the said dog appeared in a new character—that of a fisherman. Some boys were engaged in throwing pieces of brick in the deep channel of the river below Jones' warehouse, when the dog would dive and bring the pieces back. At last he remained under water longer than usual, somewhat to the alarm of the boys, when finally he came to the surface with a salmon in his mouth, the fish wiggling for dear life, and the dog struggling for shore. Another dog on the bank, taking a view of the situation, hastened to his relief, and the two succeeded in bringing the fish on shore. It weighed, when dressed, eleven pounds.—*Colusa (Cal.) Sun*.

—A correspondent suggests a Bench Show in connection with the State Fair to be held at Albany next year. The grounds are ample, and the location central and accessible. If the managers would offer premiums we have no doubt that a large entry of dogs could be obtained, and a very successful show would be the result.

THE CHAMPION DACHSHUND, MANN.

The accompanying portrait is a faithful representation of Mann, one of the best dachshunds in Germany, and the property of an officer of the Guards at Potsdam. The owner, in giving his biography, says:—

"I wish to maintain that long coated terriers (dachshunds) may be excellent for pursuing and killing all sorts of game, although it is contrary to public opinion that such is the case. Mann was born in 1869 near the mountains of the Herz, and when a few months old amused himself by hunting rats and digging up and killing mice in the field. He had not completed his first year when he had his first tussel with a polecat; he dug him out and killed him after a severe fight. From this moment he was indefatigable in creeping in fox burrows, and would bark and snarl at old reynard until the workmen had succeeded in unearthing the fox. I used to take Mann out whilst deer stalking and duck hunting, and he acquired such a passion for all kinds of hunting that he learned to retrieve ducks from the water as well as the best retriever, and would follow wounded deer until he succeeded in making them stand to receive the finishing ball."

"Even wild boars he brought to bay and was very clever in avoiding the tusks of these ugly costomers. Twice he received very severe punishment, but he was as undaunted as ever after his recovery. I used to hunt snipe with him on marshy swamps that would not bear me, and even there, he was useful to me, as the little scamp would beat the ground and flush the birds, and I got many a good shot at them. And in the evening whilst lying in wait on the runways, Mann had learned to lay quiet at my feet and when the game came near, he would give a low whimper and lick his nose and shiver all over. But an admonishment made him quiet and he only kept trembling until my rifle finished the career of the animal. At home my little pet is rather lazy, but as soon as he sees me handling the rifle he is life all over. He has ugly tricks too; if he finds the wounded or dead animal before I do he will help himself to a goodly meal, and when he thinks I do not take him out often enough, he will go out alone, visit the burrows and hunt for day's after hares and deer, and I never feel sure that some of the sporting fraternity will not stop the little fellow's pastimes by a ball, should he be found outside of the limits of my hunting grounds."

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Moose, <i>Alces malchis</i> .	Red Deer, <i>Caricæ Virginianus</i> .
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis</i> .	Squirrels, red, black and grey.
Hares, brown and grey.	Quail, <i>Oxyx Virginia</i> .
Wild Turkey, <i>Mileagris gallapavo</i> .	Pinnated Grouse, <i>Tetrao cupida</i> .
Woodcock, <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> .	Curlew, <i>Numenius arquaria</i> .
Ruffed Grouse, <i>Tetrao umbellus</i> .	Sandpipers, <i>Tyingana</i> .
Plover, <i>Charadrius</i> .	Wilets.
Gowit, <i>Limosina</i> .	Reed or Rice Birds, <i>Dolichonyx oriz von</i> .
Rails, <i>Rallus Virginianus</i> .	Wild Duck.
Snipe and Bay Birds.	
Caribou, <i>Tarandus rangifer</i> .	

GAME IN MARKET.—The supply of game, although rather more liberal than at the date of our last report, must necessarily remain limited until really cold weather has set in. Our quotations are: For pinnated grouse and ruffed grouse, each, \$1 per pair. Quail, \$4 50 per dozen, some so small that the dealers throw them out without offering them for sale—so much for changing the close season to the 1st instead of the 20th, or even the 1st November, which would have been more appropriate. Connecticut appears to furnish the bulk of the ruffed grouse, and Iowa the prairie chickens. Woodcock sell for \$1 per pair; we saw some remarkably fine ones at Messrs. Robbin's. English snipe are worth \$3 50 per dozen; reed birds, \$1 25; rail, \$1 50; plover, \$2 40; bay birds, all prices, from 25 cents per dozen for ox-eyes to \$2 40 for yellow legs; mallard ducks bring \$1 per pair; teal, 75c.; widgeon, 75c. A portion of the ducks come from Illinois, but the largest quantity, and by far the best in quality, are received from Seneca Lake. Wild pigeons are worth, for stall fed, \$2 50, for flight, \$1 75 per dozen.

"BORN IN THE WOODS TO BE SCARED BY—A HARE."—As Mr. E. M. Quimby and a friend were shooting at Morris Plains, N. J., last week over a brace of setters, both dogs came to a stand unseen by each other on opposite sides of a fence. On approaching the nearest one a little hare started from almost under her nose, and dashing through the fence, flushed a ruffed grouse from under the other setter's point. Query—can hares be trained to "tree part-ridges?"

—We have received a pamphlet containing the constitution, by-laws, and revised regulations governing pigeon matches of the Long Island Shooting Club, of which Mr. Wm. Parks is President.

—The telegraph tells us that on Saturday last Capt. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, was arrested in St. Louis, at the instance of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for shooting a match.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Black Bass, *micropterus salmoides*, *micropterus nigricans*.
Striped Bass *Morone lineatus*. Bluefish, *temnodon solitator*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish during the past week has been abundant in quantity and varied in description. As most worthy of mention we note the first appearance this Fall of live cod, caught off Nantucket, price 10 cents per pound. Bluefish are caught all along the coast from Cape May to Martha's Vineyard Sound, outside, however, the large school fish showing no inclination to enter the various inlets; price 10 to 12 cents per pound. Striped bass come principally from the eastward; large fish bring 20 cents and small do 25 cents per pound. Smelts, from Maine, of the variety known as "green," 25 cents; salmon, (frozen) 50 cents; mackerel are not yet in as good condition as they will be a few weeks hence, price 6 cents each for small ones and 22 cents for large. Weakfish are worth 10 cents; white perch, 18 cents; Spanish mackerel, (frozen) 50 cents; halibut, 16 cents; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; black fish, 10 cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 15 cents; eels, 18 cents; sheepshead, 20 cents; pickerel, 20 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; soft shell crabs, \$2. per dozen; hard shell do, 40 cents; pompano, \$1. per pound; frog's legs, 50 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, \$12. per dozen, lobsters, 8 cents per pound.

HELL GATE.—Bass fishing since the last storm is reported as being excellent in the Gate and the upper portion of the East River. On the 10th one man took a dozen off Eighty-ninth street, the largest weighing five pounds. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Tripler, a lumber dealer, took one, while trolling with live squid, weighing sixteen pounds.

—Our friend, the veteran angler and sportsman, John Krider, of Philadelphia, has just returned from an expedition to Betterton, Md., and reports the perch fishing there as something superb. We note, however, that it takes a two pound sinker to catch a one pound fish.

—Smelts this season appear to be more plenty than ever in Boston Harbor and its estuaries, which makes the members of the Anglers' Association, who enlisted the strong arm of the law in their protection during the spawning season, happy. Good returns and results are reported from all their resorts.

A REMARKABLE FEAT.—A few days since a dog, a cross between a retriever and a Newfoundland, belonging to a gardener in the employ of General R. B. Potter, of Newport, caught in the surf near "The Rocks," General Potter's residence, a bass which weighed forty pounds. We can vouch for the truth of the story as far as the dog catching the fish is concerned, and as the gardener sold the bass in the Newport market for four dollars, the weight is probably also correct.

CONGERS.—A correspondent some time since asked us to decide a bet relating to the weight of eels, one of the parties having bet that an eel weighing fifty pounds had never been caught. We decided at the time that conger eels frequently exceeded that weight, and we now note an account in *Land and Water* of one of these monsters weighing seventy pounds having been recently caught off Bon-nenut, on the coast of Jersey. As the Jersey pound exceeds the English by one ounce and a fraction, the actual weight of the eel would be over seventy-five pounds. The conger is highly esteemed by the inhabitants of Jersey, a soup being made of the head and shoulders which is said to be extremely palatable. The eels are also salted and preserved. These fisheries were once of great importance, the estimated catch at one time amounting to 160,000 pounds. Falle, the Jersey historian, thinks that conger fishing lasted until it was replaced by that of Newfoundland, early in the seventeenth century.

FISH LAWS OF MAINE.—We publish herewith the laws of the State of Maine as referring to close seasons and the regulations governing certain much visited waters. We have omitted the penalties for want of space, and also the laws relating to netting and spearing, as we apprehend none of our readers capture their fish by those means:—

MOOSEHEAD AND BRASSAU LAKES.—No person shall take or kill in any way any kind of trout in Moosehead or Brassau Lakes between the 15th day of October and the 1st day of March.

ST. CROIX RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.—The close time in which it is unlawful to catch, take or kill any land-locked salmon, trout, or togue in the St. Croix River or its tributaries, is hereby extended from the 15th day of September to the 1st day of March, during the five years beginning with the 15th day of September, 1874.

RANGELY WATERS.—The yearly close time for taking trout in the tributaries of the Androscoggin River above the outlet of Umbagog Lake and Sturtivant Pond in No. 5 Range 1, shall be five months, commencing October 1st and ending March 1st, during which time no trout shall be taken or killed in any manner, under a penalty of not more than thirty nor less than ten dollars.

The law of close time for land-locked salmon, trout and togue for the rest of the State of Maine is from the 1st of Oct. until the 1st of Jan.

BLACK BASS.—Whoever shall take any black bass during the months of April, May and June, or at any time, from their spawning beds, shall forfeit for each offense not more than twenty nor less than five dollars, and a further penalty of one dollar for each black bass so taken.

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Quite a spirited and interesting meeting of this association was held Tuesday evening, 5th instant, at their rooms in Boston, Dr. J. P. Ordway, the President, in the chair. Several new members were elected and a large number of proposals for membership presented, among which were several quite influential names. The meeting was addressed by Colonel Daniel Needham, Messrs. John Shields, John F. Mills, S.

W. Hathaway, C. R. Dame, E. Delano, L. M. Chase, and the President, Dr. Ordway. On motion of Colonel Needham, a committee was appointed for the purpose of considering the propriety of bringing the objects of the association more prominently before the people, to report at an early day. The committee is composed of Colonel Needham, B. P. Ware, and S. W. Hathaway. A portion of the entertainment of the evening was the reading by Mr. Hathaway of the letters of George Dawson, Esq., editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, giving an account of his salmon fishing trip with General Arthur, Chief Justice Gray, and Chief Justice Ritchie, of New Brunswick, which was extremely interesting.

NEW JERSEY.—*Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, October 7th, 1875.*—Occasionally some bluefish are taken outside the beach. The only fish now worth trying for are sea bass and black fish. C. Parker took fifty-one to-day, averaging from one to two and a half pounds. B.

THE FISHERIES.—There have been 56 arrivals of the Gloucester fishery fleet the past week, as follows: 30 from Georges, 8 from the Banks, 16 from off-shore mackereling, and 2 from the Bay. The receipts are 10,700 pounds Georges halibut, 205,000 pounds Bank halibut, 635,000 pounds Bank codfish, 348,000 pounds Georges cod, 1,000 barrels shore mackerel, and 460 barrels Bay mackerel. Reports from North Sydney, C. B., state that the fish are very scarce at the Magdalene islands and the Banks, but there are prospects of good fares on this shore, as the mackerel had commenced to strike in pretty well the last few days.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Oct. 8.*

LAKE TAHOE—ITS SCENERY AND TROUT FISHING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

James Lick, of whom you have no doubt heard, one of the wealthiest men of this city, is spending nearly the whole of his riches benefitting many scientific objects and worthy public institutions, and one of his great gifts to California is an appropriation of \$800,000 to build an astronomical observatory on this coast. The place he first pointed out for this purpose was one of the highest mountains close to the beautiful and romantic Lake Tahoe, not very far from the snow clad Rocky Mountains. Since then, however, he has altered his ideas as to its site, and at present has fixed upon Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara Valley, as being more convenient to this city, and for the public generally. The apparatus for this project will be about the finest and most expensive in the world. This grand undertaking leads me to speak of this Lake Tahoe—formerly called Bigler—where so many persons go to enjoy its splendid scenery, fishing and excursions in sailing and steamboats on its clear, blue and deep waters. The Indians say that Tahoe means Big Lake, while those who have a smattering of the Indian tongue insist that its significance is deep water; and others, again, say it means fish lake. It is about forty-eight hours' journey from San Francisco, and thousands every year go to revel in its glorious beauties, grandeur and magnificence. Many of our first families visit it every season, and bring home numerous sketches in oil or otherwise, of its scenes and surroundings, to be worked up into complete pictures. But the grand realities of these majestic mountains and other pieces of water in lakes, streams and waterfalls connected with it, can hardly be conveyed satisfactorily to the eye by the brush or pencil of the most eminent artist. Paintings of this lake contrasted with the grand reality cannot but carry with them great defects. Descriptions, too, fail to convey the true loveliness of the scenery, and although my nephew, P. H. Hooper, visited these sublime wonders of nature on a fly-fishing excursion to capture trout this last Summer, with others who were so fortunate as to then have the leisure to linger on this lake's shores, I had not, and therefore I can only enter the lists of its admirers with the aid of his description to place my humble tribute to its merits on record in the *FOREST AND STREAM*; yet no doubt those who come after me will say: "How far wide of the true mark he came."

My nephew informs me that when he first saw this lake he thought of all the different scenes of land and water views which he has ever visited (and he has traveled in Switzerland and Italy) and none could compare in beauty and sublimity to that before him, except Niagara, though the beauty of the Falls and the lake are dissimilar—the former strong and gigantic in its grandeur, while the latter is, mostly, as peaceful and placid as an infant's smile, though at times it is something like an infant in the suddenness of its squalls; for he sailed upon it on its whole length in a small sail boat. Here, at an altitude of 6,215 feet above the level of the ocean, reposing in the strong embrace of dark and frowning mountains and laying the feet of the most craggy hills, lies a sheet of water, from the lovely bosom of which the roughest nature or the most insensible of human beings might draw inspiration. It is twenty-three miles in length and fifteen in width. The water is tri-colored—my nephew so described it, if he might be allowed that expression regarding its tints. For half a mile from the shore (which is generally a soft, fine yellow sandy beach) the color is a most beautiful pea green, tinged with blue, and as clear as crystal, objects on the bottom being as distinct in most places as though just before your eyes. For half a mile further it changes to a green about two shades darker, still with the blueish tinge, but as clear as before. From the last color it changes instantaneously to the deeper color of indigo blue. The water is purity itself, but on account of the highly rarified state of the air it is not very buoyant, and my nephew, although a good swimmer, found some little fatigue in moving in it, or, in other words, he was compelled to keep moving all the time he was in the water. The depth of the water is very deceptive. The greatest depth found is 1,523 feet. People drowned in it never appear again on the surface it is said. Standing on its southern shore listening to the regular beat of the surf, toward sunset, the receding sun arrayed in all the gorgeousness of his evening drapery, and as the shades of night commence their gradual approach, no scene can be more impressive. To the west the cold and sterile mountains rise in majesty, their tops covered with eternal snow, fringed with a bright blush from the setting sun and from the reddened clouds above, and resting against the sky with a profile as clear and defined as if cut with a sculptor's chisel. To the north and east mountains and hills rise up as if on guard to protect the beauties of the place, and thick forests of fir, balsam, pine, red wood, and oak trees like regiments, straight and luxuriant, appear almost to the sandy beach with well filled ranks. New beauties, as my nephew said, constantly unfold themselves. At times a gentle breeze wafts across the bosom of the lake, but at others its surface is as fretful as an unruly child. The waters become agitated all at once, the white-crested waves dance and sparkle, and all the wondrous mysteries of the storm-tossed ocean show themselves in miniature form.

About three-quarters of Lake Tahoe lie in California, the remainder being in the State of Nevada. The trout were in great plenty when my nephew visited it, and he captured about three hundred in four days; yet the Indians spear them when in the very act of spawning. This drives both the male and female away, and the trout then seek the deep water and keep more out of view at such times. They are now enforcing more stringent laws regarding this, and soon Lake Tahoe and the neighboring streams will be better trouting waters than they have hitherto been. I hope next year to make a fishing tour on these tempting and attractive waters, and enjoy a personal cognizance of these wonders and beauties of landscape and almost matchless views, without taking them, as I have in this article, second-hand from another party.

E. J. HOOPER.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

BOSTON NEWS DEALER.—The matter is being investigated. An error exists no doubt.

VAL, Nashville, Tenn.—Will you please state the best goods used in making pantaloons for the field in a rough country? Ans: Corduroy or velveteen.

S., New Bedford.—What is the length of barrel of the rifle used by Mr. Wm. Hays, at Conlin's Gallery? Is it a rifle, or a shoulder rest pistol? Ans. A 26-inch Ballard rifle.

G. N. B., Delphos, Kan.—How shall I patch balls so that the paper will not wrinkle when the gun becomes a little foul? Ans. There is no method known to obviate this. The gun must be kept clean.

F. TH., New York.—Where in the vicinity of New York, that is not over fifty or sixty miles, could I find fair quail shooting, and can I find grouse within about the same limits? Ans. In the vicinity of Norwalk, Conn.

J. N. D., Jr.—Do you know anything of a breech loading gun made by William Moore & Sons? If so, please answer. Ans. William Moore, who was a celebrated gun maker, is dead. Several other gun makers use that name upon their guns.

N. Y., Carmansville, N. Y.—I have a rabbit hound three years old, and he has a habit of frothing at the mouth. Can you suggest a remedy? Ans. Examine your hound's mouth; the whole trouble probably arises from broken or otherwise imperfect teeth.

A. F. J., Brattleboro, Vt.—Can you tell me anything regarding the reputation and workmanship of guns made by James King, of London, and guns and rifles made by Stevens, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.? Ans. James King is not on the list of London gun makers. Stevens is a reputable gun maker.

PLANKERS, Hudson, N. Y.—Please decide: B' says that by the game law of 1875 that he has a right to shoot quail Oct. 1st. H says 20th, and we abide your decision. Ans. The law was changed in March last, and the close season for quail now (very erroneously, we think,) expires in this State on the 1st of October.

M. F. BONZANO, Troy, N. Y.—1st. In buying a Remington \$75 shot gun, what length of barrels will give best result? 2d. What pattern and penetration will such a gun give at 40 yards? Ans. 1st. We would recommend a 12-gauge, 30 inch barrels. 2d. Guns vary so much in pattern and penetration we cannot say what such a gun will do.

TRANSIT, Peacedale, R. I.—Please inform me about my gun. I have been shooting it with three drachms of powder and two ounces of shot. It kicks more than is pleasant. Would you please inform me how to remedy it? Ans. The extra weight of shot is the cause. Use one ounce of shot to three drachms of powder, and your gun will shoot pleasantly and effectively, if held in the right direction.

E. S. G., Brockport, N. Y.—W. & C. Scott & Sons advertise that no guns are genuine without their trade mark stamped on the under side of the barrels. Now there are several guns bearing Scott's name, etc., all correct, but they have no trade mark. Are they genuine, or not? Ans. All genuine W. & C. Scott & Sons' guns have their trade mark stamped upon the barrels, or on the action under the barrels.

C. A. W., Kansas City, Mo.—I would like your advice as to the treatment of my setter. She appears in good health, but vomits continually and does not get in as good condition as I would like to see her. If you can advise me from this meagre description as to the disease and cure, you will greatly oblige a constant reader of your paper. Ans. Your setter is probably affected with worms; have mailed to you some powdered areca nut, with directions for its use. Try it.

W. H. C., Cazenovia.—Do you know of anything that will waterproof a hunting coat? I wrote to W. P. Co., Dey street, as you recommended, but found that it was a trade secret, as I expected. The coat is heavy cotton duck? Ans. One half pound sugar of lead; one-half pound powdered alum. Dissolve in a bucket of rain water, then pour off the fluid with the dissolved ingredients into another vessel. Steep your coat thoroughly, letting it stay in for a considerable time. Hang it up to dry but do not wring it.

E. H. S., Milton, Mass.—I have noticed strong recommendations in your valuable paper of a certain nut, good for worms in dogs (I have forgotten the name of nut). Now I believe I have read every number of your paper, and I have a good of faith in your recommendations, so I would like to try some of this new remedy, as worms in dogs always bothered me, and I have never found any remedy equal to powdered glass, but always hate to give that. Can you send me some, or tell me where I can get it, and also amount of dose? Ans. We have sent to you some powdered areca nut—the nut you allude to with directions how to use it.

CROOK, New Haven.—Is a gun apt to burst if the wad starts from the shell and gets down six inches or more into the barrel of the gun? I use brass shells, and if such is the case, and I am told it is, I shall be careful and change the shell to the other barrel after shooting, as it is apt to start the wad—that is if only one barrel is shot. Ans. The gun would be very likely to burst. Try a drop of Spaulding's glue on the top of your wad. This is an excellent device with paper shells, as it does away with both creaser and reamer, and makes the shell to fill the chamber. We have tried it with great satisfaction.

C. F. C.—Will you please inform me if conical base metallic shells are being manufactured, and where I can get them? Also advantages, if they have any, over other shells, as I see by your paper there are fifteen patents on them. Ans. The conical base shell is manufactured by the Hart Shell Company, of Newark, N. J. (No. 216 Market street). The advantages claimed for it are the same as those claimed for the conical chambered breech, introduced into muzzle loading shot guns just before the advent of breech loaders, viz: a concentration of the effect of the powder and less recoil.

J. H. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Please inform me what position Mr. Bodine takes when shooting at long ranges? Ans. Col. Bodine has shot, so far, in the face downward position, lying on his stomach, and has shot all matches in that position. We are assured, however, that he will change the position and shoot lying on his back. He states that when in good condition he can, he thinks, shoot well enough when face down, but that for general shooting, the lying on the back position is the better. Consult Wingate's Manual, Fifth Edition, page 225, where a cut of Mr. Bodine's method may be seen.

R. S. B., Waterville, N. Y.—J. A. B. wishes to know when a boat is on the starboard tack. Supposing the wind to be due north, if the boat heads to any point east of north or north of east, she is on the starboard tack, and when she changes her course by luffing up and standing west of north, being on the wind, she is on the port tack. If, however, a vessel had the wind abeam, and she could hold her course without making leeway, I should consider her as not tacking at all, having a fair wind. Ans. The expression is used even when a vessel has the wind abeam, that she is on this or that tack.

G. H. W., Cornwall, Ont.—1. How can I obtain a sample of the Dittmar powder? I have written to the Company but have received no answer. They do not say in their advertisement anything about samples, or whether any money is to be sent, or in fact anything at all about the price of it. 2. Where can I get a pair of choke bore barrels for my shot gun? 3. What would be the result of a cross between a thoroughbred Gordon black and tan setter dog and a good water spaniel bitch, lemon and white? 4. In case a player is injured during a match game of base ball which captain shall decide who shall run for the party that is injured? Ans. 1. Address Carl Dittmar, Neponset, Mass. 2. We would suggest your sending to England for them. 3. We would not advise such a cross. 4. The captain of the nine to which the injured man belongs names a substitute, but the selection must be approved by the opposite side.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOCTRINATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, October 14th.—Racing at Jerome Park. Trotting at Parker City, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Rockland, Me.; Lowell, Mass.; Philadelphia. Cricket—St. Georges vs. Young America, at Philadelphia. Base ball—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford; Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, October 15.—Trotting at Lowell, Mass.; Philadelphia; Terre Haute, Ind. Cricket—St. George vs. Germantown, at Philadelphia. Base ball—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia; Doerr vs. Archer, at Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, October 16th.—Racing at Jerome Park. Creedmoor—Luther Badge; Seventh Regiment "Shells"; Irish-American Club Challenge Cup. Scull race between Coulter and Morrison, at Pittsburgh. Regatta at Troy, and Charles River, Boston. Cricket—St. George vs. Young America, at Philadelphia. Base ball—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia; Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford.

MONDAY, October 18th.—Base ball—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford; Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, October 19th.—Trotting at Goshen, N. Y.; Woodbury, N. J.; Washington, D. C. and Lawrence, Mass. Creedmoor—Hofe Field Glass Match. Rifle meeting at Macon, Ga. Base ball—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia; Alaska vs. Resolute, at Elizabeth, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, October 20th.—Racing at Baltimore. Trotting at Cambridge City, Ind.; Washington, D. C. and Goshen, N. Y. Rifle meeting Macon, Ga. Creedmoor—Morrison Medal. Single scull race between Wilbur Bacon and R. B. Bainbridge, on Harlem River. Base ball—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.

CAPT. WEBB AND HIS SWIM.—The furore over Capt. Webb continues in England, and his feat of swimming from Dover to Calais having outlived the nine-day period, appears to have settled down as a national wonder. We should be the last to decry, or attempt to detract from, the merit of Capt. Webb's performance, but we would ask Cousin John if he is not rather overdoing the thing, you know, and following a line which, when adopted on our side of the pond, he is apt to sneer at. Twenty-five thousand dollars, John, is "big money" even for a big swim, and although Capt. Webb's feat is unparalleled, we don't see how any one but Capt. Webb is to be benefitted by it. Contrast the amount of money paid for this simple performance of an act of endurance with the amounts paid men of science for their great discoveries. For example, in this country, in 1867, Seth Green made the discovery relating to the hatching of shad, which has been, or will be, the means of restocking our rivers, and is worth millions to the country. He has the name of benefactor, and perhaps a medal or two, but it don't buy bread. We only mention this instance as a case in point, and probably could name hundreds who have been no better rewarded, while the singer or dancer who caters to the senses alone is enriched.

THE CLOSE SEASON FOR DEER AND QUAIL.

THE laws of this State allow us to kill deer only in the months of September, October, and November, but allow venison to be sold in December and January as well. It will be seen from the letter which we publish below that the question of a change in the law will be brought before the Legislature during the coming session. We shall feel obliged if our correspondents at the West and in the interior of this State will, in accordance with Mr. Phelps' suggestion, favor us with their views upon the subject. Upon referring to the files of our paper, we find that caribou from Canada was exposed for sale in our markets as late as February 18th, and antelope from Nebraska as late as March 4th, although the close season in the latter State commences on the 1st January, and in Canada, for caribou, on the 1st of December, and 1st of January in the Provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia and Quebec and New Brunswick respectively. Now, in this State the law regarding the possession of game mentions "moose, wild deer, and fresh venison," and if caribou and antelope are not included under these heads we would suggest that they should be without delay.

While on this subject we would call the attention of the society to the fact that the close season for quail now expires on the 1st of October. Comparatively few sportsmen are aware of the fact, yet nevertheless it so stands. Now, it is a notorious fact that quail, as a rule, are unfit for shooting on the 1st October. A gentleman mentioned to us that he shot a quail only a few days since on Long Island the body of which was not much larger than a sparrow's. The adjoining States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey hold to the 1st November as the expiration of their close season. In making our date a month earlier we are opening a market for pot hunters and offering a premium for poaching. Where was the energetic member for Suffolk, who has already had so many amendments inserted in the laws for the protection of game within the limits of his own county? Scarcely a section of the law but contains some exception in favor of Long Island, but we look in vain in the act passed April 29th, 1875, for any clause which gives to the quail a longer lease of life. Mr. Phelps' letter is as follows:—

22 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, Saturday, October 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We shall have to go to the Legislature this Winter for some amendments to the Game Law of the State, and I should like very much to know what the people from the interior, as well as from the Western States, think of the present law in respect to deer, which, while it only allows us to kill deer in September, October and November, it allows venison to be sold during the months of September, October, November, December and January. Would the people from the localities named wish a change in the months for selling venison? If you can, through FOREST AND STREAM, draw out an opinion and the reasons for it. I should be obliged, and I will lay it before the Association for consideration. Yours truly,

ROYAL PHELPS,
President of the N. Y. Association for the Protection of Game.

GAME LAWS—THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

IF we go back to the earliest history of game laws, or, as they were originally termed, forest laws, in Great Britain, we find that less importance was given to the observance of close seasons than to the restriction of sporting privileges to those persons who were solely entitled to them. And as the prerogative was at one time strictly vested in the crown alone—poaching being punished by death—it was probably presumed that the sole individual interested would observe such seasons as suited his fancy. It was not, however, until after the irruption of the Northern nations into the Roman Empire that restrictions were placed upon game other than the natural ones applying to laws of trespass. It is said that all forest and game laws were introduced into Europe at the same time, and by the same policy that grew with the feudal system, to retain as slaves the conquered races, and, by preventing their joining in the sports of the field, depriving them of the use of weapons that might be turned against their masters. With the division of conquered territories among the followers of the crown, came the game laws which, with some modifications, have been handed down in Great Britain to the present day; and of all the social peculiarities of that country they are the ones which retain in their observance the most marked characteristics of their feudal origin. In reference to this subject, Blackstone, who seems to have preferred that game should have continued the prerogative solely of the crown, writing upon the forest laws, says in his commentaries: "From this root has sprung a bastard slip known by the name of the game laws, now arrived to and wantoning in its highest vigor, both founded upon the same unreasoning notion of permanent property in wild creatures, and both productive of the same tyranny to the commons, but with this difference, that while the forest laws established only one mighty hunter throughout the land, the game laws have raised a little Nimrod in every manor." How the great commentator would open his eyes if he could look upon the laws, or rather the absence of them, in this country, and see a hundred Nimrods in every parish. We should consider ourselves very fortunate when we consider the hampering restrictions and expenses which, in Great Britain, confine the pursuit of game in a great measure to men moving only among the upper classes of society. With us the laws which secure to us life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, confer upon us privileges enjoyed by no other people. How much, then, does it behoove us to show our appreciation of those liberties by

strictly observing the laws promulgated for the preservation of game, that we may not only enjoy it in abundance, but that the same privileges may descend to our children. The absence or rapid decrease of game in certain localities, and which perhaps attracts the attention of sportsmen alone, should be a matter of concern to the whole people, for with them rests its preservation through a strict observance of close seasons. The increased love for field sports is the one thing which is to lift us above the reproach of being an enervated people.

But to return to the origin of game laws. In 1621 the property qualification was embraced in an act which provides "that no man hunt or hawk hereafter who hath not a plough of land in heritage, under the pain of one hundred pounds," and in Scotland to the present day this law of qualification still exists, so that nominally field sports are only to be enjoyed by those possessing land in the country. The law, however, is so liberally construed that it is understood that those holding the landowner's permission possess also the landowner's qualification. It was not until 1831 that the property qualification was removed in England, and as late as 1844 unqualified persons pursuing game, even in season, were subjected to the same penalties as the trespassing poacher. In 1850 farmers were given the right to kill hares, on their own premises or holdings only, without qualification, when it could be done without breach of contract with the landlord. At the present day, even the properly qualified landowner is obliged to take out a license and pay a tax before he is permitted to kill his own game. Penalties for killing game illegally and out of season are not only very heavy, but the commission of the act carries with it an amount of moral odium that would almost extend to social ostracism.

The defining of the ownership of game has always been a matter involving much tribulation in Great Britain. The statute books contain so many old laws of forestry—rights of manor and rights of warren—that the sportsman must be most careful that in his shooting he is not committing a trespass, or appropriating game to which he has no legal claim. As understood abroad, we have no game laws, their place being taken by those governing acts of trespass. Our laws for the protection of game refer solely to close seasons and illegal means of capture, not to ownership. The rapid settlement of our country will soon demand a closer definition and expansion of the laws of trespass, or the instituting of a code of game laws which shall confer upon the owner of land the game which may be found upon it, or with which he may stock it. Much of the interest that would be taken in the introduction of new, or the preservation of old species, is lost from the discouragement such efforts receive; and the same remarks apply to fish culture. As a matter of some interest, we print herewith extracts of the game laws of various European countries, for which we are indebted to that enterprising and wonderfully entertaining journal, *The Illustrated London Sporting and Dramatic News*:—

In Naples a license to shoot is required, which gives permission to shoot in open country, but not in inclosures.

In Venetia fines are inflicted for shooting and hunting without license.

In Austria-Hungary, poaching is punishable as theft. On holdings of less than 200 acres the shooting reverts to the commune, and the proceeds of lease is divided among the proprietors.

In Piedmont shooting is punished with fine or imprisonment. A license to shoot is required. Owners of inclosed land have absolute power over the game in its season. A similar law exists in Lombardy.

In Italy the rule laid down in the civil code is that occupancy gives a title to property in game or fish found on it, whether bred there or passing through.

In Tuscany the property in game lies only in so far as it cannot be pursued without leave in inclosures. A license to shoot is required, and shooting is prohibited from sunset to sunrise, with an hour's margin each way.

The law of Belgium decrees the right to game to be co-existent with the property in land. Owing to the number of large towns poaching is frequent.

With reference to Denmark, it is said that there are no pheasants in that country, except in the king's preserves of Amack and Klampenborg; hares are very scarce, and rabbits are almost unknown. The law, however, protects not only the nobler animals, which may be called "wild," but also the lower sorts, such as foxes, badgers, otters, martens, polecats, fieldfares, curlews, and red shanks. No licenses for carrying arms are required. Every one has a right to deal as he pleases with the game on his land, subject, of course, to the directions of the general laws.

In Spain shooting goes on at all times and seasons; snares, traps, and decoys are used all over the country, and the result is the most alarming decrease in every species of game throughout the country.

In Portugal game does not belong either to the State or to private individuals, and the laws relating thereto refer chiefly to such persons as may be found doing damage to property in pursuit of it.

The Bavarian law of 1850 admits the principle that game goes with the proprietorship of the land. Small holdings are the rule, and the shooting on these, as in other German States, reverts to the commune for the benefit of the proprietors. Close time does not apply to preserves, but game is not allowed to be sold out of season. Man traps and spring guns may be used in inclosures, if notice is posted up. In the palatinate of Bavaria the code Napoleon is in force.

In the State of Baden the law of 1850 laid down the principle that the right to own land carried with it the right to preserve and kill game upon it. For small estates this right became vested in the communal body. The close time is from February 2 to August 23 for all game, except boars, deer, capercaillie, blackcock, rabbits, and birds of passage. Poaching is severely punished; game in preserves is considered as property, and poaching dealt with as theft.

The law of Wurtemberg distinctly recognizes game as property, but this right in small holdings passes to the par-

ish. Convicted poachers are forbidden to carry firearms. In the Grand Duchy of Hesse, where a property is very much subdivided, shooting is made a corporate right, and exercised for the benefit of the community.

In Saxony game is considered public property when found outside of preserves.

With regard to Russia, it is stated that every landowner there has a right to shoot over his own property; that close time is observed; and, also, that in certain provinces a license is required. The Emperor, the members of the imperial family, and those accompanying them, may shoot over all lands in Russia without paying a license and without leave of the owners.

In the dominions of the Sultan game laws have never existed, but certain police regulations apply to the killing of game at particular seasons. Wild animals are looked upon in that country as public property. The taking out of a license to carry a gun enables its owner to shoot on crown and also on private lands, except such as are walled in. Shooting in the vicinity of the Sultan's palaces, kiosks, powder magazines, and the like is prohibited.

The game laws of Persia are very simple. Every person, as a rule, shoots when and where he pleases, except in inclosed gardens. The Shah has certain parks where wild animals are taken care of, but nearly every creature *feræ naturæ* throughout the country has been destroyed. This is pretty much the state of things existing in Ireland.

OUR EDITOR IN CAMP.

WE are in receipt of a letter from our Editor-in-Chief, Mr. Chas. Hallock, dated "In Camp, Smith county, Va., Oct. 10," in which he says:—

To-morrow night we shall be at "White Top," the highest mountain east of the Rocky Mountains. Shall attempt its ascent, if not too stormy. We hope to obtain photographs of it and the surrounding scenery; also of the Natural Tunnel in Scott county, Va., a week hence. I am enjoying myself in a rough way among these mountains. Our horses are sure-footed, and cross gullies, ravines, and river-beds as though they were graded thoroughfares. The nights are frosty, but the Autumn foliage is gorgeous—radiant with its October tints. There is game in abundance to be had for the shooting, generally from the saddle. A flock of wild turkeys flew across the ravine to our left this morning, from one mountain knob to the other, out of gun shot range. Our barn-yard fowls are not that strong of wing "by a long chalk." All the streams about are filled with speckled trout, *Salmo fontinalis*. They spawn one month later than in the Adirondacks. Any sportsman who wishes a change from his customary stamping grounds would do well to come to this luxuriant section of Southwestern Virginia at this season. There are no insects to annoy; the snakes are in bed; the temperature not too cold, and the inhabitants will appreciate the distribution of a little fractional currency among them. Money of any kind is scarce, but it is often difficult to get change for a five-dollar note, even in the large towns.

On my way hither I dropped off the train on a brief visit to our Captain Taylor, at Nottoway, and found him surrounded with a fruition of corn, tobacco, and garden truck, enjoying his *otium cum dig* with the elegance and *savoir faire* of an old-time planter. His success has exceeded his expectations. He will represent the FOREST AND STREAM at the Memphis Bench Show and Field Trial on the 25th inst., at which he is entitled to an honorable place as the introducer of field trials into America.

At Farmville I visited the English colony established by Mr. J. S. Stanley-James and others, and found that their settlement there had met with a cordial welcome from the old residents, and their anticipations with a measurable reward. Their energy will do much to develop the resources of this section. Mr. James has just completed a beautiful house, one of the finest in the city. He has located with a view to permanent residence; so have others. Some of the colony, however, are merely sojourners, we opine. These copy the architecture of the mediæval period in the structure of their dwellings, which are surrounded by large estates of many hundred acres, cultivated to some extent with tobacco and corn, and crossed by intricate paths that are much walked over to reach the covers where the grouse and the deer hide. The manse of Maj. Powell is especially noteworthy, with its large herds of swine, which it would delight the old folks at home to contemplate. The baronial castle of the Powis brothers, who are well known to the gentlemen sportsmen and cricketers of England, is fashioned of magnificent logs that are plastered without and whitened within, while its spacious apartment glows with ancient armor, rare works of art, coon skins, and other trophies of the chase that would do credit to their ancestral halls in England, a picture of which adorns their rough-hewn mantel. I would like to describe their style of life in detail, but forbear to trespass on their privacy. Most generous is their hospitality, the measure of which is large and overflowing—sometimes plain in its ministrations, sometimes enlivened by a dash of soda water. From all I could observe, their ways are ways of pleasantness, and all their paths are peace. On couches of luxurious bear skins they nightly stretch their limbs, while Judy serves them faithfully at meals, dispensing corn pone, ham dodes and chicken fixins with a lavish but ebony hand. I had the pleasure of knocking over a few quail, in company with brother Dick one day, to grace the evening meal. It was dark when I left their ranch. Turning my horse's head from the door, I dove into the sombre woods and bethought me of the "cricket on the hearth," just now left behind. Of your whilom correspondent, Major Jacob Wagner, in whose company I travel, I am compelled to say, that as each day lightens our load of provender, so it adds to the weight of obligation which I have to carry.

Every comfort is provided that is possible when on the constant move. I am enjoying myself famously, and hope to recover strength to give you material relief from arduous duty after my return. H.

AN UNTIMELY FATE.—That young man's face was apparently calm and placid, and yet the close observer might have noticed a certain vacuous, exhausted look about him as he rather sank than seated himself in the car which bore the riflemen from Creedmoor to the ferry. By his side was his rifle, at his feet was his ammunition box, and in his hand was a simple score book. Friends, comrades, companions—rivals in the rifle contests—passed by him unnoticed. Some said kind words to him, but no reply did he vouchsafe. It was observed, too, afterwards, that when the captain of his team, that grim old chief, addressed him, he threw around his words the tenderest inflections, but the young man, as he pored over his score book, heeded him not. There were men in that car, veteran soldiers, who had seen many a loved comrade fall on the battle-field and had made no comment, but who now looked with wistful, pitying gaze on that young rifleman! The merry talk, the gay laughter, was now hushed, and men only spoke in low whispers—there was silence around him. Presently, as if awakening from a lethargy, he plunged his hand into his pocket and drew out a second score book, and from his breast a third, and from various receptacles, even from his hat, an infinite variety of score books. Now for an instant that poor young fellow's eyes lost their lack-lustre gaze, and flashed with unearthly fires; but alas! the struggle was a short one—let it be hoped it was a painless one, for an instant afterwards that dull guise of inanity, like a leaden cowl, crept over his handsome features, and it was apparent that his mental faculties were in a state of collapse. Then his lips uttered some feeble sounds. Those who were near him heard him murmur as he hurriedly looked from score book to score book, for now he had quite a library on his knees: "Elevation—wind—nineteenth shot—outer—calibre—bullseye—weight of powder—sixty-five degrees—inner—open bead—five hundred and one, no, two, no, ninety-nine grains—Vernier—spirit level—alas! oh, my poor mother!" Then the pencil which he held in his hand, and with which he had been making figures on each of the twenty-nine different score books, fell from his nerveless fingers.

That poor young man, who had once been strong and virile, was now an imbecile and an idiot. Too many rifle score books had wrecked that once noble intellect.

AN HONOR WELL BESTOWED.—The Geographical Congress at Paris on the 12th ultimo awarded medals of the first class to the Statistical Bureau at Washington, and to Professor Hayden, the American geologist. This Congress was a most noticeable gathering. It numbered eighteen hundred members, from all parts of the world, every one of whom was a more or less distinguished member of an honorable society, college, or order, and the sessions of the Congress were attended by the highest dignitaries of the empire, President McMahon and suite lending their presence on the opening day. The Tuilleries, famous as the residence of the third Napoleon, was the place of their assembling, the sessions being held in the grand *salle des etats*, capable of seating two thousand persons. This was the body which honored Professor Hayden with a gold medal for his explorations in the Rocky Mountains, and no higher compliment could be paid to the merit of his great work.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FOREST AND STREAM.]

THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER.

DURING a recent visit to the thriving and prosperous little city of Wilmington, Del., I enjoyed a brief visit to the celebrated powder mills of Dupont & Co., which are located about two and a half miles northwest from Wilmington. As but comparatively little is known about the manufacture of this important auxiliary of sportsmen, and essential for modern warfare, a brief description of how gunpowder is manufactured may not prove uninteresting to your thousands of readers.

The Dupont mills are situated in a lovely valley on the banks of the Brandywine creek, and are surrounded on all sides by lofty rock-clad and wooded hills. At first sight the visitor cannot realize that these small, low, and odd-looking buildings nestling so romantically on the water's edge, are capable of making 37,000 pounds of gunpowder daily, or about 11,000,000 pounds per annum, and yet such is the fact. The location of the mills was selected by Mr. Dupont, Sr., in 1817, in opposition to the strong personal solicitation of Thomas Jefferson, who was exceedingly anxious to have them located in Virginia, owing to a variety of prospective advantages, the improbability of the neighborhood's ever being thickly populated, and the admirable water power. The original residence of the founder of the mills—a little stone house, now incorporated within the buildings and used as a storehouse—may still be seen. The manufacture of gunpowder was commenced here about the year 1819, with one set of mills, embracing the best machinery then known. Year by year they have increased in number, until now they extend along the banks of the stream for more than a mile.

In the first place, gunpowder is composed of three entirely separate and distinct substances, namely—sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal. It is not a chemical combination, as is supposed by many persons, but a mere mechanical aggregation of these substances in their varied but defini-

tive proportions, no chemical union taking place until the moment of their ignition.

The first building visited was the coal mill, where a material called coal dust is manufactured. The mill itself is a large, grimy-looking frame building, completely filled with clouds of impalpable charcoal dusts, through which are barely discernible the shadowy forms of a series of large octagonal drums or barrels, covered with sheep skins, each of which revolve with a low, rumbling sound. Here the grimy, black charcoal and the golden yellow sulphur are mixed in their proper proportions, first separately, and then together, in these barrels, with a number of iron or zinc bullets, which the rapid revolution grinds to a very fine powder. From here the coal dust goes to the composition house, which is a little building clasped, as it were, in the very arms of the hillside, sunken deeply in the banks, and sheltered and protected by its walls of heavy, solid masonry. Here the coal dust is weighed, and mixed in certain proportions with the snowy white and very finely powdered saltpetre. The composition being mixed and packed in bags, is loaded upon the miniature railroad with its little trucks, which are moved by hand or horse motion until they stop, and are silently unloaded at the dust mill, wherein are more revolving barrels similar to those in the coal mill. In these barrels the composition is placed, and yet more thoroughly incorporated and finely pulverized with great care, as now comes the first step of real danger; for were the attendant to neglect for a moment the regular cleaning of the circumference of the barrels with a mallet, to dislodge any adhering mass, it would become clogged around the axis in its rapid revolutions, and produce sufficient friction to cause an explosion. Such accidents, however, but rarely occur, as great care is taken to prevent such neglect upon the part of an attendant. After this operation the composition is termed "dust mill dust," and it is considered very dangerous.

From the dust mill the dust mill dust is conveyed to the rolling mills, two of which are always placed side by side for economy in power. Three of the sides of these mills are built of solid masonry, while the front and roof are merely of light framework, built in sections. This is done as a precaution to save the building in case of an explosion, as then merely the front and roof, acting somewhat as a mortar, are blown off. Between the rolling mills, and connecting both revolvers, the huge water-wheel, almost as high as the buildings themselves, slowly turns its busy round, splashing the crystal water into a white foam and throwing a shower of glistening water drops, sparkling in the sun's rays, and again falling to kiss the murmuring stream below. Within the rolling mills we first notice two large wrought iron wheels, or rollers, each weighing ten tons, and revolving on a horizontal axis in a trough, their bright, shining faces contrasting strongly with the black dust adhering to everything else within the building.

The dust mill compound having been well moistened, is now placed within the trough; the huge rollers having been previously stopped, are again set in motion, and with a horrible, low, rumbling sound, their twenty tons go plowing and crushing over the black mass beneath. No one is allowed to enter the rolling mill while it is in motion, as a single particle of foreign substance, such as gravel, an old iron nail, or even a few grains of sand, would, in a few seconds, blow everyone into eternity. This rolling process continues about two hours, during which the powder has to be kept well moistened, as it now contains all the chemical and explosive properties of powder. The powder is now hardened into perfectly homogeneous unequal sized cakes of a grayish black appearance, called rolling mill cakes. From the rolling mill the cake is conveyed to the press mill, where it is run through a breaker consisting of a double set of toothed rollers, which still further break it into pieces of various sizes, which are subsequently broken into pieces two feet square and one inch in thickness. To produce this change the cake is introduced into the press, which resembles a great box, within which is arranged at equi-distant parallels a series of hard rubber plates, between which the material from the breaker is placed. An immense hydraulic engine with a pressure of about three tons per square inch, is now applied, and with a groaning, cracking sound, the tortured powder is compressed up, up, until you almost imagine that the press itself is going to give way. When in motion this mill is justly feared more than any other in the yard, the immense pressure rendering it much more dangerous in its effects were it to explode. The explosive shock of one of these mills has been felt even in Philadelphia—a distance of thirty miles—where window panes have been broken by the shock.

After remaining in this press for about six hours the powder is taken out, when it resembles a very hard and compact substance, or an odd kind of stone. After this it is again run through a breaker with but one set of toothed rollers, which grinds and crumbles it up.

Next comes the graining mill, where we see a series of rollers composed of zinc, and executed in the best style of mechanical art, through which the broken press cake is run, thereby being thoroughly crushed into a very fine powder. Now comes what is generally thought to be the most interesting part of the process of powder making—the sieving or arranging of the powder into its proper and different sizes. By an ingenious arrangement of sieves of different sizes, arranged in regular order, the powder is passed over the sieves, gradually working its way into its properly assorted boxes, called respectively, large grain, fine grain, and meal powder dust, the latter being always

worked up again. Being thus entirely freed from dust, by the passage over the sieves, the process is continued by transporting the powder to the glazing mill. Here are large revolving barrels with "manholes" on one side. Into these barrels the powder is placed, with the manhole firmly battowed down, and a rotation is commenced, and continued until the grains, from constant contact with each other, become highly glazed.

In the lower grades of powder a very small quantity of plumbago is used to assist in the polish. Even now the powder is by no means ready for immediate use, as it contains an excess of moisture, and must now be removed to the dry house, which is a large frame building, within which are a long series of stacks of wooden trays, which are heated by an outside furnace. The heat, which is conveyed from the furnace inside the building by a peculiar process, is kept constantly up for about twenty hours, at a temperature of from 160° to 170° Fahrenheit, and until the powder contains only 1½ to 2 per cent. of moisture, which it is necessary for it to contain.

From the dry house the powder is conveyed to the packing house, where, after again being passed over silk sieves, to remove every particle of adhering dust, it is packed into water-tight canisters and kegs of various sizes, and then removed to the magazine.

This building, which is an immense frame structure, is perched on the hillside, at whose base glide the silent waters of the Brandywine. It is a lovely spot, and we forget the danger behind us as we gaze away up the stream, with its silent, dark green waters, throwing from their surface the shadows of the giant oaks and chestnuts which cover the hills between which they are embosomed, and whose picturesque shadows die away in the dim perspective, as if meeting against the distant skies. Here, indeed, the Indian warrior of by-gone days may have plighted his troth to some dusky maiden, or his shrill war-whoop may have sounded in strange contrast with the now pervading quiet. Who can imagine how this stillness is sometimes rudely broken by the crash and shock of an exploding mill—that these hills sometimes quake and tremble, and their crowning trees bend and sway with the terrible detonation of an explosion? Yet so it is, and men who a short time before were full of the hopes of a long life, are scattered piecemeal over these hills in shapeless masses, even unrecognizable to their mourning friends.

From such reflections as these we retrace our steps back down the shaded walk, between long lines of willow trees, (*Salix alba*) whose bright green foliage contrasts most pleasantly with the sterner oak, until we stop at the refinery, where a number of workmen are busily engaged in boiling and refining the saltpetre, which is manufactured here by a double decomposition of soda and chloride of potassium. Here there are twenty iron cauldrons embedded in the iron floor, each of which having a capacity of 1,000 gallons is kept constantly boiling. After many crystallizations, purifying and re-purifying, it is packed for draining; previous to this, however, it is pulverized under huge copper rollers. Just outside of this building is the coal, or rather charcoal house, where, in a peculiar sort of oven or retort, is burned the wood (mostly willow) which is to be used for charcoal. The wood is distilled of all its constituents, except the pure liquid, which, after the distillation, has a very disagreeable odor.

Beyond the charcoal house is the soda refinery, which is a new branch of soda manufacture wherein, for certain kinds of powder, nitrate of soda is substituted for nitrate of potash or saltpetre. Having wandered a little to look at the great piles of peeled willow, which is stowed and stacked away for daily use, we retrace our steps down the yard, past the dreaded mills and the sulphur house, with its piles of golden yellow dust, to the machine and millwright shops, where thousands of dollars are annually spent in endeavoring to devise labor and danger-saving machinery, and as we pass out of the frowning gate we realize that, although one may not think it the most cheerful place to live in, yet there hovers a spirit of quietness over the place.

NEDO.

—The following from *Blackwood* may be interesting to our military readers as indicative of the change rifle practice has made in warfare:—

"The distance at which guns open fire, and the dread of exposing them to the rifles of the infantry, prevent artillery from being brought as much to the front as in former times; while the system of concentrating fire without massing together large numbers of guns causes batteries to be scattered and out of hand, not only of the Generals of corps or of divisions, but of their own proper commandant; consequently the criticism more than once passed on the tactical employment of the artillery was to the effect that their operations were too diffuse and not sufficiently confined to the main object at issue. The very excellence of our guns, especially of the new 16-pounders, adds to the difficulty of solving the problem in regard to the line of demarkation between the individual responsibility permitted to commanders of batteries and their proper supervision by superior authority. The most effective fire of artillery is at ranges over a thousand yards; consequently to bring them nearer would be entailing danger without any advantage, excepting the moral support that the presence of guns might produce; but the further they are removed from the infantry the more they are beyond the control of the General who would probably be directing the movements of attack or defense, and there arises a risk lest his intention either from not having been sufficiently impressed on the commandant of artillery, or on the officers of the batteries, should fail to receive the support which the guns ought to afford."

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

—This week at Creedmoor has been a busy one, and interest in rifle shooting has not flagged. As they may still have a good month's practice, our marksmen do not seem inclined to allow any opportunity to escape. On Thursday last, the 7th October, the several regiments composing the left wing of the Eleventh Brigade of Brooklyn were to have been on the range for practice in the second and third classes, as a preliminary for the Marksman's Badge, but the weather kept all back save the Eighty-fourth. The "Boylan" and "Conklin" badges were shot for by the Eighty-fourth Rifle Club. Corporal Davis of company H won the Boylan badge with 39 out of a possible 50, and Drum Major Nolte carried of the Conklin with 35. On Friday the 8th October, the Fifth Brigade Second, Division, closed their practice. The Thirtieth, Twenty-eighth, and Fourteenth sent their best men to the front to compete for the prizes. Conditions: 5 shots at 300 and 400 yards:—

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.							
Name.	Yards.			Name.	Yards.		
	300	400	Tot'l		200	400	Tot'l
Corpl. Fadenburg.....	23	24	47	Lieut. Watson.....	14	12	26
Sergt. Miller.....	19	9	28	Lieut. Coffin.....	17	9	26
TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.							
Sergt. Feiten.....	19	21	40	Pvt. Schweitzel.....	20	10	30
Private Lutz.....	11	21	32	Lieut. Bossert....	16	10	26
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.							
Pvt. Robinson.....	20	19	39	Capt. Parkinson....	22	12	34
Corpl. Miller.....	16	21	37	Pvt. Vauxhall.....	18	14	32
Pvt. Smith.....	18	16	34	Capt. Maher.....	16	14	30

Corporal Fadenburgh's total 47, in a possible 50, is a telling score.

On Saturday the Crouch and Turf, Field and Farm matches were shot. The Crouch Match is better known as the "Bullseye Match," the prize being given to the greatest number of bullseyes. The weather was good, but the breeze was uncertain. Conditions: 15 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; members of international teams excluded:—

W. B. FARWELL.			
Yards.	Score.	Total.	
800.....	4 0 4 3 4 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 5.....	61	
900.....	3 5 0 5 0 2 5 4 4 5 4 5 3 4.....	53	
1000.....	3 0 0 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 5.....	53—167	
A. V. CANFIELD, JR.			
800.....	2 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 4 5 2 4.....	63	
900.....	0 5 5 3 5 2 3 3 2 2 5 5 4 5.....	50	
1000.....	4 4 3 4 0 5 5 5 4 2 4 5 4 3.....	57—170	
P. HYDE.			
800.....	4 5 3 3 5 5 4 3 3 3 3 5 4 0.....	55	
900.....	2 3 5 4 3 4 3 5 2 3 2 5 4 3 4.....	52	
1000.....	0 4 2 5 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 5.....	60—167	
L. C. BRUCE.			
800.....	2 5 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 3 5 4 4 4 3.....	57	
900.....	4 4 4 0 3 3 3 2 2 4 3 5 4 5.....	52	
1000.....	4 3 3 5 2 4 3 3 5 0 5 5 3 4 3.....	54—163	
L. GEIGER.			
900.....	3 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 2 4 5 5 5 4 4.....	61	
900.....	5 4 4 3 4 2 3 0 5 3 2 4 2 5 4.....	49	
1000.....	0 3 3 4 2 3 2 5 3 5 5 5 3 2.....	50—160	
G. CROUCH.			
800.....	5 5 3 3 4 2 3 5 2 3 5 4 4 4.....	56	
900.....	3 3 3 5 3 5 3 0 3 3 5 0 2 4.....	39	
1000.....	3 5 0 3 3 5 0 3 4 3 0 0 4 0 0.....	33—123	
R. RATHBONE.			
800.....	5 0 3 0 5 3 0 2 3 3 3 3 5 4.....	44	
900.....	0 3 3 0 2 5 0 5 2 3 3 3 5 5.....	42	
1000.....	0 0 4 2 4 5 5 4 2 0 0 0 0 0.....	26—112	

The number of bullseyes made in order of merit was as follows:—Canfield, 19; Farwell, 17; Hyde, 15; Geiger, 14; Bruce, 11; Rathbone, 10; Mr. Crouch the giver of the badge, 9. Last month Mr. Canfield won the same badge with 23 bullseyes. It has been won with 18.

The Turf, Field and Farm badge followed. Distance, 200 yards, won by Mr. Elmendorf with 43 out of a possible 50, which is quite good shooting:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
W. S. Elmendorf.....	43	W. Burton.....	38
L. H. Greve.....	42	W. C. Clark.....	38
F. E. Scrymger.....	41	C. E. Huntington.....	38
J. L. Allen.....	41	T. L. Price.....	37
W. A. French.....	41	D. Channacey, Jr.....	37
S. G. Perry.....	41	E. A. Perry.....	36
W. B. Farwell.....	40	E. Hyde.....	36
H. Fisher.....	39	C. F. Robbins.....	36
G. Crouch.....	38	J. V. Meserole.....	36
L. C. Bruce.....	38		

There were seventeen other scores under 36.

There should have been held on Saturday a Marksman's Badge competition, to have been shot for by the rifle inspectors, but as none were on the ground the match was indefinitely postponed.

At a meeting held at Creedmoor on Thursday evening, a Creedmoor Rifle Guard was formed, composed of the markers and officers of the range. W. H. Brower was chosen President; E. H. Brower, Secretary, and Captain Klein, Treasurer. On the 19th inst. the Guard will have a competition for badges. The range will be 200 yards, ten shots for each man.

SUPPLEMENTARY PRIZES AT CREEDMOOR.—Prizes offered by Mr. Steward, of London, were awarded as follows: To E. H. Sandford, score 115, highest aggregate in the Gatlin Match, a binocular glass valued at \$45. To F. Hyde, score 173, highest aggregate at short, mid, and long range, a "Lord Bury" telescope, value \$40. Protest of the Seventy-ninth against score of the Twenty-second, in the Gatlin Match, was laid over by the committee of the N. R. A. for further action.

RIFLE ENGAGEMENTS FOR OCTOBER.—Luther Badge, Amateur Rifle Club, Saturday, October 16th at 10:30. Distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 5; weapon, any rifle; to be won three times. Seventh Regiment Shells Challenge Badge, Saturday's Oct. 16th and 30th, at 3 o'clock. Distance, 500 yards; weapon, Remington. Seventh Regiment rifles, Tuesday's, Oct. 12th and 26th, at 3 o'clock. Distance, 200 yards, weapon, Remington State Military Rifle; rounds, 5. First competition for the Hepburn Trophy, N. R. A. Saturday, October 23, 2 o'clock;

any breech loader; distances, 500, 800 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 7; entrance fee, \$1.; to be competed for monthly, and to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively. Morrison Medal, Scottish American Rifle Club, each Wednesday throughout the month at 2 o'clock; open to members of the S. A. R. C.; distances, 200 and 500 yards; weapon, any rifle. Fifth Competition Hofele Field Glass, Eight Regiment Rifle Club, Tuesday, Oct. 19th, 2 o'clock, open to members of the Eighth Regiment; distances, 200 and 500 yards; ten rounds; weapon, Remington State Military rifle. Challenge Cup, Saturday, October 16th, at 2 o'clock, Irish American Rifle Club, open to members of the I. A. R. C.; distances, 200 and 500 yards; rounds, 7; weapon, any rifle. On the 19th the Washington Gray Troop Rifle Club will shoot at Creedmoor for prizes.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, Major Henry Fulton resigned his position as Secretary, and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve was unanimously elected as his successor. Col. Gildersleeve previously held this position to the satisfaction of the board, and was cordially welcomed back to it.

—Some of these days skirmishing competitions must be started at Creedmoor. The English system is somewhat as follows: Competitors stand with unloaded pieces opposite their respective targets at certain specified distances. On the word advance, the marksmen run forward and load and fire. Say the rifleman starts at 500 yards. Between the stake at 500 and 400, he may be required according to the rules, to fire three times at the target, or having ten cartridges, to fire ten times between 500 and 100 yards, or with five cartridges, to shoot as he passes the 450, 350, 250, 200, 150 yard stake. There would be lots of amusement in this, though the markers might see no fun in it. That it would greatly improve the soldier is evident. Efficient skirmishing is one half of a battle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM BADGES.—The first match for the new badge presented by this paper was shot on Thursday evening last at Mr. Conlin's gallery, No. 930 Broadway. The match was shot under the Creedmoor rules as to counting, etc., and at a target reduced to correspond with the 200 yards range. The following is the result, Mr. Wm. Klein taking the first badge for the best score, Mr. G. W. Hamilton the second for the best score of centres, and Mr. J. E. Whitely the third for the best score of inners. The next match will be shot on Thursday, the 21st:

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
William Klein.....	43	Thomas Lloyd.....	39
G. W. Hamilton.....	40	W. K. Williamson.....	39
D. L. Beckwith.....	39	L. C. Bruce.....	38
M. P. Lennon.....	39	W. Conley.....	38
Robert McPeely.....	35	P. Hyde.....	35
W. B. Farwell.....	36	William Bailly.....	35
W. McDonald.....	36	William Moser.....	36
Robert Milley.....	35	F. H. Lord.....	35
A. G. Hellwig.....	35	J. McGlenssey.....	35
J. O. Wright.....	36	Alonzo Forrester.....	35
H. C. Merry.....	35	S. Freeman.....	32
T. C. Noone.....	34	John Barclay.....	31
A. Marsh.....	33	James Wright.....	30
Joseph Woodward.....	32	C. M. Velle.....	30
H. M. Post.....	31	E. P. Jones.....	29
George H. Glenney.....	31	H. Crowell.....	28
J. E. Whitely.....	30	A. E. Wiley.....	27
E. P. Whitney.....	30	H. M. Wheatmoore.....	27
H. C. Faber.....	29	Robert Boyde.....	26
J. H. Ripley.....	29		

YONKERS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The new Morsemere range at Yonkers, of the Yonkers Rifle Association, was duly opened on Saturday for the first competition. The Association numbers already thirty-five members. The officers of the Association are as follows:—President, G. Livingston Morse; Vice President, Col. Matt. H. Ellis; Secretary, H. L. Garrison; Range Committee, Frederick Shonnard and Douglas Smyth. Among those present at the opening of the range, were Thomas Cooper Campbell, Cyrus Cleveland, John T. Waring, Dr. J. N. Swasey, Jonathan Vail, Colonel John Bodine, L. W. Ballard and a large number of ladies. The first match was for two prizes, a handsome field glass and a life membership. Ten shots at 500 yards. We give the six best scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Frederick Shonnard.....	5 3 3 3 5 3 4 2 3 2	23
Henry Quinn.....	0 3 3 4 4 3 5 3 5	33
Douglas Smyth.....	3 2 4 2 4 3 3 5 4	32
Colonel Bodine.....	4 4 0 4 0 4 2 3	23
Edward Connell.....	3 3 0 3 0 3 2 0 5	22
E. L. Morse.....	2 3 0 2 4 0 4 2 2	21

In the tie between Shonnard and Quinn, the former made a centre to the latter's inner and secured the first prize won at Morsemere. A handicap followed of 10 shots, which was handsomely won by Mr. Smyth, though having against him such doughty opponents as "Old Reliable" and Mr. Ballard. We append the scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Smyth.....	4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4	43
Bodine.....	4 3 4 4 2 5 5 5 4	41
Ballard.....	4 3 5 3 5 5 3 3 4	39
Quinn.....	3 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 5	39
Shonnard.....	2 2 5 3 5 3 4 5 5	36

The opening of the range at Yonkers was a most brilliant one. The name chosen—Morsemere—is a happy one; the final "mere" is of the same family as our "moor" of Creedmoor.

PARTHIAN RIFLE CLUB OF HUDSON, N. Y.—The last competition match for the field glass by the Parthian Rifle Club, took place at the close of last week. The glass was won by Mr. Thomas Denegar. In addition to this valuable prize there were three other prizes offered, one being a year's subscription to the FOREST AND STREAM, which was won by Mr. J. A. Smith, the second a score book, won by Mr. Leonard Geiger.

—The Sixth Division Rifle Association, at Syracuse, has the following directors:—Major-Gen. D. P. Wood, Gen. Richardson, Col. Hawley, Lieut. Col. Manning, Major Griffin, Major McCarthy, Capt. Birchmeyer, Lieut. Edwards and Messrs. A. C. Chase and F. B. Klock. At a late meeting Major Griffin of the range committee presented

plans for the construction of a range, which the finance committee were instructed to proceed in establishing.

TELEGRAPHS ON RANGES.—A correspondent to the *Volunteer Service Gazette* writes thus sensibly:—

"There should, I think, be some telegraphic communication between the firing points and each set of targets. I mean such as would permit of messages of inquiry being sent and replied to, and not a mere signal."

[Why could not some of our military organizations add to their regiments a small body of telegraphers? A military telegraph is to-day one of the necessities of war. A ground wire could be laid readily at Creedmoor and practice could be had. To drive a buggy up and parade it before the targets in order to find out an error, sometimes stops firing for a half hour. It is a wonder the telegraph has not been used before at Creedmoor.—Ed.]

FOREIGN ITEMS.—It seems that the Swiss are getting uneasy in regard to their rifle laurels. Recently at Stuttgart, in a match between the Swiss and Germans, though the former were the victors, it was but by a few points. Three years ago the Germans, so it is stated by the Swiss, knew little or nothing about rifle shooting. Rifle drill among the German soldiers requires that each soldier should practice annually with 300 cartridges. A Swiss authority says that as they (the Swiss) have enlarged their target "they have lowered the former high standard of national rifle practice seriously."

—The influence of climate and light on rifle shooting are quite marked in Natal Africa. A correspondent of the *Natal Rifle Association*, writing to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, says that "Wimbledon men break down with the lighter air and stronger lights of the country, but gradually improve and 'plant them on,' but are not at first able to beat the old stagers, who can bowl over a springbok at 500 yards, or make a pot shot bullseye from horseback at the same range." This method somewhat recalls Buffalo Bill's idea of shooting at Creedmoor, which was to ride a mustang at full speed, and with rifle in hand, blaze away at the targets. We have seen this kind of thing in romantic books of adventure, but when it is tried we want to be behind the horse and rider every time. The family circle of the English N. R. A. is a widespread one, and seems to flourish hugely in South Africa.

THE RIFLE IN INDIANA.

PORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Amateur Rifle Association of Fort Wayne and Longview, the name of our range, although unknown as yet to the country at large, are by no means unappreciated in this locality; and I wish you could have been with us to have witnessed the enthusiasm with which the good people of Kendallville received us on Saturday, Sept. 25. The occasion of the invitation was the "Ladies Centennial." The preparations for our reception had evidently been made. A large number of the most prominent citizens received the members of the club at the depot, whence they were driven to the Dodge House, and entertained until 11 o'clock, when dinner was served in elegant style.

It had been arranged that the shooting should take place across Bixler Lake, which lies close to town, and Vice President Cordrey made a careful measurement of the shortest distance across by means of a theodolite. It was found to be 750 yards. About 2 o'clock the "teams were driven to the point selected, where an immense crowd awaited them, the gate money going to the Centennial fund. The distance was a great surprise, as it had not been anticipated that it would be more than 500 yards, none of the club having shot at longer range than that. The targets, too, had been prepared at home, and were of the second class, with 22 inch bullseye only. At 750 yards range a target of the first class, with a bullseye 86 inches in diameter, would have been the right size. The fact that the shooting was across the water presented another difficulty, inasmuch as there was no means of judging the force of the wind, away from the firing point, except from the movement of the waves. Owing to the peculiar formation of the ground, the wind was unsteady and generally unreliable. These considerations will account for the poor scores made by some members of each team.

The ladies had provided a beautiful banner, on which appeared the emblematic rifles, crossed, and the inscription "Indiana Amateur Rifle Association." The conditions of the match allowed the use of any rifle, two sighting and five scoring shots. Col. Zollinger, Mayor of Fort Wayne, who is a member of the club, and an ardent rifleman, was executive officer. The Lafayette team won the match, as will be seen from the following score:—

LAFAYETTE.				LONGVIEW.			
Name.	Score.	T ^l		Name.	Score.	T ^l	
Dr. D. D. Weisell	5 3 0 4 5	17		W. W. Stennett	0 3 5 4 4	16	
J. C. Beeks	5 5 4 0 2	16		Z. Hopkins	2 0 4 3 5	14	
Gen. A. F. Devereux	4 2 4 4 0	14		J. S. Finkenbeimer	4 0 2 2 4	12	
W. Edsall	0 3 0 5 0	8		Dr. J. S. Gregg	4 0 0 3 0	7	
J. H. Stopple	0 2 0 3 0	5		Capt. James Harper	3 2 0 0 0	5	
Henry Overman	0 0 0 3 0	3		T. P. Cordrey	0 0 0 4 0	4	
C. Rundel	0 0 0 3 0	3		Geo. J. E. Mayer	0 0 0 4 0	4	
J. Leichner	2 0 0 0 0	2		C. Graffmiller	0 0 0 0 0	0	
Total	65			Total	62		

The rifles used were the Remington sporting, except Leichner's, a German breech loader; Graffmiller's, a muzzle loader, and Captain Devereux and W. W. Stennett's, Remington Creedmoor rifles. The members of the club speak in terms of the highest praise of the kindness and hospitality of their hosts. Yours truly, W. R. R.

RHODE ISLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Sept. 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As I have seen no notice in *FOREST AND STREAM* of the formation of the Rhode Island Rifle Association, I enclose a list of its officers. The Range Committee have hired a strip of land containing thirty-five acres at Greenwood Station, about eight miles from Providence on the Stonington Railroad, and are busily at work fitting it up. It is 4,000 feet long by 400 wide, and will require but very little grading to make it fit for use. The committee are in hopes to have it ready for use within two weeks. They will start with four targets—two of 200 yards, one each for 500 and 1,000 yards. The fence will probably be built next Spring. The Association has a large membership already, with some fine marksmen. Among them we would mention Mr. Rabbeth, of Pawtucket; Mr. Perkins, of Providence; Mr. Thomas, of Central Falls; Mr. Howe, of Providence, and many others who give promise of sustaining the credit of the State. Mr. Rabbeth is no novice in shooting, though he has practiced but little at long range. Last week, Tuesday, he made 45 out of a possible 50, and on Thursday last, in his forenoon practice, made 95 out of 100, and on the afternoon of the same day made 50 out of a possible 50; in the forenoon he made fourteen bullseyes in succession, and in the afternoon every shot (10) were bullseyes. This shooting was

done at Valley Falls, some five miles from Providence, on the range of Mr. Mr. C. M. Perkins, at 500 yards, with regulation target, and according to the rules of the National Association, in the presence of several gentlemen.

The officers of the Association are, Maj. General Ambrose E. Burnside, president; Hon. George F. Wilson, 1st vice; John B. Anthony, 2d vice; Arthur W. Dennis, treas.; Capt. E. F. Annable, sec'y. Directors, Maj. General Ambrose E. Burnside, Maj. General Wm. R. Walker, Brig. General Thomas W. Chace, Brig. General Frederick Miller, Brig. General Heber LeFavour, Brig. General James Shaw, Jr., Colonel Elisha Dyer, Jr., Colonel R. H. I. Goddard, Colonel A. N. Crandall, Colonel E. L. Freeman, Colonel A. C. Eddy, Major Hugh Hammill, Captain E. F. Annable, Hon. George F. Wilson, John B. Anthony, Esq., Mr. C. H. Perkins, Mr. Newton Dexter, Mr. A. W. Dennis. Superintendent, Captain E. F. Annable; assistant superintendent, Major Hugh Hammill.

E. L. F.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

At a rifle match held at Bellasylva, Wyoming county, Pa., in the last week of September, the following scores were made: Distance, 100 yards; target, 2 feet square; bullseye, 6 inches; center, 1 foot; bullseye counting 4, center 3, and outer 2:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Geo. Housewart	3 4 3 4 3	Louis Ernst	0 3 2 3 4
John Housewart	2 4 3 3 3	Joe Girven	2 2 1 2 2
Bruce Girven	2 3 4 4 4	August Eicht	3 2 2 3 3
Rush Girven	2 3 3 3 3	A. T. Ross	2 2 2 2 2
John Delclisur	3 2 3 2 3		

Messrs. Bruce Girven and John Delclisur used a Winchester repeating rifle and Remington sporting rifle respectively; the rest shot with muzzle loaders.

D.

HOLYOKE, Mass., October 11th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Holyoke Rifle Club now numbers forty members; field days each Saturday. Only a few members entered for the contest last Saturday, October 9th. The following is the score; distance, 400 yards; seven shots; position, any without rest:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
A. Knight	23	E. A. Whiting	22
A. Manger	32	J. E. Mercier	21
D. H. Smith	34	J. Frank	21
W. H. Heyward	29	Samuel Chapman	19
E. C. Smith	26		

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Oct. 14	10	55	7	37	6	55
Oct. 15	11	34	8	16	7	34
Oct. 16	eve.	20	9	6	8	20
Oct. 17	1	9	9	55	9	9
Oct. 18	2	4	10	46	10	4
Oct. 19	3	1	11	45	11	1
Oct. 20	4	4	eve.	41	eve.	4

THE RESOLUTE AND ESTELLE.—The first of the series of races arising out of the challenge of Mr. Rufus Hatch was sailed on Wednesday last. The day was disagreeable in the extreme; raining, and with a strong easterly wind that brought the coasters down to double reefs and deterred any of the yachts at the club house anchorage from accompanying the contestants over the course. The arrangements were very satisfactory. Mr. Krebs as judge for the Resolute took his station on board the Estelle, and Mr. Chase, judge for the Estelle, was on board the Resolute. The signal being given, the Resolute at 9:19:35 crossed the line, followed in less than half a minute by her smaller antagonist. The course was that usually sailed over in the New York Yacht Club regattas. The wind was about east-south-east, enabling them to lay a course for the Southwest Spit, which was rounded by the Resolute four minutes ahead of the Estelle. From this point to the light-ship it was a dead beat to windward, and once clear of the Hook, the heavy seas almost buried both yachts. But little being known of the sailing qualities of the Estelle her movements were watched with much interest, and her fine weather qualities excited general admiration. The Resolute's jib topsail having gotten adrift, volunteers were called for to stow it, and the four men who responded were at times completely submerged. At 12:30 the Resolute was close to the light-ship, but owing to a miscalculation was unable to fetch it, and being compelled to make two more tacks lost several minutes by the operation. At 12:34:30 she lowered her peak and gybed around the Estelle, rounding just four minutes and a half after. Topsails were now set and both yachts headed for the Spit again with sails wing and wing. At one o'clock an unfortunate flaw struck the Resolute and carrying over her foresail, the strain of the foretopsail against the stay carried away her foretopmast. At the Southwest Spit the Resolute had gained a little more on the Estelle and on finally reaching the club house was more than ten minutes ahead. Her time allowance to the Estelle, however, was twelve minutes and ten seconds, which gave the race and the dinner to the latter by two minutes and eight seconds. The official time as given out by the judges was as follows:—

Yacht.	Start.	Arrival.	Actual time.	Corrected time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Estelle	9 19 53	2 18 28	4 58 30	4 46 20
Resolute	9 19 35	2 08 03	5 48 28	4 48 28

It was a good race, pluckily sailed and stubbornly contested; a few more such would relieve our yachtsmen of the imputation of being only fair weather sailors.

THE RESOLUTE AND COMET.—The second of the "Hatch" matches was sailed on Friday over the same course. The day was a most unpropitious one, the wind being so light as to indicate a drifting match, and Mr. Hatch was desirous of postponing the match, but to this Mr. Langley would not consent, and he also obtained a further concession in his favor of an abrogation of the rule of the club which demands that all races shall be sailed within eight hours. The result was a forgone conclusion; nothing but a sudden gale of wind could prevent the Comet from winning, and in addition she was receiving a time allowance of 17m. 38s. Mr. James D. Smith was on board of the Comet as judge for Mr. Hatch, and Mr. G. L. Haight accompanied the Resolute in the same capacity for Mr. Langley. Shortly after half-past ten o'clock the signal was given for the start, and with the light air that was stirring the Comet very easily took the lead. The match was for the most part devoid of interest. It was four o'clock before the Comet reached the light-ship, with the Resolute but three minutes astern. After turning the wind fresh-

ened for a while but again fell away. At the Southwest Spit, on the return, the Comet had increased her lead to ten minutes. From this point there was more wind and the Resolute gained so rapidly that when the home time was reached those on board claimed that she was leading. The judges could not agree on this point owing to the darkness, but the race was awarded to the Comet on time allowance. Both yachts were over the eight hours prescribed by the club rules for making the course, and had not Mr. Hatch, previous to the start waved this rule, the race would have been sailed again. Mr. Hatch has challenged both the Comet and Estelle to another trial, but Mr. Langley, for the Comet, declines.

PERTH AMBOY YACHT CLUB.—A race was sailed on Saturday, October 9th, by the Perth Amboy Yacht Club for a handsome silk pennant, presented for the purpose by the Misses Meeker of that city. As usual, there was very little wind, and consequently the race was long and comparatively unexciting. The prize was easily won, however, by Com. Miller's yacht Cynthia, of Elizabeth, formerly the Lizzie. The conditions of the race were that boats should be sailed by their owners and carry working rig only, and had there been a good breeze the winner of that pennant would have had to earn it.

THE SEAWANHAKA OCEAN RACE FOR SLOOPS.—Captain Center, of the Vindex, last Spring offered a silver prize of the value of \$500, to be sailed for by sloops of the Seawanhaka Club some time in October, the course to be from Sandy Hook Lightship to and around Cape May Five-fathom Lightship and return, to be sailed without time allowance. The regatta committee were to have received entries up to 3 P. M., of Tuesday and fixed upon a day not later than the 20th inst., on which the match would be sailed.

ATLANTA BOAT CLUB.—This club held their twenty-eighth annual regatta on Saturday last on the Harlem River. The water was as smooth as glass and a large number of spectators had assembled on the various steamers to do honor to the occasion. The interest in the principal race, that for the senior single sculls, was somewhat marred by the withdrawal of Mr. Eben Lozee, the present holder of the championship belt. In his absence Mr. R. B. Bainbridge was made the favorite at the odds of five to three, but there were not wanting supporters for Mr. P. C. Ackerman, whose condition gave promise of pushing the favorite closely. Mr. S. M. Clarke also started, but fouling a stake was out of the race. The distance was three miles with a turn. Bainbridge took the lead at starting but was passed by Ackerman, who finally won in 23m. 38½s. The second race was for pair-oared gigs, two miles with a turn, the crews being W. H. Downs, stroke; E. D. Blake, bow, and J. H. Kent, coxswain; and J. E. Eustis, stroke; W. H. Catlin, bow, and B. F. Kobbe, coxswain. Downs' crew were the winners in 19m. 12s.; that of their opponents 19m. 16½s. A single-scull contest between juniors was the third race, the prize being the Columbia belt, distance two miles with a turn. There were four entries: E. Mills, Jr., Geo. M. Young, John Gunster, and Thomas Scanlon. At the finish Mills' time was 15m. 14½s; Scanlon's, 15m. 36½s., and Gunster's 15m. 56s. Young's time was not taken. For the fourth race, with four-oared shells, same distance, there were three entries, but only two crews came to the scratch. They consisted of W. H. Downs, stroke; P. C. Ackerman, No. 3; E. Mills, Jr., No. 2; E. Blake, bow, and J. E. Eustis, stroke; W. H. Catlin, No. 3; S. M. Clarke, No. 2, and E. Lozee, bow. The race was a plucky one throughout, but Downs' boat finally came in an easy winner. Time—13m. 37½s., and its rival, 13m. 39½s. The last race was between the eight-oared barges Atlanta and Gramercy, distance one mile; won by the Atlanta in 7m. 37½s.

GRAMERCY BOAT CLUB.—The sixth annual regatta of this club was rowed on the Harlem River on Friday last. The weather, however, limited the attendance. The first race was the senior sculls for the championship belt, three miles straightaway. Frank Winne and H. R. Mills were the only starters, the former winning in 26m. 56s. Three started for the junior sculls, the distance being one mile straightaway, H. Spitzka winning in 10m. The third race was for pair-oared gigs, distance one mile, with the following entries:—H. Brown, bow; H. R. Mills, stroke; C. I. Hudson, coxswain; blue and white. M. L. Sutton, bow; E. J. Atkinson, stroke; E. B. Welch, coxswain; blue and red. G. H. Pierce, bow; C. Earwicker, stroke; D. Pentz, coxswain; red and white. Hudson's crew won in 10m. 31s. The fourth race, for four-oared shells, was declared by the referee "no race."

The day's sport wound up with a contest between two eight-oared barges, the distance being one mile, for a set of colors. The following entered:—J. Kiefer, bow; H. Spitzka, No. 2; G. H. Pierce, No. 3; H. Brown, No. 4; F. Winne, No. 5; W. H. Smith, No. 6; M. L. Sutton, No. 7; E. J. Atkinson, stroke; C. F. Naething, coxswain; blue and red. H. Mills, bow; D. Pentz, No. 2; J. Baird, No. 3; H. Braisted, No. 4; H. A. Palmstine, No. 5; C. H. Wilcox, No. 6; R. E. Wiesner, No. 7; H. R. Mills, stroke; C. I. Hudson, coxswain; blue and white. The start was an even one and for some distance the two crews pulled well together. After a ten minutes' struggle blue and red came in the winners by a length.

NAUTILUS BOAT CLUB.—The last of a series of monthly races for the senior and junior championship of this club took place on Friday last on the Harlem River. For the senior championship Fred. Levein and Gerald McLaughlin rowed over a two-mile straightaway course from the powder schooner, McLaughlin winning in 14m. 45s. This race decides the match, as McLaughlin has won a majority of the series. For the junior championship Daniel Herndon and Louis Rouse entered, the course being one mile from the same starting point. Herndon won in 7m., which makes him the junior champion of the club.

BOAT RACE AT SPRINGFIELD.—The double scull Whitehall boat race between M. DeLowrey and M. J. Mahoney, of the Boston Boat Club, and F. A. Plaisted and M. Ahern, of San Francisco, took place on the Connecticut River at Springfield on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Owing to a foul the race, which was over a five-mile course, was rowed twice, the Boston men winning in 46m. 18s.

About ten miles from Denver, Col., is situated a mammoth henry, which was established a short time ago by two brothers. It covers four acres, and is laid out in streets and avenues like a village. The population is about 2,000, divided into Brahmas, Cochins, and Dorkings.

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1. Wild Cat, or Bay Lynx.....*Lynx Rufus*.
2. Snowy Owl.....*Surnia Nyctea*.
3. American Wolf.....*Lupus Occidentalis*.
4. Wild Pigeon.....*Ectopistes Migratoria*.
5. Northern Panther.....*Felis Concolor*.
6. Black Crowned Night Heron.....*Ardea Discors*.
7. Woodchuck.....*Actomys Monax*.
8. Red Necked Grebe.....*Podiceps Rubricollis*.
9. Great Blue Heron.....*Ardea Herodias*.
10. American Swan.....*Cygnus Americanus*.
11. Red Shouldered Buzzard.....*Buteo Hyemalis*.
12. American Woodcock.....*Rusticola Minor*.
13. White Fronted Goose.....*Anser Albifrons*.
14. Long Eared Owl.....*Otus Americanus*.
15. Hooded Sheldrake.....*Mergus Cucullatus*.
16. Horned Grebe.....*Podiceps Cornutus*.
17. Golden Eagle.....*Aquila Chrysetos*.
18. Prairie Wolf.....*Canis Lupus*.
19. Spotted Sand Lark.....*Totanus Macularius*.
20. Marsh Harrier.....*Circus Virginosus*.
21. Mallard Duck.....*Anas Boschas*.
22. Great Horned Owl.....*Bubo Virginianus*.
23. Great Loon, or Diver.....*Colymbus Glacialis*.
24. American Deer (Albinoes).....*Cervus Virginianus*.
25. The American Bittern.....*Ardea Minor*.
26. Old Wife, or Squaw Duck.....*Mareca Americana*.
27. The Wild Turkey.....*Meleagris Gallopavo*.
28. The Beaver.....*Castor Fiber*.
29. Common American Snipe.....*Scolopax Wilsoni*.
30. The Buff Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Merganser*.
31. The Canada Goose.....*Anser Canadensis*.
32. The New York Ermine.....*Erethizon Canadensis*.
33. Red Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Serrator*.
34. Pinnated Grouse.....*Tetrao Cupido*.
35. The Sand Hill Crane.....*Grus Americana*.
36. The American Black Bear.....*Ursus Americanus*.
37. Red Tailed Buzzard.....*Buteo Borealis*.
38. Buffle Headed Duck.....*Fuligula Albeola*.
39. North American Porcupine.....*Hystrix Hudsonius*.
40. Virginia Partridge.....*Ortyx Virginiana*.
41. Common American Gull.....*Larus Zonohynchus*.
42. Grey Fox.....*Vulpes Virginianus*.
43. Red Head.....*Fuligula Erythrocephalia*.
44. Ruffed Grouse.....*Tetrao Umbellus*.
45. The Raccoon.....*Procyon Lotor*.
46. The Whistler.....*Flutigula Clangula*.
47. Brown or Bald Eagle.....*Haliaeetus Leucocephalus*.
48. Red Fox.....*Vulpis Fulvus*.
49. Wood Duck.....*Anas Sponsa*.
50. American Barn Owl.....*Stryx Pratincola*.
51. Spruce Grouse.....*Tetrao Canadensis*.
52. Northern Lynx.....*Lynx Borealis*.
53. Black Duck.....*Anas Obscura*.
54. Belted King Fisher.....*Alcedo Alecyon*.
55. Little Screech Owl.....*Bubo Asio*.
56. American Opossum.....*Didelphus Virginianus*.
57. American Coot.....*Fulica Americana*.
58. Ptarmigan.....*Tetrao Mutilus*.
59. Shoveller, or Spoonbill.....*Anas Chipeata*.
60. Musquash.....*Fiber Zibethicus*.

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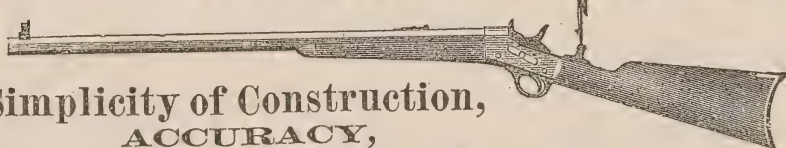
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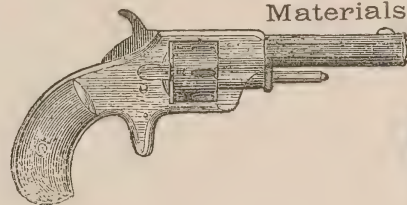


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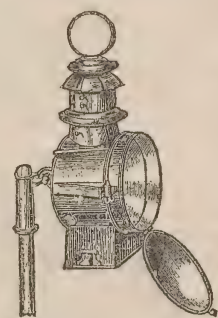
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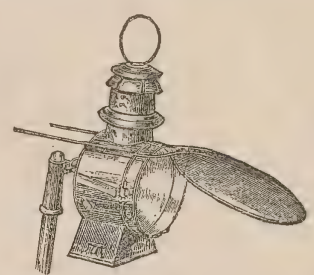
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(See The Field, January 30th, 1875.)

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WHOLESALE.

Apr 1-6m

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1875.

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Champion Gun Maker,

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BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order
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FROM STOCK.

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July 1

Miscellaneous.



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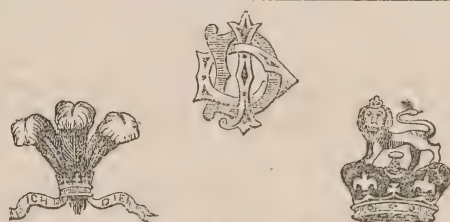
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The finest strain of young Pointers and Setters for
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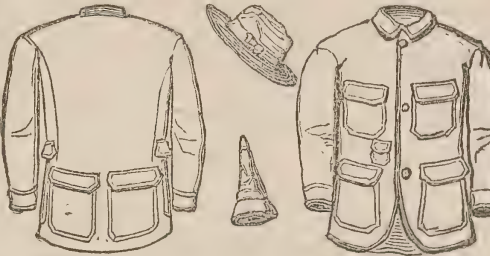
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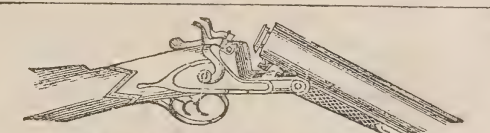
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Sep9

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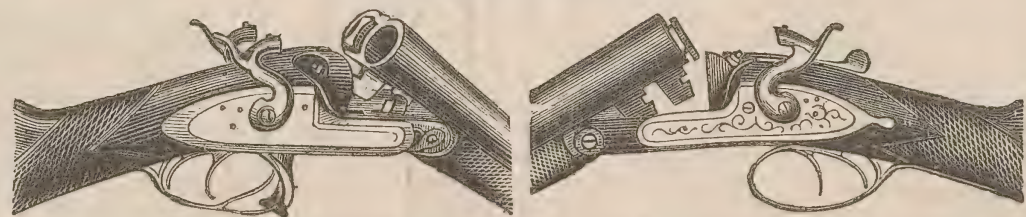
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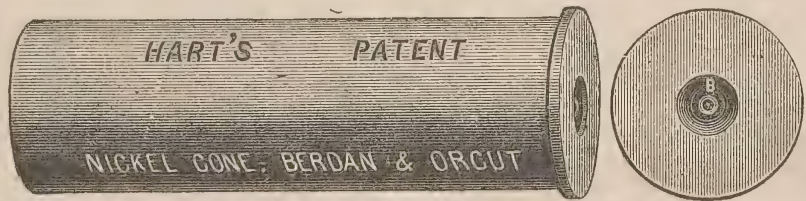
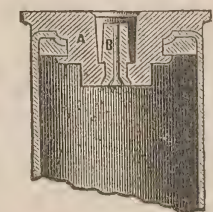


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Volume 5, Number 11.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sq.)

Ramblings in Oregon.

For Forest and Stream.

PART III.

FROM Albany I went to Salem, the capital of the State. This is situated on the Willamette River, and has a population of 5,000. It is one of the most picturesque cities on the continent, as every dwelling house is surrounded by a pretty flower garden, and often by shade trees. The surrounding country is highly cultivated, and this gives the place a very interesting appearance. Salem contains several good public buildings, the most important being the penitentiary, an octagonal structure with three radiating wings. It cost about \$160,000—no small sum for the Oregonians to pay. It is a model institution in every manner, and the unfortunate inmates who are domiciled within its walls are as well cared for as the law will permit. A Capitol building is now in process of construction, and when finished will be a plain, substantial, and unpretending edifice of the Roman order of architecture. The Legislature has heretofore held its sessions in a couple of rooms in the second story of a shop, but now that the State is increasing in wealth and importance the Solons do not care to occupy their simple apartments any longer. Perhaps none of the galaxy said to form the Union has had her laws prepared at such little cost as Oregon. When first organized into a Territory, after the vacation of the Hudson Bay Company, the members of the Legislature were allowed \$1 25 per day. They had to board themselves, but, being indifferent to the Grundies, they found this an easy matter, as they provided themselves with food and prepared a wigwam of boughs or tents, where they rested after the severe toil of the debate. They were primitive people in those days; a fact which is attested by their simple mode of life and the instructions they gave the gentleman whom they honored with the title of Judge of the Supreme Court, for he was told to "do as he liked until he could get the New York statutes." He proved to be a Rhadamanthus, for though his justice was often incompatible with the wordy tomes of his prototypes elsewhere, yet it was founded on natural laws, and, as such, gave satisfaction. When the Territory became a State the pay of the legislators was increased to \$3 per diem, and that of the Governor from naught to \$1,500 per annum. I witnessed a night session of the Oregon House of Representatives, and a more mirth-loving party it would be difficult to find, judging from their actions. The speaker's chair was occupied by a witty member of the "Third House," and beneath him sat grouped the Solons of the State, who, amid much hilarity, debated hypothetical questions. Whenever the decision of the Chair was needed, and it seemed to be every minute, the worthy functionary who represented that wooden authority referred to the patent office reports or to an old almanac for instruction, and read from them with much gravity something about a new bolt, or facts about onions. The debate was becoming fast, furious, and provokingly personal, when a "message from the Governor," announced by a very small page, brought the assemblage to order and caused a resumption of the regular business, much to the regret of the audience that packed every cranny of the room, and even disputed their seats with members. Such scenes may not represent in a worthy manner the dignity of statesmen, yet it was thoroughly characteristic of pioneer life in its hilarious freedom. Salem was settled by the missionaries of the Methodist church, sent out to instruct the Indians in 1840-1. The country was then British territory—at least it was governed by a British monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company—and from the time these pilgrims settled in the then unknown Oregon they were the most determined foes of all English intrusion, and did more than any class to have the State annexed to the United States, principally through the influence of Senator Benton. But for their labors, and those of the hardy pioneers who followed them, the whole of the Pacific coast west of the Rocky Mountains and north of California would to-day acknowledge the English standard as its flag. The diplomatic correspondence which

gave that immense region to the Union displayed the brilliancy of our statesmen to better advantage than any we have had since, for it was characterized by subtlety, boldness, and the most undoubted logic. The treaty then made is known as the "Ashburton Treaty," and was one of the acts which made Polk's administration so popular. The early dedication of Salem to the cause of religion is felt there yet, for it contains more churches than any city of its size found between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. The residents seem to be largely composed of the natives of the New England and Middle States, judging from their quietude and love of learning. They have a university for boys and girls under the control of the Methodist denomination, and a splendid structure for young ladies under charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The former, though bearing a high sounding name, must not be supposed to resemble any of the great seats of learning known in the Atlantic States; yet it is fully capable of imparting a thorough literary or medical education. It has a large corps of teachers in every department—although the building is rather small, and as ungainly a mass of brick as one would care to behold—who occupy recognized positions in the classical and scientific world.

From Salem I went to Oregon City, thirty-eight miles further south, a town which one would take for another Sleepy Hollow. The scenery in the vicinity has the elements of the picturesque, and this relieves the place of its monotony for a brief period. High walls of augitic basalt extend along the rear of the city and crowd it towards the river. To reach the summit of these bluffs, wooden stairs wind around them and terminate in a ledge of broken scoria. The entire region in this neighborhood is of igneous origin, hence the forests are very heavy, and the soil is unproductive, except where alluvial deposits exist along the course of streams. This basaltic formation loses its individuality to the south, and is supplanted by argillaceous shales and schists. The Willamette Falls are in close proximity to the city. These have a height of thirty-eight feet, and present a respectable array of eddies and cascades in the rainy season, as they extend the width of the river. A ship canal now enables river boats to pass them, so that communication on the river is uninterrupted to the head of navigation, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. Leaving this place I next visited Portland, fifteen miles to the north. This is the metropolis of Oregon, and the pride of its citizens. It has a population of about 13,000, and is probably the richest city of its size in the world. It holds commercial intercourse with the South American republics, the islands of the south Pacific, the Oriental nations, and the British kingdom. The greater portion of its trade is with the latter, as several London houses have branch establishments there for the purpose of dealing in grain, canned salmon, hides and other products. It exported products valued at one million dollars to England last year, and as much more to other countries, while its exports to domestic ports must have been at least three times these sums. This would make the total annual exports amount to eight million dollars, and this is a close approximation. Considering that the white population of the State does not exceed one hundred thousand, this is a very good showing, and one which reflects credit on the people, as it proves them to be both enterprising and industrious. The latter qualities are evident from the fine warehouses and mercantile establishments which grace the city, while the general thrift of the citizens is proved by the many elegant private residences of the wealthy and the neat cottages of the poorer classes. No signs of poverty display themselves, for the lowliest laborer receives liberal wages, and is generally in regular employment. The latter is certainly a much higher individual, socially and morally, than his kindred in Eastern cities, as he has a better opportunity for the display of his manhood, the rules of caste not being so arbitrary as they are elsewhere. Even the Chinese population, which is comparatively large, seems more contented than that of San Francisco. This is largely due to the fact that the prejudice against race, which is so active in the southern city, is unknown in Portland, or if it is care is taken not to manifest it. The Celestials occupy a

series of low, foul rookeries near the principal business street, and these abodes of filth and disease are the only blot on the fair face of the city. The residences of the principal Chinese merchants also reek with vile odors, the product of bad ventilation, tobacco smoke, opium, often putrifying meat, and general uncleanness, so that the proverbial bad habits of the Chinese are verified. Even their temple, or Joss house, partakes of the characteristics of the dwellings, it being a rickety, unswept and unpainted wooden structure, which is garnished in the interior with a few scraps of tinsel that are arranged about the gods. The latter are as unkempt as their abode, for not a vestige of paint remains on one of them, except an individual that typifies moral greatness by leading a mule, despite its earnest protestations with legs and head, from one portion of a city to another. This fellow is kept in a cage, hence his bright looks and the freshness of his tawdry apparel. The respect that those children of the Flowery Land bear for their temple and its sacred host of deities may be deduced from the fact that they play cards and smoke opium there. I saw four or five vagabonds enjoying themselves there by sucking heavy brass pipes filled with this narcotic; and judging from their vacant, glassy eyes, yellowish, wrinkled skin and ghoulis appearance, they were long its votaries. A more wretched picture of humanity cannot be seen anywhere than the slaves who are enchained by this drug. The Chinese temple presents a sorry contrast to the Christian churches so numerous there, and while none of the latter can be called handsome, yet all are solid and commodious. The proudest structures in the city are the public schools, which are large, well-furnished, and admirably adapted to their purpose. Education receives a large share of attention from all classes, a fact which is evident by the number of academies, and their high order. The Catholics, Episcopalians, and Methodists have schools for the education of both sexes, all of excellent reputation.

Society in Portland is cosmopolitan, but not so much so as in cities of equal size in California; and, although these petty, childish little distinctions of political and religious creeds are, as a rule, obliterated, yet coteries rather than broad social gatherings seem to be the most prevalent form of uniting the people for an evening's pleasure. Democracy is the ruling social penate, on the very natural principle, or ground, that the most exalted in the city have risen by their own efforts from obscurity, and, being known to all the old inhabitants, any pluming with stilted pretence would become a matter of ridicule. The people, as a body, are much colder and more sedate than those of California, and also lack the frankness and electrical buoyancy of the latter. This frigidity must be the result of climate, as both classes are composed of the same material, yet, while those of the more southern region are easily aroused, and prompt to undertake any scheme that promises even the most shadowy results, their northern kindred never yield to excitement, and indulge in no speculations that do not give an emphatic indication of success; hence they bear an excellent name in the marts of the East and Europe. Their social pleasures, are, like other characteristics, founded on moderation and quietude. Reception and parties at private residences are much rarer than in the East, and large mixed assemblies are still rarer.

Much attention is paid to beautifying the city, hence the streets are kept in admirable order, and in Summer they have a charming aspect, as they are shaded by the broad, rich leaves of the white maple and perfumed by the flowers of acacias. The scenery around it is wild, as the country is covered with firs, above which loom, in the east, the gigantic snowy peaks of Hood, St. Helens, Adams, and the Three Sisters, while the Willamette River, which courses on to join the Columbia, is seen in the foreground.

JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY.

Schroeder's air ship, now under construction at Baltimore, will be completed in two or three days. He expects to fly to Washington, thirty-five miles, in eighteen minutes; New York, 200 miles, in one hour and forty minutes; and he thinks he can make Liverpool from New York, 3,300 miles, in forty hours. A new phase of "great expectations."

For Forest and Stream.

TISHOMINGO.

"Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of painted pomp?"

TISHOMINGO—what memories of a wild free life are revived at that name; of days of rapturous excitement spent in the chase; of the melodious music of the pack in full cry; the boom of guns, and the mad gallops after the hounds. A quarter of a century ago the north-western part of this country was a veritable hunter's paradise. It was a sort of *terra incognita*, close to the borders of civilization. The old stage road from Memphis to Tusculumbia, Alabama—the only thoroughfare through the country—ran along a pine ridge that traversed it from east to west. Persons passing on this route and seeing nothing but pines and poverty, concluded naturally enough, that the whole country was nothing but a desolate waste of dreary pine lands, nor dreamed that on each side of this divide lay broad forests overshadowing rich and productive soils. And so it stood; and "Tish." was a synonym for poverty and desolation. No railroad had then penetrated this almost primeval wilderness. The inhabitants were uneducated and ignorant, and few of them had even been beyond the confines of their own county. They wore home-made clothing, drank spring water, tempered with a little good old home-made peach brandy, sweetened with wild honey—for even at that early day the Arabic art had found its way among them—chewed home-made tobacco, shot flint lock rifles, looked upon "scatter guns" as only fit to waste ammunition and kick men down; and abominated "niggers" and "hound dogs" as they did the Evil One. But a change came over the spirit of their dreams; this fair country could not remain for ever unexplored. A different class of people came. The forests disappeared, and the farmer's house took the place of the squatter's cabin. Railroads were surveyed and built, and towns sprang up. The early settler looked on, dazed and wonderingly for a while, and then went "farther back." Tishomingo had not been at that time divided into three counties, and was almost as large as one of the New England States. Near the northern boundary, and running nearly parallel to the county line, flowed a small stream, with a wide strip of bottom land on either side; south of the stream was a broad extent of second bottom, and beyond a gentle undulating country extended on to the steep "Hills," where

"Up clombe the shadowy pine above the woven copse."

The bottom lands were at that time grown up with switch cane, alternating with thickets of hornbeam. The second bottom was covered with a growth of magnificent forest trees in endless variety, with very little undergrowth. The hills with pine, chestnut, oak and other trees, with clumps of thick underbrush, affording cover for game.

When the writer first hunted here, in 1851, game of every description was abundant; deer roamed the forests in herds; turkeys, ducks, countless thousands of wild pigeons, squirrels, and all kinds of small game, were as thick as leaves in Valambrosa. The streams were filled with fish—the black bass, perch, bream, pike, catfish, and other varieties. Of the fur bearing animals, there were beaver, raccoon, otter, mink, muskrat, and two varieties of hare. The rat-tailed marsupial, that the old plantation darkey loved so well, baked with 'taters, roved around at night and could be found at every grape vine and 'simmon tree. The gray fox only, was found here. We hunted him sometimes for a change, though I must confess that I never "hankered" after the chase. The custom was to hunt him at night, and I was never particularly anxious to hang my eye balls on the underbrush, or to have my head sawed off with a bamboo briar, or have any of the hundred accidents happen, that might befall a man riding to hounds at night. Cats—that did not live in purloins—wild cats inhabited the bottoms, and polecats the hills. One of the latter once made me leave a deer stand. He was colored black and white, and came at me like Joe Johnston advanced through Georgia, or like Cornelius Agrippa come into the world. As he would not retreat worth a s-cent for a vigorous bombardment with pine knots, and, as I was not pining for a whiff of his scent, which I imagined would not "come o'er me like the sweet South breathing upon a bank of violets," I fled and left him master of the field.

I brought the first hounds and pointers to this part of the county, and for ten years we had it all our own way. It is something to have passed one decade in a life as that was passed, in a splendid game region with all the auxiliaries of the chase, and nothing to do but to enjoy life. Yet I sometimes think we did not enjoy it as we could now, with the same surroundings. A man's capacity for a full realization of the pleasures of this life grows with his growth and strengthens with his ripening years. What would I not give now for one year, one month, of such sport as we had then? The improvements in sporting arms add greatly to the pleasures of the hunt. We had to use such inconvenient guns then. Think of a man having to get off his horse, as we did, to load his gun from the muzzle, and while he is down the hounds clean gone, deer and all, out of hearing. And worse, I have shot turkey and deer too, with a flint lock rifle. Shades of the mighty Nimrod and the chased Diana. Just think of it, ye who now shoot, an "Express." Your hounds have flushed a flock of turkey, and one immense old fellow pitches into a tree right over your head; you draw a bead on him with old flint lock and touch trigger. Kerwhack—it misses fire, about a teaspoonful of powder pours down from the pan into your shooting eye, the old gobbler goes boomeranging off through the trees in search of safer quarters, and maddened by pain and the loss of the game you leap around as frantically as a kangaroo with the *mania a potu*. A man that could stand it and not use words "ye like whereof are not in Watt's hymns," could run his neck against a clothes line on a dark night without indulging in any appropriate remarks.

We generally drove for deer, but sometimes stalked them, and occasionally "fire hunted," thereby violating a statute of the commonwealth of Mississippi. The *modus operandi* was as follows: armed with a gun, a long handled pan, and some split pine, you sallied forth. When you got to the woods you lit your head-light and went ahead. The first pair of eyes you saw you blazed away, and dropped your deer, colt, or yearling, as the case might be. I heard of a native that went out one night, and traveling in a circle, came back to his unfenced cabin, shined the eyes of his honest watch dog, who neglected to bay deep mouthed welcome as he drew nigh home—lammed away, and killed the animal as he lay on the door step.

We always used the double barreled shot gun in driving, and the rifle in still hunting. I would not have the reader imagine that we always used the old flint lock rifle. 'Twas only in an emergency when there were more hunters than good guns. Every one who has bagged his deer remembers the first; 'tis like the remembrance of his first love. Nothing can give him such exquisite joy again—it can happen but once in a lifetime. Well, I remember my first deer—and dear too, for that matter. Though nearly a quarter of a century has rolled away since that October day, and they who rejoiced with me are all sleeping in nameless graves on far off battle fields, and the old gun from which I fired the fatal shot is standing rusty as a crowbar, broken and useless in a neglected corner. Shall I tell you how it happened? We had gone to the bottom for a drive, I took the hounds, the rest went to the stand. Two deer soon broke cover, but ran the wrong way. I followed hoping to get a shot or turn the deer to the stands. After going a short distance the deer separated, part of the pack following each. I pressed on after the larger part of the pack and the deer coming to the stream crossed over and the pack were out of hearing in a few minutes. Knowing the deer would come back to the same crossing, I hitched my horse out of sight from the stream, and sat down at the root of a tree near the water. I had up to that time fired perhaps fifty shots at deer without ever touching a hair. Had fired at them running, walking, standing, and even lying down, always with the same result—no venison. Sometimes after being shot at, they would wave their white tails defiantly—fling out their banners to the breeze—and bound gracefully away. If it was a little fellow, he would be scared like sixty and shoot off at top speed. Some old forest monarchs would stop and gaze at me in blank astonishment as if asking, "Why the thunder didn't you kill me?" and then giving their antlered heads a contemptuous toss would disappear in the dim forest. It was unaccountable. I shot birds fairly—never missed a good shot at a turkey, but could not hit a deer. Gradually the conviction had forced itself upon me that I did not hold on them, and I determined the very next chance I got, to take dead aim or not shoot. I had been sitting down perhaps an hour when I heard a faint note from the hounds; then another and another, nearer and nearer, louder and louder; they were coming straight back. I had on a light colored hat and fearing the deer would see it I walked back a little way, threw it on the ground and returned to my stand. The hounds were getting so near that I looked every moment for the deer to rush out from the cane and take the water. How my heart leaped at the wild cry of the pack. In a few moments I found the deer had passed and was going up the stream to a crossing above. Just as I was about to turn away I heard a slight noise in the cane behind me, and looking saw an immense buck. He stood with dilated nostrils and heaving flanks, gazing at my hat in blank astonishment. As I raised my gun he saw me and threw up his head. Now or never, thought I, and taking fair aim at his breast, I pulled trigger. He wheeled off at the shot and bounded away, head and tail up. After getting out of gunshot he stopped, looked at me for an instant, and then giving his tail a rapid flirt, disappeared amongst the trees. "Missed him, by the great Diana. Why the thunder didn't I shoot the other barrel? No use; if I can't hit one standing I certainly can't when he is running." Thus soliloquizing I picked up my hat and did not even look for blood. As I mounted my horse I thought I heard something plunging in a slough, in the direction the deer had gone, and rode out to it, but all was still. By this time the hounds had crossed the stream above, and were coming back, (the deer had got a good distance ahead and was trying to give them the dodge when he ran upon me). Thinking it was another deer I dismounted to have a better shot. On came the hounds, and when they reached the place where the deer stood when shot at, they rushed around frantically for a moment, then taking up the scent, ran to the slough, plunged in, swam over, but could not take off the trail. At that moment an old hound came up, and going down the bank near me, gave a loud yelp and seized something that lay in the water amongst the reeds and rushes. I looked, and 'twas the dead monarch. I gave an exultant shout, such as I never gave but once afterwards, and that was when Joe Johnston rode up the lines as the sun went down, at the first Manassas, and "the red field was won." I'm *loil* now and I shouldn't mention it. I never saw a deer go off after being mortally hit as he did. From that day I became at one stride a mighty slayer of the *Cervus Virginianus*. I had found out how it was done.

The most fortunate snap-shot I ever made at a deer, was one day as the hounds were working up a very cold trail of an old buck that we had driven for without success several times. I sat sideways on my horse near the edge of a very dense cover. Suddenly with a burst of canine music the hounds raised him. I had barely time to cock my gun when with a crash he bounded into the open, not ten yards away. His sudden rush, with horns covered with wild pea vines, was too much for the steadiness of my horse. He wheeled round and I went sprawling to grass. The hounds were so close on the buck that he could not turn back, and rushed by, so scared that his eyes looked like small saucers. I knew from the nature of the ground that a few jumps would put him into the bed of a dry slough out of sight. Rising to my knees I let drive at him as he disappeared down the bank and knocked him over with one shot—perhaps a stray one—in the orifice of the ear.

The woods were filled with turkey, both hill and bottom, and I have often seen them from the house in long lines feeding in the wide fields that stretch away toward the bottom as peacefully as tame ones in a farm yard. We hunted them Fall and Winter with hounds, shooting them from trees when first flushed, and calling them up when well scattered. In "gobbling time" they were either shot off the roost or called up and killed with a shot gun. I have frequently bagged two in a morning's hunt, at this season. They are exceedingly shy and usually approach with great caution, stopping at intervals to look and listen, and are off instantly on the least suspicion of danger. For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, they go ahead of the heathen Chinese. I have called at some old fellows that like La Fontaine's dog, would run the other way. One I recollect that had been called and shot at until he would not come up within shot, but would gobble and strut as long as he could hear a yelp. He was a patriarch, and I went after him one morning with a big rifle—not a flint lock. Selecting an open space where a fallen tree with a limb on top made an excellent hiding place, I gave a yelp in answer to his gobble. He gave a stunner in reply that waked all the owls—who were just comfortable

in bed—within a mile. After a proper interval, I tried him again. He answered as before, and came so near that I could hear him drum, but would not come in sight. He went entirely around me, gobbling at intervals for fully two hours. Finally I stopped yelping in answer, waited half an hour, and was beginning to think that he had gone, when he gobbled again. I did not answer; and in a few moments, looking through my "port hole" saw him standing erect and motionless not fifteen yards away. He was a magnificent bird; his plumage shone with a metallic luster, and in the bright sunlight glittered with as many changing colors as "show upon the burnished dove." His eyes sparkled in liquid brilliancy; he was adorned with a sweeping beard and spurred legs. All this I took in at a glance, and drawing a "bead" just to miss the side of a bush that stood in the way, touched trigger. The sharp crack followed, and the ball grazing the bush was turned aside, striking the butt of the wing without touching his breast. He leaped into the air and came down running a quarter-horse speed, and I got out my bullet pouch and went for him, and for about two hundred yards we held our relative positions. Then his staying powers began to show; a little farther on "I got so puffed up mit vind," as Smidt says, that I was distanced, and saw him pass out of sight. However, my horse was not far off, and going for the hounds I soon had them on Mr. Gallo's trail, and jumping him from a fallen holly, they ran into him in a twinkling. He was the finest turkey I ever bagged.

One spurt on the home stretch and I am done. This is to be taken *cum grano salis*—a handful if you like. A native had seen a gobbler fly up to roost, and came to borrow a gun to shoot him with. As he only had the light of the moon to shoot by he concluded to try a shot gun. He took an old fusee, stocked to the muzzle and brass mounted, that out-kicked a Spanish mule; loaded it, and went forth. He put in hardly enough powder to blow the shot out of the gun muzzle, and the old gobbler merely raised up, looked around and sat down again, after being fired at. This so riled the native that he came back, put in a handful of powder and a corresponding load of "slugs." This time he crawled up, got right under the tree and lying flat on his back with the muzzle pointed toward the zenith, pulled trigger; a blaze leaped far up into the branches of the tree, a report that shook the everlasting hills followed, and with a shock that nearly jarred the soles from his cow-hide shoes, the old arquebuse bounded into the air and coming down the heel-plate stamped him square in the forehead. A cloud of smoke as from a cannon ascended, and the fragments of turkey, legs, flesh and feathers, with pieces of burning tow, and bark and limbs from the tree, fell in a shower. Then the reverberations died away and all was silent save the sough of the night wind through the forest trees and the mocking laugh of the owl. "Captain," said the native as he set the old gun in its accustomed corner, "that ere piece were a leetle to heavily loadened."

Corinth, Miss., Oct. 1875.

GUYON.

For Forest and Stream.

STRAY NOTES FROM CANADA.

I PROMISED you some notes from here some time past, but have deferred sending them until I returned from Pêche a Malcolm, on the North St. Anns. I started a few days prior to the expiration of the season, intending to include partridge shooting with my fishing. I had an excellent Indian from the village, but he was unable to speak a word of English. Our communications were, therefore, necessarily limited to our common wants. We endured considerable hardship, and were four days in reaching the Pêche. The weather was very cold, and one day we were camp bound by a terrific snow storm. It commenced about seven in the morning and lasted until ten at night. Over eight inches of snow fell. Next day, when we continued our journey, there was still some five inches on the ground. I camped one night only at the Pêche, and had but a couple of hours' fishing. I took only nine trout, four of which were between three and four pounds, and the remainder between two and three. The river was too high and too cold for a large take or very heavy fish. They would not rise to the fly. My friend Neilson, who was there three weeks ago, returned laden down with a magnificent lot of fish, salted and smoked. The distance to the Pêche and the hardships to overcome deter many from going there, and as a consequence the river is well stocked. It is impossible to expect very fine fishing in close proximity to the settlements, although this season I have taken some exceptionally fine fish in the Jacque Cartier.

The stocking of lakes is beginning to receive some attention here. Messrs. Glass and McLeod, of Quebec, have a fine lake here which they stocked with black bass from Lake St. Joseph. This Summer they have enjoyed some fine sport. One rod in a single day took from one to two dozen fish, none under a pound, and from that to three. There are many fine lakes here that, at a very moderate outlay, might be made to yield splendid results if stocked with black bass. They are better adapted for such lakes, as they are run out of trout and their place supplied with suckers and minnows, which the bass would soon kill off. I saw a barrel of live trout, taken with a seine, going in to Quebec to stock Bilodeans Lake. There was an ingeniously contrived pump attached to the barrel for supplying the fish with air. They appeared active and in good condition. The men informed me that they have taken in over fifty dozen in the above manner, and the loss was very trifling. Not a bad way to stock a small lake, if fish were easily obtained.

The hunting season is fairly inaugurated. Partridges and pigeons are in fair abundance in the back settlements. Ducks are just beginning to make their appearance on the river. By next week I hope to have a crack at them. Hares are very numerous, and will afford first rate sport later in the season, when we have some snow to track them. They do not burrow like our common rabbit, but take shelter under any fallen brush. Start them out and they go off at the rate of a mile in 2:40. It requires a quick shot to bring them down. They are esteemed good eating, but are so plentiful that after a short time they are neglected. The Indians have many of them started on their annual Fall trapping and hunting trips. I am going to try my hand at it soon, taking one of them into partnership. Good bye for the present. Yours truly,

G. M. FAIRCHILD, JR.

Valcartier, Canada East, Sept. 24th, 1875.

—Weston too has mounted the rostrum and discoursed on "What I Know About Walking."

Fish Culture.

—Fish culture in Minnesota must be looking up. At the recent fair held at Red Wing, Mr. S. S. Watkins exhibited 300 trout and salmon raised by himself. The trout were *salmo fontinalis*, but the salmon were of three varieties, California, eastern, and landlocked. Mr. W. is of the opinion that all of these fish could be easily and abundantly propagated in the waters of the State.

—At the Virginia State Fair, which opens at Richmond next week, a room has been furnished to the fish commissions, where they can receive and confer with all who choose to meet them, on the best mode of propagating fish and with regard to further means of protection.

—Prof. Baird, of Washington, has presented the Canada Fisheries Department with 100,000 eggs of the California salmon, from the State hatching house at Sacramento.

BLACK BASS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND CONNECTICUT.

ON the subject of stocking ponds with this fish, the *Mirror and Farmer* says:—

"If the Fish Commission of New Hampshire had accomplished nothing beyond the introduction of black bass into the waters of the State, it would have made a most handsome return for the small expense which it has been to the public treasury. Previous to 1868 the black bass was a fish almost entirely unknown, even by name, to New Hampshire people, but so completely successful have been the efforts which have been made since that time to introduce and acclimate this prince of the perch family in our waters, that to-day the trout and pickerel are hardly better and no more familiarly known than he.

More than to any other one, or indeed to all other men, we owe this success to Dr. William W. Fletcher, of Concord, a gentleman whose tastes and intelligent study of the nature and history of fishes abundantly qualified him for the position of head and chief executive of the Fish Commission, a position which he held and filled with great zeal and without pecuniary reward, from '69 to '74. Through the courtesy of this gentleman we are enabled to give our readers the dates when the several ponds in the State were stocked with bass. From this list of dates those interested can easily see when the different ponds become open to legal fishing, the law protecting the fish in each pond for five years from their introduction and during the months of May and June in all ponds and in all years.

During the year 1868 Dr. Fletcher stocked the following ponds or lakes: Mascoma Lake, Westfield; Webster Lake, Franklin; Pennacook Lake, Concord; Massabesic Lake, Manchester; Cocheco Lake, Rollinsford; Sunapee Lake, Wilson's Pond, Keene; and Echo Lake, Franconia. These waters have all been open to the angler during the past two seasons, and there is scarcely a sportsman in the State who has not taken more or less. Large numbers have been taken from Sunapee, Massabesic, and Webster Lakes, showing that they have multiplied and grown with great rapidity.

In 1870 the following ponds were stocked by Dr. Fletcher, as agent of the Board of Commissioners, he having been appointed the year previous: Pleasant pond, Warner, Aug. 25th; pond, Munsonville, Aug. 20th; Blaisdell's pond, Sutton, Aug. 25th; Pleasant pond, New London, Aug. 30th; Highland Lake, East Andover, Aug. 23d; Hat Hole pond, Loudon, Aug. 18th; Rocky Bound pond, Croydon, Sept. 16th.

In 1871 the Commissioners continued their work by stocking the following: Wakeman Lake, Meredith, Aug. 29th; pond, Canaan, Sept. 7th; Long pond, Webster, Sept. 5th; Clough's pond, Canterbury, Sept. 9th; pond, Harrisville, Sept. 13th; Loon pond, Hillsborough, Sept. 15th.

In 1873 the following were added to the list: Winnepeaukee Lake, July 28th and Aug. 8th; Long pond, Moultonboro', Aug. 8th; Red Hill pond, Moultonborough, July 28th; Gregg's pond, Antrim, Aug. 5th; Partridge pond, Littleton, Aug. 13th; Stinson's pond, Rumney, Aug. 21st; Baboosic Lake, Amherst, Aug. 28th; Beaver pond, Derry, Sept. 18th; Pleasant pond, Deerfield, Sept. 12th; Suncock pond, Northwood, Sept. 12th.

We are not advised what, if anything, has been done during the past year by the new Board of Commissioners towards extending the work of their predecessors, but judge it has been very little. This, however, is not of so much matter, as it is now a very easy task for anyone interested in a body of water to obtain a few live bass and throw them loose in it, which is all that is required to stock any pond. The commissioners, as will be seen, have made the transfers from one pond to the other in the Fall, it being much more easy to obtain the fish at this than any other season of the year; but those anxious to save a year's time can do so by obtaining a number of fish in April and carefully transporting them to the waters they wish to stock. The fish begin to spawn about the middle of May. About a month previous to the spawning season they pair, and leave the deep, still water where they have spent the winter, and seek out some retired spot in shallow water, about eighteen inches or two feet deep, but near deeper water to which they can fly when alarmed. Here they make their nests by scouring from the pebbles on the bottom all the mud and slime. The nest is circular, and about twice the length of the fish in diameter. Here the female lays her eggs, which at once become glued to the pebbles, where they remain for eight or ten days, when they hatch, the female all the time remaining on or near the nest to keep off predatory intruders.

In two or three days after hatching the young fry rise and separate, the old ones having to take care of themselves. While young the fish feed on insects, worms and larvæ, but when larger they appear to rely mainly upon other small fish. They are not very particular as to their diet, their main care being to get plenty of food. They are voracious eaters, and when hard pushed by hunger do not scruple to devour the smaller and weaker of their own kind, and in this fact probably exists the reason why they have multiplied much more rapidly in some ponds than in others which, to all appearance, are equally as well adapted to them. Waters which abound in chub, minnows,

suckers, insect larvæ and crawfish afford plenty of food for the bass, and in them he multiplies and grows apace, but in waters where these are wanting he is reduced to the necessity of eating his own kindred, and of course his increase is very limited.

A report recently made to the United States Fish Commission says that the bass which, a few years after their introduction into the Potomac, literally swarmed in that river are now becoming scarce, because they have nearly cleaned the river of the *Cyprinidae* family, upon which they formerly subsisted. To the same reason is ascribed the fact that they each year move further down the river, abandoning the feeding grounds which they have exhausted and seeking for others.

Except a lack of food there seems to be no limit to the production of black bass. Nearly every body of water in our State is fitted to their propagation. They thrive in the largest lakes and smallest ponds, and are at home in rivers and large brooks, and at the same time they are abundantly able to protect themselves from all water enemies. They are a match at equal weights for anything that swims, and their gaminess does much to save them from the destruction that lurks in the covered hook. Little need be said of the merits of this fish for the table. Few better pan fish are known to epicures. He is thick, solid and heavy, has little waste and few bones about him, is sweet, tender and juicy, and when well cooked makes a dish fit for a king.

Few directions can be given as to angling for the bass. Probably, as a rule, live bait is the best, and from eight to twelve feet of water the best depth; but some of the finest specimens which have been coaxed from ponds in this section have been taken with worm bait in fifty feet of water. A bass that will weigh three pounds is called full grown, though some have been taken which weighed six pounds each.

The fish is said by writers to arrive at maturity at three years of age. During the first year they grow about two inches in length; and the same the second, while if well fed, at three years old, they are from eight to twelve inches long."

And now comes a voice from Connecticut, taking quite a different view of the subject. Perhaps Mr. Mather will reply to the accompanying letter, which we find in the *Live Stock Journal*, and let us have his valuable opinion upon the merits of this fish, both from the sporting outlook, and as a means of increasing the fish supply:—

"It is now about eight years since sufficient interest in inland fishery was taken to create the necessity for the appointment of Fish Commissioners, whose duty it was to carefully guard the fishery interest. For the first year or two the operations of the commission were confined more particularly to the proper protection and increase of shad in the Connecticut River, and subsequently to their dissemination by means of transporting the small fry obtained by artificially hatching the ova. In a little time attention was directed to the stocking of some of the many lakes, reservoirs and ponds by which the surface of our State is dotted, and black bass (*Grystes fasciatus*) were the fish first employed. These were highly recommended by the Commissioners as being a gamey fish, affording ample sport in the catching, a nice pan fish, and withal of exceedingly rapid reproduction. For some three years or more the Commissioners were active in introducing these fish into some sixty or eighty of the inland bodies of water; some had been previously stocked, and many others by private enterprise, so that the ponds were pretty generally supplied with this kind of fish. Very many of these ponds previously furnished excellent fishing grounds for the more common kinds of fish, such as perch, pickerel, bull heads, etc.; but in consequence of the high recommendations of bass, the desire for their introduction was very strong, and now it is believed that our waters are well stocked; but with this increase of fish and a few past years' experience comes a very decided reaction, and prejudice against the action in introducing this variety of fish. The complaint for the year past has been, that not only is it impossible to catch the bass in any very considerable quantities, but that in consequence of their being in the waters it has entirely destroyed fishing for all other kinds of fish, and in some instances the Commissioners have been severely censured. We are not prepared to judge of the facts any further than our own observation extends, and in that it goes to establish the charge of destruction to general fishing. The Columbia Reservoir, a body of water covering some three hundred acres, was originally stocked with pickerel, which with these more common kinds inhabiting our waters, furnished good fishing ground; but as bass were highly spoken of, a few of these were introduced; they multiplied rapidly, but with their increase all other fish appeared to diminish, and now the reservoir is nearly abandoned as a fishing ground. The same is true of a lake in Coventry; and in fact the same is said to be true of all those cases where black bass have been introduced. On the other hand, in North Lake, where none exist, good fishing prevails to-day.

Now, will Fred Mather rise and explain? In the first place, are black bass destructive to all other kinds of fish; or, more correctly, of such as are usually found in our inland waters? Do they prey upon existing fish, or is their work confined to the destruction of the spawn and young fry? Does the gamey character of the bass cause the difficulty in catching, or is it for want of the knowledge of the manner, or in consequence of a want of the proper bait? When is the most proper time for catching? And if there is no patent on the same, will Mr. Mather please give in detail a description of the habits of the fish, the kind of bait and apparatus necessary, and the most successful manner employed in catching them, in connection with this article, if his time will admit, and I am sure that the fishing community generally will be very grateful for the information. We are not professional sportsmen, but have become interested in the subject somewhat, or would not trouble you with these inquiries."

—There has been great controversy in Ohio for some time about the location of the State Fish Hatchery. From the acrimony involved one would be led to suppose that it was a matter of great value in a pecuniary sense to have the hatching house near. Indeed to such an extent has this fight been continued that the Fish Commissioners were afraid to act definitely, and adopted the miserable temporizing policy of erecting six little hatcheries, not to cost the State over \$75 each—one at Toledo, two on the islands around Sandusky, one at Castalia Springs, one at

Put-in-Bay, and one at Cleveland—in order that it may be found out where the best water for desirable kinds of fish is located! Well, well, this is better than nothing; it will be a beginning, and Ohio will be glad some day, not long in the future, that a beginning was made.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

—The Societe d'Acclimatation of France has awarded gold and silver medals to the American naturalists, Messrs. Green and Jerome, and a bronze one to Mr. Stone, Secretary of the American Fish Culturists' Association, in recognition of their labors to transport transatlantic salmon eggs to France.

Natural History.

ORNITHOLOGY AS A RECREATION.—It is easy to see several reasons which account for the popularity of ornithology as a rural recreation. In the first place, it can be pursued everywhere. Even the barest common has its birds, and yet there is just such sufficient diversity among the birds which haunt similar localities in different countries to interest the mind and induce philosophical reflection on the causes of this variation. Indeed, the number of problems which the study of birds presents is another reason why it is so generally fascinating. The more dilettante can amuse himself in solving these, while the professed student finds many which baffle his closest scrutiny. The migrations of swallows, for instance, were until recent years beset by the same haziness which attended them in Gilbert White's mind. People, sensible enough on other points, gravely affirmed that the approach of Winter drove the *hirundines* to their hibernating quarters, hollow trees or the bottoms of rivers. The claims of overlapping species, of partial migration, of the abundance or paucity of allied species in different years, of the curious changes of color in the plumage of many shore birds without their undergoing a molt, together with that special *crux* of most departments of natural history, what constitutes a species? are specimens of the speculations to which ornithology addresses herself. But even more difficult and delicate inquiries remain on such points as the presence of instinct and violation of bird life. The disappearance, whether partial or total, of different species from the several provinces of Great Britain, forms another interesting branch of study, and others might be indicated if the extent and variety of questions which imperatively demand an answer from the scientific ornithologist had not been sufficiently demonstrated. Perhaps the being brought face to face with nature while prosecuting these and the like inquiries, and freedom from the drudgery involved in the use of the microscope indoors, enter largely into the pleasures of the bird lover. And yet ornithology demands in the open air minute and extended observation, large powers of discrimination and comparison, and an enthusiasm which never flags at disappointment. The ornithologist might almost be weighed against the comprehensive standard of virtues required of the angler in the seventeenth century. He must be untiring and eagle-eyed, sanguine yet disinclined to believe on insufficient premises, a clever antagonist, a well taught disciple of the inductive method, skillful at forming a hypothesis, but slow to admit its truth without the most rigorous collection of instances and testing of their agreement. Such an admirable Crichton is the scientific ornithologist of the nineteenth century, and among our countrymen such men can be counted on the fingers.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

MORE ABOUT SNAKES.

GARDEN OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your correspondent "Speculator" in "A Few Remarks on Snakes," Vol. IV., page 406, says: "There has from time to time been considerable discussion as to whether snakes produce young by birth or by eggs. * * * Most species lay eggs; a few give birth to the young, while others are oviparous." I will mention two instances to corroborate part of his statement that have come under my notice, and will probably interest many of your readers. A garter snake (*Eutania striata*), captured in the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens on August 30th last, was placed in one of the glass cases used for snakes, and the same day produced fifty-six young oviparously, as several had not the egg-formed skin broken when observed. They were five inches long when born. The next case was of a water moccasin (*Toxicophis piscivorus*), received a week or two later at the Gardens, which gave birth to fifty-one young, each nearly eight inches in length. All but one of the garter snakes have since died, it being impossible to get them to eat; the moccasins have fared little better. An idea may be formed from the foregoing of the amazing fecundity of snakes. W. K. A.

THE SWALLOW-TAILED HAWK.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice in your issue of October 7th an item in the Natural History column of a queer bird having been shot in Lebanon county, Pa. From the brief description therein given there is no doubt but that the bird is the beautiful swallow-tailed hawk (*Naucerus furcatus*—Linn.). Below is the description from "Birds of North America." Wings and tail long, the latter deeply forked; head and neck, under wing coverts, secondary quills at their base, and entire under parts, white; back, wings and tail, black, with a metallic lustre; purple on the back and wing coverts; green and blue on other parts; tarsi and toes, greenish blue; bill, horn color; total length, female, 23 to 25 inches; wing, 16 to 17½ inches; tail, 14 inches; male rather smaller. Although this bird is most abundant in the Southern States, yet it is sometimes found throughout Pennsylvania. It is one of the most beautiful and graceful of all our birds of prey, the long, clean cut wings and long, forked tail giving it power of continued, rapid and very graceful flight. NIMROD.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW YORK, Oct. 15th, 1875.

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending Oct. 16th, 1875:—

One Capuchin Monkey, *Cebus capucinus*. Presented by Miss Roselle A. Heiser.
One Woodchuck, *Arctomys minax*. Presented by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.
One pair Silky Fowls, *Gallus domesticus*. Hab. Japan. Presented by Mr. P. A. Chichester. Hatched out from eggs sent from Japan.
One Marsh Hen, *Rallus elegans*. Captured in Central Park.
Two Yellow Birds, *Chrysomitris tristis*. Captured in Central Park.
One Rhea, *Rhea Americana*.
One Sun Bear, *Ursus malayanus*. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

IN no nation is the labor of the agriculturist held in the same repute as in China. As an occupation it ranks next to letters, and to perpetuate and encourage this feeling the emperor himself, during the Summer solstice, grasps the handles of a golden plow and turns a furrow. We say that it is held in the same repute, but to a large extent the consideration is but nominal, for while the literary man is always a candidate for official position, the agriculturist must abandon his fields for study in order to cope with the other for equal honors.

The foreigner, upon first viewing the rude implements used by the Celestial agriculturist, would sneer at such appliances, so different are they from anything in use among even the ruder of European peoples; but a sight at the neat and weedless fields, the trim and inviting appearance of crops of every kind, soon changes this feeling of contempt to one of admiration at the patient plodding which has produced such results. Nor is simple industry the only cause of success. John Chinaman is a slow-going, methodical being, who is sufficiently cold-blooded to study cause and effect to the very bottom, and make practical application of the results of his research. His implements, it is true, are of the rudest kind, and apparently have descended from his father Adam, but upon examination each will be found to be peculiarly adapted to the use intended. For instance, their plows appear to be nothing more than pointed sticks, with which the ground is serrated, and yet by repeated applications these same ploughs turn a deep furrow in lines drawn with mathematical precision. In most instances man power is the one used, as the few horses, or rather ponies, bred on the plains of Tartary, are required for, and are solely in possession of the Tartar cavalry, of which a body is stationed in or near every large city. The only neat cattle in the country are the zebu (*B. indicus*), the soft-skinned cattle of India, and the buffalo (*Bubalus bubalus*), or water buffalo, as they are more commonly called. The latter are huge, ungainly creatures, almost hairless, and with great flat horns lying back from their heads. The buffalos are used for draught purposes, for turning wheels to give motive power for lifting water used in irrigation, and for milking. The milk used by foreigners is procured, or supposed to be, from these beasts. We say supposed to be, advisedly, for it is a matter of extreme doubt where the milk used in the maternal coffee comes from. The old Canton story contains more truth than poetry. A luckless foreigner, on abusing his cook for not providing the milk, was told—"that cow hab got chilo, that pig hab lun away, that woman hab got sick; how can?" It is customary among foreign residents to have the buffalos driven within the house enclosure, or compound, as it is called, and there milked in the presence of some member of the household. In the interior they sometimes run almost wild, and the sportsman coming upon a herd unexpectedly would be apt to find himself somewhat embarrassed. On such an occasion the only course to pursue is to face them and advance, when they will retire. In districts where active cultivation is being carried on they are sometimes very useful in crossing small streams. With a youthful native to sit on his neck and guide him, the buffalo makes a very acceptable ferry.

There is nothing better understood by the Chinaman in pursuing his agricultural occupations than the value and uses of manure, albeit his mode of application is very repulsive to our Western ideas. Having nothing like our barnyards, almost the sole resource is in human odore, and everything of this description is most carefully preserved. This is not scattered upon the ground and plowed in, but after being largely mixed with water is thrown broadcast upon the growing crop. The traveler will sometimes pass a field of succulent and inviting vegetables, perhaps celery, turnips, or radishes, but the odor proceeding from them stays his hand. The refuse of large cities is distributed throughout the neighboring districts by boats and sold to the farmers. The collection is a large source of revenue, and public receptacles are provided in the cities with an adjoining tea house, where the wayfarer is invited to stop and refresh himself with a cup of tea, furnished gratis.

The Yang Tze performs for a large tract of country in China the same offices as the Nile does for Egypt, that is, overflows it annually and leaves a deposit of alluvial matter washed from the far western mountains, which adds greatly to the richness of the soil. But the Chinese are by no means satisfied with cultivating their accessible lands only. Mountain sides are terraced, and if irrigation can be managed such crops as rice are cultivated far up the hillsides. In handling this cereal, which is the staple article of food amongst all classes, they are of course adepts, the seed being first planted on low land, near the course of a stream if possible, and at the proper time transplanted to its permanent bed. Irrigation is firmly believed in and largely practiced, and in this respect we believe a lesson is to be learned from them. The huge water wheels used for lifting the water and conveying it through flumes to the fields are not unlike those in use on the Nile, yet there is no lack of rain in China; much of the soil, however, is of a clayey nature, and requires constant working to prevent it from baking.

In the northern and western provinces large flocks of sheep are to be met with, used by the natives for the fleece alone, but providing for the foreigner a very fine quality of mutton, and an agreeable addition to his bill of fare. The

breed of sheep is the same as that which is so abundant throughout Tartary, and is known as the fat tail. The fat accumulates on the hind quarters in large masses, and the little short tail, almost as wide as the animal itself, is one mass of cleaginous substance. Tallow is therefore an article of commerce, but a large portion of that used in the empire is not animal matter, but the product of the tallow tree.

Of barn yard fowls, the Shanghais and Cochins are familiar to all, but the traveler rarely meets with the huge specimens that are to be seen at our poultry shows, and are supposed to have sprung from a Chinese origin. The largest fowls ever seen by the writer were on the island of Formosa. Whether it arises from the food, or from a peculiarity in the breed, we will not pretend to say, but the flesh of Chinese fowls cannot begin to compare with that of our own poultry. Caponizing, however, is understood and largely practiced, the effect of which is to increase the size and largely improve the quality. The wife of a well known captain in the China trade was so pleased with the capons she ate at Canton that she wished her husband to bring some home in order to introduce the breed into this country! Turkeys there are none, except those brought from Manila, but ducks exist in great abundance, the artificial hatching of ducks' eggs being carried on to a large extent. Ducks are also split and dried, and sold in this condition.

Although the last named subjects may not, strictly speaking, come under the head of agriculture—and indeed in China are usually treated as specialties—they are nevertheless valuable adjuncts, as showing some of the resources of a wonderful people.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—This singular complaint has broken out in almost every county in England and Scotland and is largely on the increase, causing much consternation among farmers, shepherds, and stockraisers, both sheep and cattle being similarly affected. As a plague, it must be almost equal to our western grasshoppers or the Colorado beetle. One of the alleged causes of the spread of the disease is most remarkable, and it is attributed to the laws affecting ground game. It is said to be carried from place to place by hares, and a Perthshire farmer has recently trapped two hares, both of which were ill with the disease. Disinfection by means of carbolic acid is said to be the best preventive.

—One of the great cattle breeders was recently visited by an old college friend who frequently overtaxed his host's memory by using Latin quotations long forgotten by reason of disuse. One day the great cattle breeder got even with his pedantic guest. Pointing to an immense herd of fine young cattle in prime condition for the market, the visitor said, "You must have had good luck since you commenced this pursuit?" "Yes," replied the host, "it is due to my luck that I can say, 'Hinc, illæ lachrymæ,' in looking at my herds." "What do you mean?" asked his astonished guest. "Why, don't you see? 'Hence these steers.'"

WATER PIPES.

The following unsolicited testimony, taken from the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York, is a most gratifying tribute to the excellence of the goods furnished by the National Tube Works Company, of Boston, Mass., and McKeesport, Pa.:

EXTRA LARGE LAP-WELDED TUBES AND ENAMELED WATER PIPES.—At a recent visit to the works of the National Tube Works Company at McKeesport, Pa., we witnessed the operation of making lap welded tubes of such a size and quality as to call for notice. The company makes these seamless tubes or pipes of any size up to fourteen inches diameter. And as every length is tested by hydraulic pressure before leaving the works, their strength and quality is fully guaranteed. They have been found admirably adapted to carrying water for the hydraulic mines of California, Nevada, and other Western States, and for water works which do not require larger mains than fourteen inches. The company has just completed an order for the Virginia City and Gold Hill Water Company, of Nevada, of seven miles of 10-inch pipe, the most extensive order for a large size that we believe has ever been given in this country. These seamless pipes, even without coating, are more durable and are also less expensive than the riveted pipes, but the company applies a patent enamel to them that, it is claimed, makes them almost indestructible, and, indeed, the company is willing to guarantee their durability for any length of time. The appended reports by Dr. S. Dana Hayes, Massachusetts State Assayer and Chemist, and Prof. Otto Wuth, of Pittsburgh, Pa., fully establish the claims of this pipe to durability. We commend it not only to our gas and water companies, but also to our mine owners and others who have to use or convey impure water, such, for example, as in many anthracite mines. These large pipes would make excellent screen shafts for our coal breakers, and the enamel would doubtless be of great advantage for coating the exposed iron work about the mines.

In bringing the matter to the consideration of "those whom it may concern," we believe we are doing consumers as well as manufacturers a service.

REPORTS.

"I have recently made a series of tests of your enameled pipe, for the purpose of ascertaining its value as a service pipe for conveying water and other fluids, and now submit the following brief report of the results obtained:—

Portions of the enamel covering itself were first removed from several pieces and submitted to chemical analysis, to determine the presence of deleterious substances, but the result of these analyses are entirely negative, as there is nothing of this kind present. The pipe is made of wrought iron, covered, inside and outside, with an elastic, enamel-like material that does not contain any unwholesome or objectionable ingredients.

Its durability was then tested, by exposing different pieces of the pipe to the solvent action of hard, soft, and sea waters, alcohol, and other fluids, for many days, and finally those fluids were boiled in the pipe for several hours in each case—the object of this boiling being to obtain, as nearly as possible, in a comparatively short time, the effect produced in the pipe by long-continued usage. These tests have been very complete, and I am quite surprised at the durability and power of resistance of the enamel covering determined in this way. It has not failed in any trial with natural waters in my laboratory, and it has withstood the action of boiling corrosive fluids for a longer time than specimens of other water pipes now in common use.

I commenced this investigation with some doubts about your enameled pipe, but the severe tests which I have employed prove that it is perfectly harmless, and possesses great durability, these being the properties of most importance in water pipe.

S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer and Chemist, Massachusetts.

"I have made a complete series of tests in order to ascertain the quality of your patent enameled pipe, and found that the enamel covering perfectly both the inside and the outside of the wrought iron pipe is not in the least affected by the action of alkalies, acids, salts of any composition, alcohol—in fact, any liquids which in practice are apt to be conveyed through the pipe. The enamel itself contains no deleterious substances whatever, and even if it did it would not make any difference, as not a trace of it will become soluble. Pipe so enameled is especially adapted for water and gas.

O. WUTH."

The Kennel.

ON BREAKING DOGS.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 12, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

For the benefit of amateur dog trainers, or Western sportsmen who train their own dogs, please give some of the fine points, say in training of the setter Joe, spoken of in your issue of 7th inst., or any other famous dog—what does he excel any ordinary broken dog in? 1st. Does he go straight from the party "shooting over him" to the "dead bird" and immediately return with it? 2d. Does he carry or fetch by wing or leg? 3d. Does he point the "wounded bird" and await command to fetch? 4th. What are his points of excellence in quartering his ground, down charging, "coming in," or remaining at heels? Please publish for general information of country sportsmen who break their own dogs the general terms now in use in handling dogs in the field. Has not custom made general terms abbreviating the "good dog business," so often used in "Frank Forester's Breaking or Training?" We of the West cannot buy or get hold of "broken dogs" at anything like reasonable figures. We have twelve-month dogs here that "hi on" at command "quarter their ground" in chicken shooting an eighth of a mile right and left, thus ranging a quarter mile; turn and go in opposite direction at sound of whistle; "come in to heel" at prolonged whistle or command "come in;" "seek dead" at command from "down charge" after shot; point the "wounded bird" and wait for command to "fetch," or immediately return with dead bird when found. These pups are few, but we have two in this community. As to nose, they find birds and are staunch when they find them, and do their back pointing, we think, finely; yet where there is so much "blue blood" written about, we expect there must be better dogs, and would like to read of them and their fine points. One of the dogs above spoken of is a pointer with an unknown father. This dog found in July of this year, when he was less than a year old, eleven covies of prairie chickens in one afternoon, and out of upward of 200 chickens killed over him he retrieved at least 180, before he was a year old.

[We have done much shooting over the famous setter "Joe," the dog you allude to. His great reputation arises from the fact that he is an exceedingly beautiful, high-bred, well formed dog, of great endurance and stylish action in the field; and then he was carefully broken by one of the best breakers among us, and when sold he went into the hands of a very skillful, energetic sportsman, who keeps him constantly at work in the shooting season, and an unusual quantity of game of all kinds has been shot over him, and now, as he is five or six years old, and always having been skillfully handled, he has become, no doubt, about as good as dogs ever get to be. There are certainly hundreds of dogs possessing all the good natural qualities of this dog, yet but few have been so well broken, few so well handled, and few have had so much game shot to them. He does nothing but what hundreds of other dogs will do, but whatever he does he does it well. He was not broken to fetch by wing, leg or head, as we have had them, but at the crack of the gun he will "charge down," and remain until ordered to "fetch dead," which he does without "mouthing" his game. We do not think his owner requires him to "point dead," because, to us, it appears an absurdity to ask a steady old and good retriever to point a dead or wounded bird. All such dogs know to a certainty, if a bird is dead or wounded, and there is about as much necessity for a dog to "point dead" before retrieving, as there would be for a boy sent for the bird to be required to stand upon one leg awhile before he picked it up.

In breaking a rash pup or young dog, it is well to make him "point dead," but after they come to discriminate between a dead or live bird they give it up almost invariably.

All that we require of our dogs, is that they shall quarter the ground regularly, ranging wide in the open and closely in cover, come "to heel" when ordered, point and break steadily, and to either "drop to shot," stand in their tracks, or to come quietly "to heel" and remain sitting, standing, or at "down charge" until the gun is reloaded, and they are ordered to "fetch" dead, if the bird is killed, and to "hold up" and "heigh away" if not. To "drop to shot" is all well enough on dry land, but in snipe shooting, when the water is often as cold as ice, the shooter who would compel his dog to "drop to shot" should at once be attended to by "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

We have no pups in the East any better than those you describe, but as a general thing the dogs in the East are far better broken than those of the West, and this state of things arises from the fact that game being so much more scarce with us we require better dogs to enable us to make a bag.

We have made periodical shooting trips to the West, Southwest, and Northwest, since 1859, and with but few exceptions have ever met with well broken dogs. In this section of the country, as before stated, we are obliged to have good well broken dogs, and such we know can be purchased at reasonable rates.

In regard to the dogs of "blue blood," you allude to, let us say, that the importers of such do not claim that they will do any better work in this country than American bred dogs, but all good sportsmen will admit that the infusion of fresh blood through dogs imported from the best kennels in Europe is well calculated to improve, or at all events keep them up to the high standing they have attained, and consequently it is wise to encourage such importations.

—An international dog show was held at Baden Baden last month under the patronage of her Serene Highness the Duchess of Hamilton, Princess of Baden, with whom the idea originated. At the request of her Highness the Rev. J. Cumming Macdonald came over from England to officiate as judge, in which capacity he was assisted by eight gentlemen from different parts of the continent. Very costly prizes were given by the Grand Duke of Baden, Dowager Duchess of Hamilton, Princess of Monaco, Duchess of Hamilton, Prince Albert Solms and others.

The last named gentleman won no less than ten first prizes, including two with Irish setters in dog and bitch classes, first in English setters with a grand white and tick colored young setter whelp by Mr. Macdonald's champion field winner Ranger, from his sister Vaynol Ino, and first with his black and tan Gordon setters, Duke and Duchess. Mr. Mahler, a well known German sportsman exhibited a grand team of pointers, winning first with a daughter of Mr. Garth's Drake. The first prize in the dog class went to a very fine lemon and white dog of Mr. Whitehouse's strain. Of course the entries included a large number of German boarhounds and dachshunds. The show was held in the Gymnasium, the dog benches being covered with pine leaves, the smell from which counteracted any unpleasant odor from the dogs, and acted as a disinfectant. The show is to be repeated next year and will help, with the races, to restore some of the prestige of Baden, lost since the abolition of the gambling rooms. A bench show on a large scale is to be held in Berlin next year, to be followed by a public field trial for English and German sporting dogs over the extensive shootings of Mr. André, and under the Kennel Club rules.

THE DOG TAX.—It is stated that the dog tax last year yielded the State of Tennessee the sum of \$300,000, which will be used in remunerating the owners of sheep for losses occasioned by dogs, and that if the tax is continued four years there will not be ten sheep killed in the State in any one year.

Other States have nominally a dog tax, but we believe that nowhere else is it sufficiently well enforced as to produce such a revenue as the above. The imposition of a tax, and the strict enforcement of the law, would be hailed with delight by all sportsmen. Not only would it soon rid the world of an immense number of worthless curs, but it would give to the dog a recognized status as property, and confer upon him the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed by the sheep. Let it be as much of an offense to steal a dog as it is to steal a sheep, and let the penalty be great as for stealing a horse, and dog owners will willingly pay a tax. Good dogs are rarely sheep killers—they are too well trained to the knowledge of what is right, and although the proclivity, when once indulged, can never be destroyed, it is generally found in mongrel and ill bred curs. Let each owner of a dog, on paying the tax, receive a metal tag, with a number, to be attached to the dog's collar, and we shall soon hear less of worried sheep and stolen pets.

THE DOGS OF PORTSMOUTH.—We have received a letter from our correspondent, "Quail," taking exception to the remarks of another correspondent, "Axe," on the former's report of the Portsmouth dogs. He says:—

Now, it did not occur to me at the time to mention Mr. Thurston's dogs, neither did it occur to me to mention some twenty or twenty-five other dogs (and good ones) that are owned in Portsmouth. I merely spoke of a few of the best dogs in Portsmouth. But "Axe" seems to feel that Thurston's dogs were slighted, and as I did not mention them before I will now do so. They are very handsome native setter dogs, unbroken, with the exception of Pete, who is getting too old for the field; but when he claims that the pup is probably the finest in the State he certainly is making an assertion that would be hard to sustain. He cannot be well posted when he says that he knows very little about Mr. Nelson's Dash, for there is not a dog in Portsmouth so well or favorably known as said Dash. In regard to Mr. Nelson's name having been given with the addition of naval rank, which he does not possess, I will say that it was certainly a mistake, and one that has mortified Mr. Nelson very much, as he does not hold any naval rank, being not a watchman, as "Axe" says, but Captain of the Watch at the United States Navy Yard at this place, the same yard at which Mr. Thurston is an employee. Mr. Thurston had plenty of opportunity to show his dogs at the Manchester fair, and if they were worthy they would certainly have taken prizes, but the mere assertion that they would have taken prizes does not make the matter certain by any means.

QUAIL.

THE GORDON SETTER FLIRT.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 4, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In Vol. V., No. 6, page 85, I noticed a communication from "Fred," of Montello, Wis., requesting me to send the pedigree of my Flirt for publication in FOREST AND STREAM. I inclose you the draft of Flirt's pedigree as I received it from Mr. Arnold Burges to-day. The copy of the pedigree is the same as it will appear in Burges' coming stud book. Flirt, I can vouch for, is the handsomest black and tan in this country. She is the most perfect marked bitch I ever saw. In color she is a shiny jet black with rich mahogany tan, and a faint white frill on chest. She was formerly the property of Mr. Arnold Burges, now of Maysville, Ky. I am getting her broken at A. C. Waddell's, Newton, N. J. Whenever you go there I wish you would give your opinion about her. She is, in fact, the handsomest Gordon bitch I ever saw. I saw some of Hamilton Thompson's Gordon stock yesterday, but they could not come near my Flirt. Flirt took premium at the Watertown (N. Y.) Bench Show last June; she is very gentle and easily handled. When I get her from Waddell's I will show her to you. I had a very superior litter of seven pups out of Flirt last March by J. L. How's Duke. (Duke was imported by H. Thompson.) For one dog pup I got \$75, and for the balance I got from \$40 to \$60. Sold them all through the advertisement in FOREST AND STREAM. I have still a bitch left out of the litter which I intend to keep, and I must say, in my judgment she will excel Flirt when full grown. Yours truly,

JOSEPH E. FISHER.

FLIRT—BORN SEPT. 9, 1872.

Bred by T. A. Fowler, Esq., Orange, N. J.

Mr. T. A. Fowler's Duchess.	Mr. H. N. Munn's Duke of Gordon.
Mr. J. N. Andrews' Grouse.	Mr. T. A. Fowler's Duke.
T. A. Fowler's Kate, of the Stockton breed.	Dr. Gautier's Dandy.
Langstaff's Moll.	Jobling's Dandy.
Jobling's Nell.	Rodman's Pelter.

FAIRY AS A PRIZE WINNER.

LANGHAM HOTEL, LONDON, Sept. 30, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have seen published in your issue of the 16th inst. an article over the signature of G. T. Teasdale-Buckell, Mr. Llewellyn's breaker, in which he says he has "never seen it stated in an American paper that Fairy, when the property of Mr. Llewellyn, won first at Bangor and second at Birmingham Dog Shows, facts which Mr. Raymond may like to know." Together with your correspondent "Viatores" I visited Mr. Laverack last August and heard him say that Mr. Llewellyn never owned Fairy, but that Mr. Llewellyn was anxious to purchase her prior to her shipment to America. I further heard him remark that Mr. Llewellyn had borrowed Fairy for field purposes, promising to send her back when she came in use so that she could be bred to Blue Prince. Mr. Llewellyn, however, failed to return her in time. These are facts, and I have no doubt that when Mr. Laverack sees your paper he will publish a card stating that Mr. Llewellyn (or his breaker) never owned Fairy.

Yours truly,

A. V. V., JR.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Black Bass, *micropterus salmoides*, *micropterus nigricans*.
Striped Bass *Roccus lineatus*. Bluefish, *temnodon solitor*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—There has been a fair display of fish on the slabs during the past week, but very little in the way of novelties, if we except a lot of small gar-fish brought from Boston. Striped bass are being received from Rhode Island as well as along the Long Island shore, and sell for 20 cents per pound for fish weighing from 15 to 40 pounds, and 25 cents for the smaller ones. Green smelts from Maine are worth 25 cents; bluefish are gradually working their way south, the catch coming now from the lower Jersey coast, price 12 cents per pound; frozen salmon, 50 cents; mackerel from Massachusetts, 25 cents each; weakfish, 10 cents; white perch, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, frozen, 50 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 10 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; codfish, 8 cents; black fish, 15 cents; flounders, 12 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; sheepshead, 20 cents; whitefish, 15 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; salmon trout from the lakes, 18 cents; green turtle, from Indian River, Florida, 20 cents; terrapin, \$12. to \$15. per dozen; scollops, \$1.50 per gallon; hard shell crabs, 40 cents per dozen. The season for soft shell crabs is now over and there are none in market. BAIT, shedder crabs, \$2. per dozen; shrimp, \$1. per quart; soft clams, 20 to 40 cents per 100.

NEW JERSEY—Forked River.—Our correspondence from this point came to hand too late for last week's issue. The report dated October 11th, says:

"The fishing here during the past week has been excellent. Boats are catching from 40 to 60 weakfish to a man, averaging two and three pounds. Whenever the bar is quiet enough to permit the boats going outside, the bluefish suffer considerably; they average ten pounds each. Striped bass are being taken now in fair quantities, weighing from one to four pounds. The bay is alive with snapping mackerel (so called), and they serve as first-class bait stealers, if nothing else. The fishing season has been good and bad by spells; this is one of the good ones. How long it will last we cannot tell.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, October 18th, 1875.—The bass fishers are still at it, and report fair success. Fair success, so far as one can learn, is not more than from three to five to the rod, averaging perhaps a pound, with an occasional two or three pounder. The up-river anglers have told some interesting fish stories about their catches at Flat Rock, Conshohocken, Pawlen's Bridge, and Norristown. One Reading basket was said to number nearly a hundred, and several from one fourth to one half that number. One of the well-posted, after stoutly insisting on a big score until our incredulity gave place to our native politeness, said, "but there's an old fellow down there who fishes all the time, and puts all his fish in a bank, who will piece out your string for a consideration. We use a 'green fly,' and will until specie payments come again." Verb. sat.

SCULLS.

OHIO—Newark, Oct. 15th.—Situated about ten miles from this city is the Licking Reservoir, a noted place of resort for sportsmen in this vicinity, as well as abroad. This reservoir is a sheet of water covering about five to six thousand acres, abounding in good fishing and hunting. Black bass, pickerel, sunfish, and Lake Erie bass, wild ducks and quail are found in this locality. There are three hotels; cost of board from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Boats at all of these places for 50 cents per day; man to row for \$2. It is reached from Newark by rail for 25 cents, or by team for \$3 per day. Distance from Newark, Licking county, Ohio, ten miles. Fishing season, April, May and June—best in last two months. Hunting from October 1st through the Fall. Rolling country. One hotel is located on the line of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad; other hotels reached by teams; they are kept open the year through. F. G. McC.

THE FISHERIES.—There have been 77 arrivals of our fishing fleet the past week, as follows: From Georges, 29; Banks, 11; off shore, mackereling, 34; Bay of St. Lawrence, 3. The receipts are—Georges codfish, 316,000 lbs.; Banks cod, 930,000 lbs.; Georges halibut, 18,100 lbs.; Bank halibut, 83,000 lbs.; shore mackerel, 2,875 barrels; Bay mackerel, 380 barrels.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Oct. 15th.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.—A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, announces that Mr. Ford and Mr. Bergne, the English officials appointed to act with Sir A. T. Galt, the British Commissioner of the International Commission on the Fisheries Settlement, are busily engaged in preparing the case for the Commission. It is understood that Lieut. Gov. Clifford, of Salem, Mass., will be United States Commissioner, and Judge Foster, of Boston, the American

agent. A third Commissioner remains to be chosen by the Austrian Ambassador at London. When this takes place the Commission will be fully organized and will proceed to business.

The counsel engaged by the Canadian government to conduct their case before the Fishery Commission will meet in St. John early in November to consult.

CLOSE SEASONS IN CANADA.—The Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has issued the following regulation to the fishery overseers of the Province of Ontario:—

Three of the fisheries regulations of 3d of April last are rescinded and others passed instead, making present close seasons for whitefish, salmon trout, and lake trout in Ontario from 12th November to 1st December, both days inclusive, and doing away altogether with close time for herrings.

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

Ottawa, October 1st, 1875.

LARGE TROUT IN THE RANGELY WATERS.—The *Hartford Times*, of a recent date says that Mr. Thomas Sedgwick Steele, of that city, who has of late turned his attention in leisure hours to trout painting, has among his studies drawings of brook trout from five to ten pounds in weight, with the date and place of their capture, as well as the name of the fortunate angler who landed them; and their varied proportions make an interesting study. These fish are all from the Rangely region in Maine. Professor Agassiz is authority for the statement that "no other waters in the world produce such large brook trout as these pure cold streams in the wilderness of Maine," and they grow very rapidly in the first few years of their lives. Many of them have been liberated after capture with weight and year stamped on a platina tag inserted in the dorsal fin, and Thomas Moran (artist of the Yellowstone) captured a two and a quarter pound fish with one of these tags attached, stamped 1871, showing that the trout had increased one pound and three-quarters in two years.

At the headquarters of the "Oquossoc Angling Association" on the Rangely River, a place of annual resort by Mr. Steele, and where he captured a six-pounder in June, 1873, there is a book in which a record of all large trout is kept, with dates, place and weight affixed. Here on one page is an exact account of the numbers and weights of thirty brook trout taken by eight gentlemen visiting this locality in 1869, the average time of fishing being about six days each. In this list none are mentioned under four pounds each, although a large quantity of smaller ones were taken.

3 brook trout.....4 pounds each	2 brook trout.....6½ pounds each
1 brook trout.....4 pounds each	2 brook trout.....6½ pounds each
1 brook trout.....4 pounds each	1 brook trout.....7 pounds each
2 brook trout.....4 pounds each	1 brook trout.....7½ pounds each
3 brook trout.....5 pounds each	1 brook trout.....7½ pounds each
1 brook trout.....6½ pounds each	3 brook trout.....8 pounds each
4 brook trout.....5½ pounds each	1 brook trout.....8½ pounds each
2 brook trout.....6 pounds each	1 brook trout.....9 pounds each

Making thirty trout, total weight, 181½ pounds, or averaging over six pounds each. There is another account of a gentleman taking in three-quarters of an hour 24½ pounds. Mr. Page, the president of the association, some seasons ago took with a fly on the Rangely River a brook trout weighing ten pounds, and if the reader has any doubts of this statement the next time he is in New York, if he will call on Mr. Page at No. 10 Warren street, (second floor) he will be permitted to examine the fish, now at rest under a glass shade. A party in the Spring of 1874 took, in two weeks, 175 trout, weighing 232 pounds, and among the lot were fish which turned the scales at three, four, five, six, six and a half and eight pounds. In July last, in this same region, a gentleman landed four in one day that averaged over five pounds each; and during one week's fishing there were captured two of seven and a half pounds, and three of six pounds each; while a novice to the sport was made happy by a string of twenty-four, which weighed seventy-five pounds. The past season was the best in five years, the trout not being so plenty but of larger growth.

They have all the beautiful spots, tints, and recognized peculiarities of brook trout; such as square tails, small heads, the inside of the mouth black (instead of white, like lake trout), and are no doubt the genuine *Salmo fontinalis*, as lake trout are not known in that locality.

A number of these large trout are now frozen, preparatory to their exhibition at the coming Centennial, and they certainly have every right to be there, as it is estimated that the ages of two of the largest combined would make a hundred years.

The facts certainly prove beyond all question the statements regarding the extraordinary growth of speckled brook trout: still, it's considerable satisfaction to know that there is a limit, and that we are not to be annoyed by those of the size of whales and sea-serpents.

FISHING IN LAKE ERIE.

KELLEY'S ISLAND, Ohio, Lake Erie, Oct. 12, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The usual number of regulars have been here this season enjoying themselves black bass fishing—anglers from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Covington, Ky., and numerous other places far and near. The fishing season commenced about the 20th of last month, and is now almost over. The catches have been good. On the 5th inst. one boat with two rods took 127 bass, all good sized fish, some 3½ and four pounds. One angler, using an Orvis "Coming Bass Rod," made two quadruple catches—one catch aggregating eight and one half pounds, and on a subsequent day, using a McGinniss bass rod, made another quadruple catch, all fine fish. In former days at this point heavy rods were used entirely, but now it is conceded that fine tackle is more effective, as it is certainly far more pleasant to handle. The fishing here continues to improve from year to year, which is owing to the fact that now there are but three pounds off the island, whereas a few years since they might be counted by the score, rendering it almost impossible for any bass to escape them. This island contains some 2,700 acres, almost a solid bed of the best limestone, about 1,000 acres being set out in vineyard, which produce most excellent grapes of many varieties. There is only one hotel on the island, but as it is capable of accommodating some 250 guests, and as the pleasure season is over before the fishing season commences, there is ample room for all anglers, to whom the fare is \$2 per day. Mine host Jacob Rush is an efficient landlord, and is always on the alert to make his guests happy and comfortable. This is written in the interest of lovers of our gentle art who may be looking for "fresh fields and pastures new." X.

FISHING FOR EELS IN FIJI.

A correspondent writing from Fiji is furnishing the *London Field* with some very graphic letters regarding fish and fishing in the principal of those distant isles of the Pacific. We take the following from a recent issue:—

"We sometimes fish for these fellows with a hand line at night, and my servant tried one evening a lump of dough for want of a better bait. He felt something nibble, nibble at his line, and at last a steady haul; so, returning the compliment, he hauled too, and presently landed a strange fish, like a gigantic English bream in shape. It was cooked and pronounced A1 by all the household, and, encouraged by his success, P. tried again next night. Another rewarded him, and he fished on. Presently a bite, and then a dead pull. Having a strong line and wired hook, he hauled away, and dragged up an ugly brown eel. When he attempted to seize it the creature turned and bit him across the knuckles, nearly clearing two of the joints of skin and flesh! Fishing in Fiji has its dangers! After dressing his wound I sat up writing, the household having retired to bed. I was interrupted by a young boatman rushing in, 'Oh, please, sir, give me a light. I have got a big eel like that which bit P. this evening. He lies in my boat biting furiously, and I can't get him off the line. I have jumped overboard and come for help.' He was dripping. We lit a lantern, and, taking the big office ruler, adjourned to the battle-field. First Charley drew in the boat, at the bottom of which,

"By the lantern dimly burning,"

I could see the enemy cruising about. He dropped in, and I passed in the lantern and scrambled down. As soon as we approached him, he made at Charley's naked feet. The young fellow made a spring, nearly shot me out of the cranky little boat, and upset the lantern. As I stooped to lift it the brute charged me. I had quite enough to do to save myself, and, as I had dropped the ruler at the first surge, I had no weapon. The ruler kept rolling about with the rocking boat, sometimes just within reach, but as I tried to seize it away it would roll! The eel was master of the situation for the time, but at last Charley fetched him a crack with the stretcher, and, having managed in a lull of the fight to catch the errant ruler, I seized the blow with a 'stunner.' The heavy ebony did its duty, and the slimy brute lay quiet while Charley rained blows on it, and finally severed his head from his body with his clasp knife. I never saw a more savage, fierce beast; he fairly sprang at us, with his jaws wide open and his small white eye gleaming ferociously. The way the lad and I danced in that rocking boat, with the lantern, the ruler, and the fish rolling at the bottom, would take cleverer pens than mine to describe.

Next evening, however, P. met with a more serious affair. He and my son were out at the end of the pier trying for a big cod. Presently I heard four or five heavy blows, then a yell, and my son came rushing into the office. 'Help, for God's sake, help!' he shouted, 'a huge eel has severed P.'s wrist, and he will bleed to death.' I started up, and in the doorway stood my servant, as pale as a sheet, and streaming blood from his wrist. Seizing the ruler and some red tape I made a temporary tourniquet, poured half a tumbler of brandy down his throat, and carried him off to a chemist, who luckily lives close to me, and is a good surgeon, as all these men should be. Here we sewed up two frightful gashes, that had severed some small arteries, just missing the main one of the pulse, and thus causing the severe hemorrhage. After the wound was dressed and the bleeding stayed we learned the following account of the accident.

P. had hooked and hauled up the eel, about four-pound weight. Remembering the fight of the previous night, he had swung the brute round his head, bringing him down with a thump on the boards; this was the sound of blows I heard. The last blow dislodged the hook, and then the creature sprang at him and seized him by the wrist. How he got him off he cannot tell, for the pain was extreme, and he was covered with blood in a second, but he remembered dashing it down, and it slipped away between the interstices of the planking. It was a very narrow escape with life.

There are several kinds of eels here in the rocks and stones under the pier, and two in the fresh water. These fellows grow to a great size. I have heard of one as thick as a man's thigh. The sea eels are sometimes very prettily mottled with brown. Lately I was watching a rush of danifa from a big fish. It was low tide, and many of the little fellows sprang on shore; escaping from one foe, they became the prey of another. As they tumbled about in the rocky little pools and between the interstices of the stones, half a dozen of the mottled eels rushed at and seized them; and here I witnessed what I never before suspected. I saw an eel constrict a fish as a snake does its prey, in its convolutions, and, fastening its teeth in the fish's head, it drew it through the folds of its coils and swallowed it."

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Oct. 21.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct. 22.	5 11	1 57	1 11
Oct. 23.	6 19	2 5	2 19
Oct. 24.	7 15	4 5	3 15
Oct. 25.	8 12	4 58	4 12
Oct. 26.	9 2	5 47	5 2
Oct. 27.	9 45	6 31	5 45
Oct. 28.	10 25	7 11	6 25

THE RESOLUTE, DREADNAUGHT AND VESTA.—The third of the Hatch series of matches was sailed last week, when the *Resolute* contended against the *Dreadnaught* and *Vesta*, over the outside course around Cape May lightship and return. As there is a material difference in the construction of these yachts, and as at least one of them has a celebrity which is almost world-wide, a description of them may not be inappropriate. The *Resolute* is a centre-board schooner, built in 1871 by David Carll at City Island. In length she is 114 feet over all; beam, 25 feet 1 inch, and 8 foot depth of hold; tonnage, 208 tons o. m. The *Resolute* has not participated, except as a spectator, in many of the regattas of either of the clubs to which she belongs, her owner preferring to keep her in cruising trim to the nuisance of tearing to pieces in preparation for racing.

The *Vesta* is also a centre-board schooner, built by the same party in 1865; her length over all is 102 feet; beam, 25 feet, and depth, 8 feet 7 inches. The *Vesta* attained celebrity in the memorable ocean race to Cowes, participated in also by the *Henrietta* and *Fleetwing*, being at that time owned by Mr. Lorillard. The *Dreadnaught* is a keel schooner, built in Brooklyn by the Poillon's in 1871; her length over all is 117 feet 11 inches; beam, 24 feet; depth, 9 feet 7 inches. Her original owner was Capt. Samuels, who sailed the *Dauntless* in her ocean race against the *Cambria*. She was purchased from him by Mr. Stockwell, of Pacific Mail notoriety, and from his hands passed into those of Mr. C. J. Osborne. There is no finer specimen of yacht-building afloat than the *Dreadnaught*, and with all things equal, probably none of her size possessing greater speed.

THE RACE.

On Tuesday of last week the racers got under way at noon, and proceeded with a fine breeze to the lightship to prepare for the start. The ocean tug *Cyclops* had been engaged to tow the yachts from the club house anchorage; but this was found to be unnecessary. Mr. E. S. Chapin and Mr. J. H. DeMott as the judges representing respectively the owners or the *Dreadnaught* and *Vesta*, were on board the *Resolute*, which vessel was represented by Mr. J. P. Williams on the *Dreadnaught*, and Mr. W. E. Greenleaf on the *Vesta*. At 3:53 P. M. a gun from the *Resolute* signalled the yachts to make for the line, from which all were distant about three miles. At 4:25 the *Vesta* luffed around the lightship followed by the *Dreadnaught* at 4:35, and the *Resolute* at 4:40. At the time of the start a fresh breeze was blowing from N.N.W., and all the

yachts seemed to be going through the water at a very rapid rate. The *Resolute* was sailing remarkably well, logging, it is said, 11½ knots, and more as the wind increased. In half an hour she was abreast of the *Vesta*, and at 6 o'clock had passed the *Dreadnaught* and taken leading position, the latter having passed the *Vesta* some time before. At 7:30 Barnegat Light was passed, and at 11 o'clock the wind hauled to the north, and main booms were jibed over. The *Vesta* had gradually fallen astern, but before the lightship on Five Fathom Bank was reached had regained a position close to the *Dreadnaught*. At 1 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday morning the *Resolute* jibed, and heading to the eastward, rounded the lightship eleven minutes later, with half the distance accomplished. The *Dreadnaught* and *Vesta* each went to the eastward of the lightship, and rounded from the other direction, the former at 1:20:15 and the latter at 1:24. From this point the *Vesta* was in trouble. First, her main topsail was found to be badly torn, and later in the night, or rather day, the leach of her foresail parted close to the gaff, and before the sail could be taken in it was badly torn. The delay of patching and rebending effectually extinguished any chance she may have had in the race. At about 2:40 A. M. the wind died out, so that the yachts made but little headway. When Barnegat was reached the *Resolute* was about six miles ahead of the *Dreadnaught* and the latter twelve miles ahead of the *Vesta*. Here the *Dreadnaught*, which was inshore, caught a breeze from off the land that carried her up to the *Resolute*, and at 4:30 she was leading by five miles. From that time throughout the long day the yachts were becalmed, and at nightfall the *Resolute* was nine miles to windward of the *Dreadnaught*, and the *Vesta* had drifted out of sight of both. At daybreak on Thursday morning the Highland lights were to leeward, the *Resolute* and *Dreadnaught* being about four miles apart. A most exciting race now ensued between these two, resulting in the *Dreadnaught*, by very skillfully luffing when close to the lightship, passing the mark by a shave less than one minute ahead of the *Resolute*. The official time given was as follows:—

	Arrived.	Actual Time.
<i>Dreadnaught</i>	6:18:15 A. M.	38:14:30
<i>Resolute</i>	6:19:53 A. M.	38:15:33
<i>Vesta</i>	8:47:38 A. M.	40:45:06

The *Resolute* is entitled, according to the New York Yacht Club rules, to an allowance of 8m. 54s., and on this allowance wins the race. The owner of the *Dreadnaught*, however, claimed that the rules only applied to races sailed over the regular regatta course; but the judges, after many consultations, decided on Friday in favor of Mr. Hatch. The victory of Mr. Hatch affords general pleasure, for the plucky manner in which he issued his challenge and sailed the match; and although two of the races were against him, his fine yacht has done herself much credit by vanquishing such worthy antagonists as the *Dreadnaught* and *Vesta*.

—The proposed ocean race between the sloops of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, for Captain Center's \$500 cup, will not be sailed this season, there being no entries. The prize certainly is handsome enough, but the course—around Cape May lightship—perhaps a little too long.

—Mr. Roussell, the owner of the keel sloop yacht *Eugenie*, has issued a challenge, open to any sloop yacht, except the *Vindex*, to sail twenty miles to windward and return, from the lightship, on the same day that the *Mohawk* and *Dauntless* sail their match. Mr. Roussell proposes to sail for \$150, to be divided among the winning crew. It is a sportsmanlike challenge and is worthy the attention of the owners of such boats as the *Addie*, *Vision*, *Sadie*, *Active*, *Undine*, *Orion* and others.

THE CHAMPION SCULL RACE.—On Saturday last, at Pittsburgh, Evan Morris and Henry Coulter rowed a five-mile single scull race over the Hutton course for a stake of \$1,000 and the championship of America. Coulter managed to take the lead at the start, and at the end of the first mile he was three lengths ahead. After rounding the stake boat, however, Morris made a spurt, and passing Coulter, crossed the line first a length ahead. Time, 35m. 20s.

—On Friday last Messrs. R. W. Rathburn and W. E. McCready rowed a two-mile race on the Harlem River for the championship of the Athletic Club. McCready took the lead at the start, and kept it until three quarters of a mile had been accomplished, when Rathburn passed him and won by fifteen lengths. Time, 14m. 40s.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Fall review of the Schuylkill Navy will take place at Turtle Rock, Fairmount Park, on Saturday next, at 4:30 P. M. This will be virtually the wind-up of a very active boating season, nothing else of interest being likely to come off unless some of the enthusiasts get up a race for Thanksgiving Day.

SCULLS.

The Colleges.

YALE FALL RACES.—The Fall regatta of the Yale University Boat Club took place on Saturday last on Lake Saltonstall, the attendance of students and New Haven citizens being large. The first race was between the six-oared shells of the law school and the class of '77; distance, three miles. The law school crew, composed of V. H. Metcalf, (bow) C. Ives, J. W. Westcott, A. A. Canavan, J. B. Ward, R. H. Johnson, (stroke,) won in 19m. 27s.

The next was a barge race, two miles, between the Freshmen crews of the Academic and scientific departments, the former winning in 13m. 33½s. The victorious crew is as follows: J. B. Clarkson, (bow) B. S. Keator, F. A. Stokes, W. S. Asay, A. L. Holmes, F. E. Hyde, (stroke) E. S. Rowland (coxswain).

For the single scull race there were three entries: H. Livingston, '78; T. A. Vernon, '76; and W. A. Ransom, '78. Livingston was the winner, doing the two miles in 15m. 26½s., Vernon's time being 16m. 38½s. and Ransom's 16m. 50½s. The last race was the most exciting of the day. It was between six-oared shells of the law school and classes of '77 and '78. '77 was victorious, doing the two miles in 13m. 18½s. It is said to be the first race ever won by '77, hence the names of the winning crew should be handed down to posterity. They are, F. J. Stimson, (bow) C. L. Alvord, C. S. Mervine, A. W. Cole, W. W. Colin, E. C. Coake (stroke) — Atwater, (coxswain). Mr. E. P. Howe acted as starter and referee, and R. J. Cooke as timekeeper.

—Yale students are being stirred up on the subject of athletics, and the students of '77, '78 and '79 are appealed to to spoil the monopoly in prizes which '76 is likely to establish. A meeting between Yale and Harvard, similar to

the yearly contests between Oxford and Cambridge, is prognosticated.

HARVARD.—In referring to the election of a new captain for the University crew, the *Crimson* says:—

"The election of a man who has never rowed on the University crew to the position of captain of the crew marks a new departure in our boating affairs. The leaf which we are about to turn will, we trust, be brighter than the last one. For the new captain of the crew we can confidently promise that his sole idea will be the conscientious discharge of the responsible duties committed to his charge. He believes in having only those men in the boat who are (to use his own words) 'heart and soul in the crew,' and he will endeavor to find five men in the University who have, beside the requisite amount of muscle, a sufficiently high idea of the trust confided to them to exert themselves to their utmost, both before and during the race.

In the crew of last year there was more lack of enthusiasm than of muscle. The men went through the regular routine of work laid out for a university crew, but they thought more of going to Saratoga and of wearing their University hats about Cambridge than they did of winning the race. This feeling the new captain intends to keep down. The object of the crew will be to win, and if he succeeds in picking out for his crew men who will enthusiastically devote themselves, mind and body, to the work, we can begin to cherish hopes of victory."

The Fall scratch races were rowed on the Charles River on Saturday last, the course being one-half mile and return. The first race was for single sculls, the boats coming in as follows: Danforth, 1st; Weld, '76, 2d; James, 3d; Weld, '79, 4th; Lemoyne, 5th; Denton having fallen out of the race.

The second race was between four-oared boats, with the following crews and positions: Martin, '77; Katzenbach, '79; Page, '77; Price, '79, inside; Wells, '78; Wells, '77; Weld, '79; Gale, '79, second; Bird, '77; Brown, '77; Upham, '77; Ives, '79, third; Raynor, '78; Powell, '77; Preston, '79; Earl, '79, outside. The start was even. The Martin crew won by several lengths.

The next race was for double sculls, but proved a fizzle, Denton and Danforth pulling over the course at leisure.

The concluding contest was between four six-oared boats manned as follows: First boat—Wiley, '77, stroke; Perkins, L. S. S., 2d; Hastings, '76, 3d; James, L. S. S., 4th; Riggs, '76, 5th, and Lemoyne, '78, bow. Second boat—Loring, stroke, Martin, '77, 2d; Crocker, '79, 3d; Preston, '79, 4th; Katzenbach, '79, 5th; James, '79, bow. Third boat—Wells, '76, stroke; Wetmore, '75, 2d; Wells, '79, 3d; Morgan, '78, 4th; Upham, '77, 5th; Jacobs, '79, bow. Fourth boat—Thayer, L. S. S., stroke; Bancroft, '78, 2d; Littaner, '78, 3d; Wetherbee, '78, 4th; Page, '77, 5th; Shillets, '75, bow. This race was well contested, and was won by the Wiley crew.

DARTMOUTH.—The students of Dartmouth held their Fall athletic sports on the 13th and 14th instants. The most important event was the rowing match between the Senior and Sophomore crews, in six-oared shells, over a two and a half mile course. The Seniors took the lead at the start, but were passed by the Sophomores, who came in first in 14m. 35½s. The Seniors, however, claimed a foul, which was, after much discussion, allowed, and the race rowed over again on Friday afternoon. On this occasion the Seniors also took the lead, but retained it to the end, winning in 14m. 52½s.

TRINITY.—A race was rowed on Saturday last between two six-oared boats of the Trinity navy. The distance was two miles, and the crews composed as follows, the first two named being short two men through sickness:—Upper crew—Prout, stroke; Sherman, DuBois, captain; Rutherford, bow. Lower crew—Ebberts, captain and stroke; Potwine, Bredin, Deuell, Roberts, Scott, bow. Referee—B. E. Warner, '76. Judges—Professor G. O. Holbrooke, J. D. Tuckerman, '76, W. V. Chapin, '78. In endeavoring to clear a schooner the boats collided, and in the melee the stroke of the upper class crew lost an oar. The referee decided that the foul was the fault of the lower class crew, and gave the race to the upper crew.

National Pastimes.

THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—The contest for the professional whip pennant is nearly over, and the closing record of Nov. 1st will find the Boston Red Stockings possessors of the pennant for the fourth time. This year the Athletics will occupy second position, and as for third place, the fight is now pretty close between Hartford and St. Louis, the former occupying third place, when the record was made up—Oct. 18th—as will be seen by the appended table:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Games Won.
Boston.....	8	7	7	6	6	10	24	24
Athletic.....	2	3	5	7	7	6	30	30
Hartford.....	0	4	4	4	3	8	23	23
St. Louis.....	2	1	4	5	5	6	23	23
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	4	7	1	18	18
Chicago.....	2	1	4	5	3	2	17	17
Mutual.....	0	3	2	0	5	3	13	13
Games Lost.....	6	19	24	25	30	31	168	

This table does not include forfeited games.

The record of all the games lost and won in the arena since April 19th, and up to October 18th, is as follows:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Red Stockings.	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Games Won.
Boston.....	8	7	7	6	6	10	4	1	5	5	6	1	66	66
Athletic.....	2	3	5	7	7	6	7	0	5	2	7	0	51	51
Hartford.....	0	4	4	4	3	8	7	3	4	1	0	0	48	48
St. Louis.....	2	1	4	5	5	6	2	2	3	0	2	4	36	36
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	4	7	1	1	3	1	0	2	4	23	23
Chicago.....	2	1	4	5	3	2	2	4	0	2	1	1	17	17
Mutual.....	0	3	2	0	5	3	4	2	0	1	0	1	13	13
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	7	7
Red Stockings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Centennial.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Games lost.....	7	20	25	26	30	32	34	36	14	22	13	12	118	118

This week the Chicago and St. Louis clubs play their

last games in Brooklyn for the season. The games played in the championship arena in October are as follows:—

Oct. 2—Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	2 to 2
Oct. 1—Mutual vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	4 to 2
Oct. 8—St. Louis vs. Chicago at St. Louis.....	4 to 2
Oct. 2—Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia at Cincinnati.....	5 to 1
Oct. 4—Mutual vs. Boston, (exhibition) at Troy.....	6 to 3
Oct. 9—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago.....	7 to 1
Oct. 7—St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....	6 to 4
Oct. 5—Athletic vs. Hartford, at Philadelphia.....	7 to 4
Oct. 8—Hartford vs. Athletic at Philadelphia.....	8 to 1
Oct. 7—Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	8 to 7
Oct. 13—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford.....	18 to 2
Oct. 13—Athletic vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	8 to 7
Oct. 14—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford.....	10 to 10
Oct. 14—Chicago vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	10 to 6
Oct. 14—Boston vs. St. Louis, at Boston.....	12 to 8
Oct. 15—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia.....	6 to 2
Oct. 18—Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia.....	11 to 3
Oct. 18—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford.....	5 to 0

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

—The revolving season of the amateur fraternity will not end until Thanksgiving Day, in November, up to which time games will be played every fine day, especially at Prospect Park. The important match of the week was the return game between picked tens of New York and Brooklyn, in which New York was again successful, this time by 8 to 0. Mr. Chadwick awarded the prizes, as follows: Best batting to Hankinson and Lee; best fielding to Tracy and Dunn. The model games in which amateur nines took part since our last are as follows:—

Oct. 9—La Belle vs. Clipper, at Wheeling, Va.....	4 to 1
Oct. 13—New Haven vs. Yale, at New Haven, Ct.....	4 to 2
Oct. 13—Active vs. Philadelphia, at Reading, Pa., (16 ins.).....	4 to 4
Oct. 12—Chelsea vs. Concord, at Brooklyn (3 innings).....	7 to 4
Oct. 18—New York vs. Brooklyn, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 0
Oct. 2—Enreka vs. Olympic, at Oakland, Cal.....	8 to 4
Oct. 2—Etna vs. Cass, at Detroit, Mich.....	8 to 7
Oct. 9—Portsmouth vs. Athletic, at Portsmouth, Va.....	9 to 0
Oct. 15—Philadelphia vs. Active, at Reading, Pa.....	9 to 4

CRICKET.

—The young Americas polished off the Merions on Oct. 2d to the tune of 379 to 82 in one inning play. John Large scored 74 and Bussier 81, Soper Baird carrying his bat out for 88. The five Newballs added 97 to the score. Ashbridge's 22 was the best on the other side. Only eight of Young America went to the bat.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.—The novelty of the long-promised exhibition attracted a large crowd to the Grand Opera House on Wednesday evening of last week, to witness the wrestling match between M. Andre Christol and William Miller. The latter is a tall, muscular man, weighing 225 pounds, while the Frenchman is much smaller and turns the scale at 170. Both men were stripped to the waist, and were splendid specimens of muscular activity. This mode of wrestling is different from anything of the kind usually practiced in this country or in England. The contestants are allowed to catch each other in any way above the waist, and a fall is decided by the loser being thrown flat upon his back with both shoulders touching the floor simultaneously. Christol was much the trickiest and quickest, but Miller evidently possessed the greatest strength. The former, however, gained the first fall, laying his opponent flat upon his back. Miller won the second and third falls and Christol the fourth. The deciding round was intensely exciting; the men pushed and struggled, until Miller, by main strength, pushed his adversary down, and catching hold of his outstretched wrists, pressed his whole weight again and again on his breast, until Christol's shoulders were touching the floor. Miller was declared the winner, and the stakes—\$1,000—handed to him.

—One hundred and forty members of the New York Stock Exchange have organized a rowing association, to be known as the New York Stock Exchange Rowing Association. On Tuesday the following officers were elected:—President, Brayton Ives; Vice President, Alex. Taylor, Jr.; Secretary, E. A. Drake; Treasurer, R. B. Hartshorn; Captain, C. H. Leland; Lieutenant, C. G. Peters; Trustees, J. W. S. Oddee; W. Lummis, M. Burr, Jr., S. J. Drake, and F. K. Stuges.

New Publications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FIRST BOOK OF ZOOLOGY. By Edward S. Morse, Ph. D., etc., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1875.

This very notable and entirely original work will immediately receive and retain the favor of all to whom the instruction of our youth in Natural History is confided. Certainly no work has appeared in this country which so perfectly answers the requirements of the case; and we suspect that not a few of the teachers themselves will be taught by it. Prof. Morse's reputation as a naturalist is like that which Caesar's wife had, or ought to have had, for virtue. Few, if any, of the younger zoologists of this country stand higher, and none more deservedly so. His brilliant career as a public lecturer is well known; but as in all similar cases the public is less familiar with the enormous amount of patient, laborious application, both in the closet and in the field, which have been the distinguishing features of Prof. Morse's scientific career, and which alone could have given him the enviable position he now holds among men of science. It is a gratifying indication of the healthy state of science in this country that a man like Prof. Morse, absorbed as he is in study of the most important and abstruse questions in biology, will yet take time to smooth the way for the timid beginner, and set forth the fundamental principles of zoology in a manner which will enable even a child to understand them. Nothing can be clearer than his description of the various animals he treats of, or than his explanation of their modes of life, or than his exposition of the principles of their classification. With equal fact and judgment he does not seek far for rare or strange objects, but in our homes, streets, and gardens he picks up the objects that meet us at every turn, tells us all about them in his own inimitable way, and invests each with a charm. He moreover tells where to look for such things, and how to find them, and preserve them and study them. Such a work as this will be of the greatest possible use, not only as a text book from which certain facts may be learned, but as a stimulant to the young mind, exciting interest, calling for the powers of observation and judgment, and fairly placing the student in position to take care of himself. To ourselves, the book comes as the welcome reflection of the man himself, whom we have known only to respect, admire and love; and this, too, not alone in the brotherhood of science, but in the higher relations which may subsist between men. Certainly no safer, or surer, or more delightful teacher of the rising generation in all matters of which this book treats, could be desired.

The success of the volume, which is placed beyond contingency, will of course be in no wise affected by anything we might say about it; but this is no reason why we should not add our slight tribute of praise to the many high encomiums which the work merits and receives.

NEBRASKA: ITS ADVANTAGES, RESOURCES, AND DRAWBACKS. By Edwin A. Curley. New York: The American and Foreign Publication Company.

Mr. Curley visited this country in the interest of the London Field as its special commissioner to the emigrant field of North America. The book under observation is one of the results of his travels and re-

searches. Looking at it from our own standpoint, we cannot but regret that the author, during his tours of observation, should not have given more attention to the sporting facilities afforded by the wide plains and the waters of the Platte River and its tributaries; for the English emigrant is by no means always confined to the agricultural classes. Younger sons and others who seek the New World to engage in sheep growing or stock-raising are invariably tinctured with the love of field sports inherent in British nature, and the country affording these facilities, in conjunction with those of the more material pursuits, is the one to which their attention can be most easily directed. And of all the States in our Union, Nebraska, probably, taken as a whole, is the most tempting. Sufficiently removed from civilization, by which we mean the proximity of crowded and overgrown cities, for the settler to find an abundance of rich and virgin soil, the hand of the speculator has not as yet grasped its fairer portions to consign them to disuse until such time as he can command a fancied value. Watered by beautiful streams, and with timber in the Rio Brar, its farthest boundaries still the home of the red man and the bison, a railway, one of the arteries of the continent, connecting it with both Atlantic and Pacific, it offers inducements for settlement and emigration which Mr. Curley has by no means overstated. His work, indeed, is a plain statement of facts and figures with no strain of romance but matter-of-fact detail, and hence its value. He has gone into the subject in a spirit quite contrary to that which produces the usual speculative hand book, made up of ancient and apocryphal maps and traveler's stories, issued in the interest of local speculators or a railroad land grant. Our emigrant system is described in detail, and the emigrant advised of his course from the moment of his arrival at Castle Garden until he is landed in his Western home. The resources of the soil and the mode of cultivation are all explained, and a mass of information colated in its four hundred and odd pages. The book is a handsome addition to the library, and can be relied on for accuracy.

SHELDON & COMPANY will publish in a few days a second series of "Our Poetical Favorites," by Prof. A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester University.

This volume will contain selections of longer English poems. The remarkable success of the first series proved that Dr. Kendrick, with his fine poetic taste, had made a selection of unusual excellence; and this new series will doubtless find a ready sale.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. B. T., Astoria, Ill.—Are the sporting rifles made by the Whitney Arms Company good and reliable? Ans. Yes, equal to any.

JUSTICE, New York.—Please decide the following:—A bets B that C will not walk two miles in nineteen minutes before Oct. 1, 1875. C does not intend to walk before Oct. 1, nor does he attempt it. Is the bet off, or does A win? Ans. We should decide the bet off.

H. H. S., New York.—I have a black and tan slut near seven months old, who has been troubled with her eyes running for some six weeks—some days not at all, and others a good deal. I have been told that sugar of lead is good. Is it so, and how and how often must I use it? Ans. Apply a weak solution of sugar of lead or sulphate of zinc two or three times a day.

H. G., New York.—Please inform me what shoot there is, if any, in Pike county, Pa., and at what stations to stop; also if any guide and dogs can be had up there? Ans. Go to Milford. Erie Railway to Port Jervis; thence stage. "Bub" Wells will find guide, but you had better take your own dogs. Game, ruffed grouse, quail (after 1st prox.) and wild pigeons.

E. H. D., Peotone.—Please tell me where I can obtain the *Naturalist Advertiser and Historical Bulletin* for 1875, and its price. How should book manuscript be prepared for publication—that is, on what size paper should it be written, and with pen or pencil? Ans. Address the *Naturalist's* agency, Salem, Mass.; we do not know the price. Prepare your manuscript on large sized note paper and write with pen and ink only on one side.

E. W., Hudson, N. Y.—1st. Is your your book, "Camp Life in Florida," issued yet? 2d. Which do you consider best for general use in Florida, a Stevens single barrel breech loading gun or a good double barrel muzzle loading gun? Ans. 1st. "Camp Life in Florida" will be ready early in November. 2d. The double gun by all means, as, if one gun only is carried, one barrel could be used for ball or buckshot.

G. P. D., Brookport.—Please inform me which is the best ornithology, others than "Birds of North America," by Prof. Baird, and the price? Ans. Cone's "Key to North American Birds," price \$7, is a concise account of every living and fossil bird at present known north of the Mexican boundary. Published by the *Naturalist's* Agency, Salem, Mass.

S. H. P., Bridgeport, Ct.—I have fished this Summer and early Fall on the Housatonic River for black bass with fair success, but since our first frost they have ceased to bite almost entirely. Is it usual for them to stop biting so early, and does the depth of water make any difference with them? Ans. The same report reaches us from every locality visited by frost. We think the bass find the deep water when practicable, and are not inclined to bite.

H. C., Columbia, S. C.—I see by your paper that you answer questions which pertain to field sports. Please answer in your next issue the following: What size shot is best to be used in a single barrel Parker muzzle loading shot gun, 15 bore 27 inches in length, for duck shooting, and at what distance it will kill duck with the shot you advise me using? Ans. For ducks we would suggest one ounce No. 4 shot; the distance depends on the gun; forty yards would be very fair.

BOY HUNTER, New York.—I would like to go shooting on election day, Nov. 2, and I do not know where to go. Would you tell me where, within an hour's or less ride from New York, say from ten to twenty-five miles, I can find good shooting for rabbits, robins, squirrels, quail, or any small game? I would like to go as near New York as possible, but would like to go where the game is pretty thick. Ans. No place to our knowledge within that distance of New York where you would not be likely to trespass on private grounds. Go to Rockaway beach or on the flats about Barren Island and shoot sand pipers and peeps.

H. E., Poughkeepsie.—I notice in the *FOREST AND STREAM* a note about the beaver in Virginia, and I should like to have a little information regarding whether it would pay, and what other game there is, and if there are many trapping there yet for the beaver? Is the country settled very much or not? Ans. We are told that the Nottoway and Meherrin Rivers are full of beaver, and that all their small tributaries are dammed by them to the injury of lands and crops. A large number of persons have gone there, and we should think they would soon be cleaned out. There is small game in abundance, and some turkeys and deer.

NEOPHYTE, Brooklyn, L. I.—1st. What quantity of powder and shot would make a reliable killing load for a muzzle loading 14 bore gun, weight 8½ pounds? 2d. What brand of powder would you recommend? 3d. Where, within two hours' ride from the city, could one go for a couple of days' shooting, a full bag rather than a few choice birds being the desideratum? Ans. Try three drachms powder 1½ ounces shot. 2d. The different brands of powder advertised in our columns are all good. 3d. Farmingdale, Monmouth county, N. J., where the season opens on the 1st of November.

ATTORNEY, Washington, D. C.—I have a thoroughbred Gordon setter pup, eight months old, that is troubled with an eruption or rash, which seems to be confined to his ears, and between the toes of the forefeet the feet are very warm and feverish; he walks with great difficulty, keeping one foot off the ground most of the time; appetite not very good. If you can give me any advice as to what treatment to follow I will be greatly obliged. Ans. Take one ounce flour of sulphur, one ounce powdered charcoal, and lard enough to make an ointment. First wash the

feet and ears well with castile soap suds, and when dry, anoint thoroughly with the ointment. Give him very little or no meat. Well boiled mush made of Indian or oat meal is good food. A purgative, we think, would be beneficial.

YOUNG SUBSCRIBER, St. Louis.—You informed me in your last issue that I could obtain good duck shooting in any of the counties of Illinois southeast of St. Louis. Please state in your next issue what county in the above given State you think is best for good sport, where I had better leave the cars, and also in what direction I shall travel to find the given place. Ans. If you will walk six miles east of St. Louis to Breese Lake you will probably find as good duck shooting as you would by going further from home; or go toward Alden, only ten or twelve miles distant; there inquire for Long Lake; or go to Maradosla, in Morgan county, or almost anywhere in Greene, Scott, or Morgan counties. Ask the station master in what direction you are to walk after leaving the cars.

NIMROD, Boston.—I made a careless mistake in my last inquiry. I should have said Henry Buckley, Birmingham, instead of Charles. 1st. Can you give me any information concerning this man as a gunmaker? 2d. Can you give me the names of a few reliable dog trainers in the vicinity of Boston? 3d. Will "F.," who owns the Greener choke bore that made such a fine target at thirty yards try it at forty and forty-five yards and report through the columns of your paper? Ans. 1st. We have examined the list of Birmingham, England, gunmakers, and find no one named Buckley among them. 2d. Know of none near Boston. H. J. Perry, Palmer, Mass., has a good reputation. 3d. Perhaps "F." will reply to this.

J. B., New York.—Will you be kind enough to let me know the Post Office address of Wm. Moore & Co. gunmakers? Also inform me of the proper way of loading a double barrel muzzle loading shot gun made by the above parties, size 30-inch barrel, weight 8 pounds, No. 11 bore; and also the best way to clean a gun after coming home from a good day's shooting? Ans. Wm. Moore, the gunmaker, is dead, and we do not know that any of the firm are manufacturing guns now. For upland shooting use three drachms of powder and 1½ ounces shot. For ducks, four drachms powder. After a good day's shooting wash your gun with tepid water and a little soap; dry thoroughly and oil with sewing machine oil.

J. F. F., Montreal.—Can you inform me where I can get within 80 or 100 miles of this city (Montreal) shooting of the following description:—Snipe or woodcock, ruffed grouse and ptarmigan, and lastly, squirrel (gray and black)? Are dogs or guides required at any place where you can get squirrel shooting? Ans. We are told that in the neighborhood of Kilkenny Lake most of the game you mention is to be found. Route from Montreal to New Glasgow by stage every day; from thence you must hire conveyance to the lake. On the road to New Glasgow inquire for John Haile, who will post you. At the lake, W. Hamilton, or "Rapid-dee Willie," as he is called, or the Ward Brothers, will act as guides. Take your own dogs if you have any.

C. W. T., Yonkers.—Please give me the exact distinction between canvas back and red-head ducks. Ans. The red-head is the pochard of Europe, although abundant in this country, while the habitat of the canvas back appears to be confined principally, if not altogether, to North America. We give you the exact description of both, italicizing those parts wherein the distinction appears. Red-head—bill, *dull blue*, with a black belt at the end, *broad and depressed*, shorter than head, the nostrils within its basal half; color, of head, rich pure chestnut, with bronzy or red reflection; of back, mixed silvery-gray and black in equal amount; the dark weed lines unbroken. Canvas back—bill *blackish*, high at the base, and *narrow throughout*; not shorter than head, the nostrils at its middle; head much obscured with dusky, black waved lines of the back, sparse and much broken up into dots, the *whitish* thus *predominating*. A little practice will enable you to distinguish between them.

J. H. J., Green Bay, Wis.—1st. Please give me John Mortimer Murphy's address? 2d. Can you furnish me a book on zoology of Oregon or Washington Territory, or any kind of a book on hunting in that locality, or name of person, paper, or publishing company in that part of the country who might give me such information? 3d. I am thinking of going there principally for hunting, can you tell me whether Oregon or Washington Territory is the better place to go, and what part in the State and Territory do you think preferable? Ans. 1st. Box 3,166 New York city. 2d. You can get a book on the zoology and resources of both countries by writing to S. J. McCormick, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Murphy has compiled both; also others on the entire region west of the Rocky Mountains. 3d. The same class of hunting can be found either in Western Oregon or Washington Territory. Any part will afford you all the sport you desire from elk to panther hunting.

CONSTANT READER, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Will you kindly answer the following questions in your valuable paper:—I have a pointer pup a little over four months old. When he first came to me he had a slight eruption on the poll. After I had had him a few weeks this spread and came out all over his body indiscriminately; no actual sores, but the hair seemed to get thin and come off in small patches not larger than an old fashioned three cent piece. I rubbed him with carbolic acid and glycerine, and the eruption has nearly passed away, but he lost flesh from the time I first received him, and three weeks ago he was but a living skeleton. Sometimes his appetite would be good; at others he seemed not to care for anything, shivering and wanting to be quiet. At this time I noticed he had a diarrhea, and changed his food from corn-meal to bread and milk and the general scraps from the table; he has improved a little under this change, but the diarrhea still continues, and some blood is passed occasionally; the faces are generally black to a lead color, and have a granulated appearance, as if wet gunpowder had passed through him undigested. When the diarrhea first commenced I noticed a few fine worms were passed; the worms were not larger than hairs, and about an inch in length. I have given him also a few of the tonic pills recommended in Dinks, Mayhew & Hutchinson, on page 156, but as yet have seen no improvement. I should think he had the distemper, but I do not find the other symptoms; his nose is cool and moist, eyes clear and normal, tongue normal, breath not offensive. 1st. What is the matter with him? 2d. What shall I do to cure him? 3d. Is the leanness all caused by his disease? Ans. The distemper in pups comes in such a variety of forms it is often difficult to detect; yet we can hardly think your pup has that disease. He probably is afflicted with worms, and would advise you to give him thirty grains of powdered areca nut, to be followed by half an ounce of castor oil. It can do him no harm, and may relieve him.

—The theory in a recent inquest that the deceased was killed by the glancing of a rifle ball fired in another direction but striking the water, has elicited the statement from Mr. W. W. Winchester, of the Winchester Arms Works, that the deflection from any given rifle is always to the right. Where the twist is to the right the ball on striking the surface of the water will go to the right. The ball has two motions, direct and rotating, and when it meets with an obstruction, as the surface of the water, the first motion is opposed or arrested to a certain extent, while the rotating is not obstructed, but on the contrary accelerated, and caused to pursue its flight on the angle of motion, viz., to the right. A ball fired from a rifle with the twist from the right to left would glance to the left. Mr. Winchester believes that a ball fired from a smooth bore rifle striking the water at a complete right angle at the point of its impact would not be deflected either way.

—Mrs. Maria R. Audobon, granddaughter of the great naturalist, is a remarkable swimmer, and at Watch Hill, this season, ventured out to sea far beyond the most adventurous man in the place.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, Oct. 21.—Racing—Baltimore, Md. Trotting—Deerfoot Park, L. I.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Goshen, N. Y.; Woodbury, N. J. Rifle—FOREST AND STREAM Badges, Conlin's, 930 Broadway. Base Ball—Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston; St. Louis vs. Hartford, at Hartford; Alaska vs. Olympic, at Manhattanville.

FRIDAY, Oct. 22.—Racing—Baltimore, Md. Trotting—Cambridge City, Ind.; Lawrence, Mass.; Washington, D. C.; Goshen, N. Y.; Deerfoot Park, L. I. California Rifle Association Tournament commences. Base Ball—Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston; St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.—Creedmoor—Hepburn Trophy Match. Base Ball—Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Flyaway vs. Active, at Philadelphia.

MONDAY, Oct. 25.—Trotting—Prospect Park, L. I. Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Memphis; trap shooting. Rhode Island Rifle Association. Base Ball—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford; St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26.—Racing—Washington, D. C. Trotting—Prospect Park, L. I.; Pottsville, Pa. Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Memphis; trap shooting. Creedmoor—Seventh Regiment "Rifles" Match. Yachting—Mohawk vs. Dauntless. Base Ball—St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.—Racing—Washington, D. C. Trotting—Prospect Park, L. I.; Pottsville, Pa. Creedmoor—Morrison Medal. Base Ball—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.

GAME PROTECTION.—The Executive Committee of the International Association for Protecting Game and Fish will meet to-morrow, October 22d, at the Secretary's Office, 17 Chatham street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

—The critic of the Great Thunderer must be quite ignorant in regard to rifle shooting and its practice. In a late number of the *London Times* he naively states that "wind has of course less effect on a man when he is in a recumbent position, such as is assumed by riflemen when shooting at long ranges." Wind, in this sense, must be applicable to certain internal derangements of the rifleman himself. Then the rifle critic of the same paper gravely states "that when once a rifleman has learned to strike the target over and over again in calm weather, it might be better for his efficiency as a soldier that he should practice only on days when the elements are adverse." As it rains now and then in England the opportunity might of course occasionally be found. One very good thing proposed by the *Times*' rifleman is, that "all soldiers, particularly volunteers, should be taught to shoot at night." An admirable idea! Another notion equally good would be for them to shoot under water. The Thunderer is usually superb, but the great Jupiter of journalism drivels when he talks rifle. Let him stick to his bolts.

SUBTERRANEAN RIVERS.

IT has long been a mooted question as to what becomes of the surplus water of Lake Ronkonkoma in Suffolk county, Long Island, and the stream which flows past and through the property of the South Side Club is supposed to connect by a subterranean passage with the lake, and to form its outlet. The recent discoveries at Garden City would indicate a remarkable condition of the sub-strata of the island, and if the report is correct the presence of so many springs culminating in trout streams can be accounted for. Mr. Hinsdale, who is in charge of Mr. Stewart's improvements at Garden City, has written a letter to Professor J. D. Dana, of Massachusetts, describing the results which have followed the excavation of the gravel in the vicinity. At a point within three quarters of a mile of Hempstead, he says, they are simply removing gravel from a river, which he describes as a sheet of water flowing southerly in a continuous stream, with a descent of eight feet to the mile. Its motion, of course, is retarded by the gravel, but it is nevertheless moving, and as unceasing in its flow as the Hudson or the Mississippi. In boring for artesian wells it is not uncommon for the workers to come upon such subterranean streams, and when found between two stratas of clay or rock, the water, finding no other outlet, is forced through the pipe and forms a flowing well. But when the stream is found flowing through gravel the loose soil permits the water to percolate through it without "heading," and hence it can not be forced to the surface by means of its own pressure. The peculiarity of the Long Island stream appears to be in its proximity to the surface, although we have in mind a whole district of country where artesian wells are found at a depth of one hundred feet.

At many points on the coast of California where the coast range of mountains are some distance from the shore line, the plains between have been successfully tapped and that greatest of blessings in a dry country, an abundance of water, easily procured, and that at a depth varying from sixty-five to two hundred feet from the surface. The ease with which flowing artesian wells are obtained in those localities, is however, very readily explained. The mountain range extends usually for thirty miles in width; in the southern counties there is scarcely a stream from them which finds its way to the sea; although there is a rainless Summer, yet in Winter the snow covers the summits of peaks five thousand feet high, and the immense drainage of all this surface must be stored in great subterranean lakes, or in underground rivers finding its way with the dip of the impervious strata until it reaches the sea. Hence, when the pipe taps the water the pressure behind forces it through the aperture, and where the pressure is sufficient or the fountain head higher than the locality where the boring is being done, it rises above the surface in an endeavor to obey the law of hydraulics which compels water always to find its level. The principal is the same with artificial fountains. The peculiarity of the Long Island discoveries is that there is no apparent cause for the storage of so much water, located as the island is between two bodies of salt water, whose depths must be so much greater than that of the subterranean stream.

Artesian wells, so named from the province of Artois (*Lat. Artesium*) in France, were first bored in Europe a century or more since. One at Aire, in Artois, has been flowing constantly for more than a hundred years, and still rises eleven feet above the surface at a rate of two hundred and fifty gallons per minute. In some instances warm water is obtained, and at Wurtemberg large factories are heated by the water being conveyed through pipes, a uniform temperature being thus obtained. The well at Paris used for warming the Grenelle hospital, the water being always at a temperature of 83° F., is one of the deepest in the old world. It was commenced in 1833, and in 1841 at a depth of 1,797 feet the boring rod penetrated the rock over the subterranean waters and fell fourteen feet. The water immediately commenced to rise, and in a few hours had reached the surface, bringing with it an immense quantity of mud and sand. It now yields 500,000 gallons in every twenty-four hours. This flow, however, does not compare with the well at Passy, which, with a depth of 1,923 feet emits daily 5,500,000 gallons of water. The higher the piping is carried above the surface, however, the less is the flow of water.

There is an immense area of our country which could be brought into cultivation and made of practical value if artesian wells could be bored to supply it with water. And such we doubt not will be the result when the increase of population shall have brought the lands into notice and demand. A large portion of California, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico require water as a first necessity. That with patience and the proper appliances it can be procured is beyond a doubt. As far back as 1858 a French engineer commenced boring for water in the Sahara, and now there are seventy-five wells in that desert, yielding an aggregate of 600,000 gallons of water an hour. Such a supply would almost answer for a county in California for irrigating purposes. The effect in Africa has been most surprising. Villages embowered with palm trees have sprung up where before were dreary wastes of sand, and a thousand tropical gardens now exist where once even the prowling jackall could only find a living in picking the bones of luckless travelers. We see that it is under discussion to cut a canal from the Mediterranean and flood the Sahara with water, thus opening up an easy mode of travel to hitherto unexplored districts. What the unfortunate inhabitants of Timbuctoo would say to being, perhaps, incontinently

drowned out, it is hard to imagine, but the lonely missionary would no longer dine off the succulent missionary and spoil his digestion with the "hymn book too." A similar project has for its culmination the flooding of the great Arizona desert by means of the waters of the Gulf of California. Although much more feasible than the first mentioned plan—which might indeed, by drawing so much water from one place to deposit it in another, throw the earth off its centre of gravity and send us spinning through space—if artesian wells could be bored the land could be put to much more practicable value. Our government have already made examinations of a portion of the wastes of our country with a view to their water resources. In 1855, Captain, now General Pope, bored several wells on the staked plains, near the borders of Texas and New Mexico, and although water was found in each instance, none with sufficient head to rise to the surface was met with, although in one instance after boring 641 feet the water rose 400 feet in the tubing. The artesian well at St. Louis is 2,199 feet deep and that at Louisville, Ky., 2,086. Water flows from both, but so highly charged with mineral substances as to be practically valueless. In Onargas, Irroquois county, Illinois, there are over 200 artesian wells within a radius of twenty miles, the estimated daily yield from which is over fifty millions of gallons. The value of such an amount of water in one of the southern counties of California could hardly be estimated. Wells are bored there, but by a careless, thriftless class of men, without proper appliances, who, if water is not struck at the first effort, discourage their employers and abandon the attempt for another location. We shall look for the results of Mr. Hinsdale's work and Professor Dana's report with much interest.

OUR YACHT SQUADRON.

THE recent ocean matches between the *Resolute* and her four antagonists, the *Comet*, *Estelle*, *Dreadnaught* and *Vesta*, and the approaching matches between the veteran *Dauntless* and the new *Mohawk*, come at a time when people had begun to ask if, after all, our yachtsmen were not smooth water sailors, and carried the possession of their pleasure machines only to the point where pumps could be worn with safety and white ducks remain immaculate. And unthinking persons are still inclined to believe that, with a few notable exceptions, the imputations cast upon our amateur sailors are not without foundation.

Time was when yachting and yacht building were encouraged as a means of improving naval architecture, and it is not many years since George Steers produced our finest ships, and sent a model yacht across the water to show how near perfection our ship-modeling and building had reached. The yacht in question, after almost marvellous vicissitudes, is still afloat, and promises to last for years. Does any one suppose that the majority of the elegant and costly yachts of the present day will continue in existence, unless as oyster boats, for more than a fraction of the period the America has been afloat?

And after all, if many of our yachtsmen dislike trusting themselves to the mercies of a gale of wind or a heavy sea, we question the justice of taunting them with it when we consider the cockle shells in which they would be obliged to expose their lives. Judging from the frightful array of broken masts, parted rigging, upsets and leaks of which we hear on the occurrence of almost every regatta, a trip to the lightship must be fraught with almost as much, or more, danger than a voyage across the ocean. And who is to blame? Does it rest with ship-builders, who take large pay and build for their patrons mere shells in place of good seaworthy vessels? or do yachtsmen insist upon having unsubstantial sailing machines like weedy cup horses, the ownership of which will result in loading the buffet with plate instead of proving a means of encouragement to the youths who might form our navy, and continuing that march of improvement which seems to have died out with Steers? Probably both are to blame, but it is no less a fact that some of the yachts set afloat each season are, so far as construction and fastening are concerned, a disgrace to the builders. One of many instances we could cite is that of a yacht belonging to a well-known gentleman of Albany, handsome enough to look at, and modeled for speed. Twice last Summer, in friendly races with other yachts at Fire Island, did she leak so badly as to compel her owner to abandon the matches, and on one occasion absolutely threatened to sink before she could be brought inside the inlet. The clubs are also somewhat to blame. In the old days, when time allowance was based upon area of canvas and not upon displacement, we never heard of all these accidents, and the yachts were good and fast, too. Many times have we seen Mr. Rutherford's *Una* and Mr. Waterbury's invincible *Julia* racing up the bay under jibs and mainsails, and with topmasts housed. There was no inducement then for all the kites which now flourish, making a first class yacht look like a laundryman's yard on drying day. And, although it may be old fogysm to say so, we believe the yachts of twenty years ago were almost if not quite as fast as those of the present day. Certainly they were more substantial than those of the shoddy era. There is the *Widgeon*, formerly belonging to Mr. Lloyd Phenix, and now, or last Summer at least, doing duty as a pilot boat; she must be more than twenty years old. And then there was the old *Maria*, with her huge hollow boom built of hoops and staves, like a barrel; she also is afloat, and when last heard from was figuring in a case of smuggling arms to the Carlisle. We never heard

of these yachts carrying away their masts and having to be towed up the bay by tugs. There is something wrong in our modern yacht building. If a little more was spent on the hulls and less on the cabins it might effect a radical change.

RIFLE TYPES—No. I.

The man who believes in himself.—He has just fired. Position *a la* Fulton, (*Logueur*.) "There—bull, sure; didn't you hear it go ping? Heard it get on myself. I say, you fellows with the glass, can't you tell me where it is? Ought to be just on the right hand of the exact compass centre of the bullseye, and nowhere else. I am positive about that. May be three inches off, and not a fraction more. That is where I aimed, and I never held her more plumb in my life. Confound those markers; awful slow, ain't they? Don't believe one of them understands his business. Wind is kind of uncertain, but made an allowance for it. Got the wind down to such a fine point, so dead sure, that I wouldn't have the least difficulty in making a bullseye every time in a hurricane. Time though the ball reached that target. No sign yet? Not even a centre; not an inner? By George, I hope it ain't an outer. What are you chaps giggling at? I never made an outer yet. Haven't made a black this season. No sign yet? Well, now, that is strange. This morning I just polished off a string of fourteen bullseyes straight, one after another. Every one of them most in the same place; you could have covered them all with a pint tin cup. Don't believe me? Look at my score book. It is all written down there. No show yet about that shot of mine? Must have fired on the wrong target; no getting over that. If it ain't that, I must have got hold of a badly loaded cartridge. There, that accounts for it; I couldn't miss that target if I tried—no, not with my eyes shut of a pitch dark night.

The slow man.—He takes his position with the utmost deliberation, as if he was stretching for a sound nap on a sofa. Suddenly finds that his dead-latch key is sticking into his ribs. Assumes a sitting position, extracts his key, and finds that his penknife incommodates him. Puts his knife in his vest pocket, but gets entangled somehow in his watch chain. At last he extends himself out, but the rim of his hat is too limp to suit him. Moves his hat around his head several times, and finally settles it just right; but there is something wrong with the lapel of his coat; smooths out a crease there, and now he looks as if he was ready. So he would be, but the shade on his sight don't suit him; the bit of rubber on it is not sound—he is sure of that; it might be wanting in elasticity. He snaps the bit of rubber once or twice, and is apparently satisfied. Of course, before he shoots he must be sure of his elevation. He turns the vernier solemnly—deliberately, an unappreciable difference, such as no micrometer could ever measure; and of course this delicate operation takes time. All right now; but stop! He remembers that a week ago he saw a cartridge with a wrinkle on the paper. That cartridge may be now in his rifle. Prudence dictates his looking at it. He opens the breech, extracts the cartridge, and finds it perfect in every respect. "Now for it Mr. Lightning," sportively remarks a bystander. "I can't stand being hurried," says the slow man, "it just destroys all my nerve. I won't make rifle shooting a business when it should be a pleasure. Where is my pad?" He now adjusts his pad. Evidently there is either one side softer than the other side, or there is a favorite side to that pad, so he tries it every way before he is satisfied. Now the *win!*, which has been just stirring the flags, barely shakes a fold in them. He stops until they droop on the masts again. Now for it. His face bears a determined look, but his gun don't go off. "It is at half cock, Mr. Lightning," says a kind informant. "Disturbing a man just as he is about shooting is the most annoying thing in the world," is all the thanks the slow man vouchsafes as he removes a microscopic chip from under his elbow. He does cock his gun though, after having let the hammer go down once or twice on the load; he accomplishes this, at intervals of half a minute, quite reflectively. At last, having aimed full ten minutes, his gun does go off. Fortunately for the excellence of the piece, it does not follow the idiosyncracies of its owner, or it would have hung fire. He makes a high outer, just barely missing the target. The markers somehow, out of spite apparently at having been kept waiting so long, show both signals at once. Mr. Lightning even now seems as if chained to mother earth, but at last slowly gathers himself up, saying—"Just my luck. A lot of fellows hurrying a man so; men who don't shoot themselves nor let anybody else shoot in comfort." Mr. Lightning then proceeds to clean his gun. He looks through the barrel for five minutes by the watch, as if his rifle was a telescope, and he was waiting for the next transit of Venus, and cleans and sponges for thirty minutes more. By the clock, Mr. Lightning is ready to shoot again in a trifle over an hour.

—Mr. Andrew Peck, of the firm of Peck and Snyder, was the recipient on the night of the 14th instant (his birthday) of a massive gold-headed cane by his employees—and which reflects enviable honor on recipient and credit to the donors.

—Parties desiring an excellent water pipe are referred to the advertisement of the National Tube Works Co., in our paper to-day. The California State Fair, just closed at San Francisco, awarded to this company a special gold medal for their enameled water pipes.

CHOKE BORE GUNS.

WE have so many queries as to the advantages of choke bored guns, the mode of manufacture, etc., that we publish the following extract from *Land and Water*, in the hope that it will prove of interest to our readers, reiterating, however, our former caution with regard to haste in changing a serviceable gun for an untried one, and suggesting, also, that all letters bearing upon the subject which appear to have been written in the interest of this or that maker be taken *cum grano salis*. We also print a letter from a gentleman, whose assertions should carry great weight, on the same subject, as referring to the description of shot to be used in choke bore guns. We notice that in all the reports commendatory of the new system chilled, or hard shot, is spoken of as being used, and if the wonderful results of pattern and penetration claimed can only be obtained by the use of this hard shot the choke bore is not the gun for general work in this country. For pigeon shooting it certainly possesses advantages, but we believe a modification or abandonment will be the result of another year's experience:—

"The latest and most important alteration made in the internal construction of the modern breech loaders is what is known as 'choke boring.' This system has only been brought into prominent notice during the last twelve months or so, and has been the cause of, we may say, unusual excitement amongst gunmakers, and that section of the shooting community who are always on the *qui vive* for anything like an improvement or invention in a weapon in the use of which they take delight. Probably we are in error in assuming that a majority, or, at any rate, a large minority of sportsmen are not conversant with the principles, or the meaning of the term, choke bore, but nevertheless we should imagine that scores of gunners who have had the good fortune to be tramping over the moors and stubbles and root crops during the last month or five weeks, are unacquainted with this new system of boring. Under the circumstance, we may be pardoned for presuming to explain them. To the uninitiated, therefore, we would say the 'choke bore' system is intended to produce a better concentration of the shot charge, that is to produce close shooting, and consequently to have greater effect on the object receiving the charge. Many years ago Espinar recommended widening or relieving the muzzle, and even such an authority as Colonel Hawker was favorable to enlarging the muzzle slightly. Numbers of the old type of blunderbuss were widened there to such an extent as to give them the appearance of a postboy's horn, but we can scarcely imagine it could be with the hope of producing concentration. A favorite way of causing shot to adhere in their range was to mix oil or water with them, and even now.

It has been stated that the theory of 'choke boring,' as it is now termed, was known in this country in the old Manton's time, but fell into disuse several years ago. Choke boring consists simply in enlarging a portion of the bore of the gun by 3-1000th of an inch, commencing about one-fourth of an inch from the muzzle (which is left in its normal size,) and continuing the enlargement some three and a half inches toward the breech. The theory is that, in discharging the piece, the charge, after traversing the unenlarged portion of the barrel, and coming to that part of the chamber so increased by the extra boring, expands, but the muzzle being smaller than this proportion of the barrel causes the shot to become compressed or concentrated in a more compact mass before they can make their exit from the piece, thus, by balling the pellets, preventing them from diverging from each other so early in their course.

A few days since we paid a visit to E. M. Reilly & Co.'s (the well-known London and Parisian gunmaker) shop at 502 New Oxford street—a course we propose continuing in reference to the other principal London gunmakers who may not be unfavorable thereto, with the view of noting any specialty or other matter, and reporting thereon in our columns for the benefit of those of our readers who may be interested in guns and subjects connected therewith—when, at our request to make a trial of some of this firm's guns bored on the new system, they sent some specimens of their central fire breech loaders bored on the newly introduced 'choke' system down to their range at Wormwood Scrubs for trial. We simply give the result of our experiments, which we confined as nearly as possible to the course pursued at the late gun trial at Wimbledon, and leave our readers to judge of the efficacy of the new system.

We found that their twelve-bore fifteen-guinea guns, bored on the new system, would, with a charge of three drachms No. 6 Curtis & Harvey's powder, with 1½ ounce chilled shot, throw an average of over 200 pellets within a 30-inch circle. Now, this, of course, compared with the pattern ordinarily made with a gun of the usual boring, shows a considerable improvement in concentrative quality, as 140 is a very good average for one of the latter. Of course, in firing at a mark or given surface much depends on accuracy of aim, and the chances are that the bulk of the charge, or rather the central portion thereof, may, through inaccuracy of aim, be put outside the margin of the circle, which would not then under such circumstances represent fully the actual concentrative powers of the piece. In a series of experiments with the same guns, selecting circles, that is that portion of the plate where the body of the charge had fallen, we found on an average that about three-fourths of the whole charge was placed within a 30-inch circle at forty yards, while firing at thirty yards produced greater concentration than even the amount of the decrease in the distance would warrant one in expecting. It is unquestionable that guns bored on the new make decidedly better patterns than those on the old system. So far, then, choke boring is an advance in the art of gun-making in this particular. Regarding the penetrative powers of guns 'choke bored,' we found those referred to equal to thirty-six sheets of the orthodox pads used for testing the qualities of guns in this respect. It has been contended that the choke bore's superiority of pattern has been gained only at the expense of penetration. This, however, has never, so far as we are aware, been borne out by authenticated facts, but the contrary has been proved to be the case. If penetration were to be sacrificed to pattern, the improvement in the latter respect would more than negative itself by the falling off in the former, and the concentration of the charge would be a positive disadvantage. Of course it

rests entirely with the shooter whether he prefers a very close-shooting gun to one which does not produce such concentration of the charge. If the former, then we can assert that a choke bore will be likelier than any other to meet his views. No doubt gunmakers can so 'choke' their guns as to make them almost club or bull the charge at thirty yards, but such a quality is decidedly not desirable for field shooting."

September, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The very fairly written letter over the signature of "Fair Play," in your paper of the 16th ult., shows that American sportsmen are in search of genuine information on the above subject. What I would desire to point out to them is, that the "trial" was quite as much one of hard *versus* soft shot, as of guns themselves. The report bears out this all through, and when at the entire end of the whole, Mr. Greener's gun or guns were tried with the regular soft shot, as used by all scientific sportsmen, the targeting, etc. fell so immensely that I decline giving the figures, lest your readers may fancy that I write in prejudice. The whole report is published in a pamphlet, to be had for one shilling at the *Field* office, Strand, London, and in it your readers can find the facts for themselves. The hard shot used on the trial is not at all what is called "chilled" shot in America, and is very unlikely to be ever used there. If, however, American sportsmen desire to have the benefits of the choke bore, as carried out to what the very best judges here and in your own great country consider a mistake, they must import the hard shot along with their guns. "That's the talk to suit Americans," as "Fair Play" says. It is only fair also to Mr. Dougall, whose guns have for a long period been so famed for hard shooting, to say that he only entered the competition out of courtesy to the *Field* editor, and under the protest printed in that paper before the trial began, that he could not possibly win, as his guns were bored for regular game shooting, and not for the occasion. It is a great advantage in the Dougall boring that either hard or soft shot can be used; but all experience at game and scientific data are in favor of soft shot.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

—Representatives from two cavalry troops and from three regiments were at Creedmoor on Thursday. The practice was quite good. Captain Hinrich's score, a total of 41, is quite excellent. We give some of the best scores. Distances for cavalry, 200 and 300 yards; for infantry, 200 and 500 yards; shots, 5:—

CAPT. KREUSER'S TROOP.				
Name.	Yards.	Total.	Yards.	Total.
Private Kramer.....	200	19	300	17
Lieut. Behlen.....	200	11	300	14
CAPT. SANDHUSEN'S TROOP.				
Private Gerken.....	200	16	300	19
Private Wechtee.....	200	16	300	19
Lieut. Morhman.....	200	16	300	14
Private Wisbauer.....	200	19	300	11
THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.				
Corporal Gillit.....	200	16	500	19
Private Ritter.....	200	15	500	20
Private Klein.....	200	16	500	18
Capt. Wunder.....	200	16	500	18
Sergeant Klein.....	200	16	500	18
Private Daerlic.....	200	17	500	17
FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.				
Capt. Hinrichs.....	200	20	500	21
Capt. Wardell.....	200	18	500	18
Private Bailey.....	200	18	500	16
Corporal Henricks.....	200	17	500	17
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.				
Corporal Stearns.....	200	20	500	19
Capt. W. G. Burton.....	200	17	500	19
Sergeant Bryant.....	200	17	500	17

—On Saturday the fifth contest for the Luther badge took place. Conditions—Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The very bad weather which prevailed deterred marksmen from contesting in the match. There were only four entries. The following are the leading scores:—

R. Rathbone.....	{ 800—4 5 5 5 5—24 900—5 4 5 5 5—24 1000—2 4 4 5 2—17 80—5 5 5 5 5—25
W. B. Farwell.....	{ 900—4 5 3 5 3—20 1000—4 5 4 5 0—18

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club contested for the regimental "shells" at 500 yards; position, lying; five scoring shots. Mr. W. A. French was the successful competitor upon the score of 19 out of a possible 25 points. At four o'clock the rain fell so heavily that shooting was impossible.

—The contest for the "Boylan" badge by Inter-State teams will take place next Saturday at two P. M. Distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second range; two sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance; weapons, Remington military rifles, State model. The badge will be finally awarded to the successful competitor on that occasion.

—The entries made for the match for the "Nevada" Badge are as follows:—Seventh Regiment, Company H, Captain Smith, and Company I, Captain Casey commanding; Twenty-third Regiment, Company A, Captain J. G. Story commanding; Forty-seventh, Company G, and Forty-eighth, Oswego, Company A, Captain Burtiss commanding.

—The members of the several regiments comprising the First Division, who have qualified to shoot for the "Marksman's Badge," will contest for that trophy next Friday at 200 and 500 yards distance.

—The "markers" match at Creedmoor promises to be quite a remarkable event. Indifferent to such baubles as medals and badges, the "Creedmoor Guard" go in for the substantial. The grand prize, we are led to believe, is a barrel of prime flour; and boots, shoes, and tobacco are to be the other awards. Distance will be 200 yards, 10 shots, with military rifles. On the evening of the match there will be a grand entertainment at the Century Hotel.

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—On Wednesday the Amateur Rifle Club met for the purpose of electing a President. Mr. Sandford called the meeting to order. General Dakin was unanimously elected President, an honor well conferred, which position the General will undoubtedly be comingly fill.

—We call attention to a letter from a Canadian correspondent in regard to the late Autumn meeting at Creedmoor. The points taken by "Shooter" are well put, and they recall an editorial on this subject to be found in the fifth number of the current volume of this paper.

FOREST AND STREAM BADGES.—These badges will be shot for again to-night at Conlin's gallery, No. 930 Broadway. A large attendance and some capital shooting is anticipated.

ROD AND RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.—The third contest, and last but one of the season for the \$50 gold badge, took place at the range of the association on the 13th. The weather was fine, and everything was conducted in the most admirable order. Distance, 200 yards. Mr. W. S. Elmendorf, the winner of the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, carried off the prize, making 65 out of a possible 75. The attendance was a large one:—

Wm. S. Elmendorf	65	G. W. Damon	55
Theodore Rogers	61	Hon. J. M. Oakley	52
Geo. H. Creed	59	Elijah Nostrand	49
John Fleming	58	Thos. Fish	47
Hon. J. M. Crane	57	Wm. Darland	35
Elbert Remsen	56		

This is the second time that Mr. Elmendorf has carried off the prize. The last match will take place November 10th, if the weather will permit; if otherwise, it will be continued over until next season.

CONNECTICUT—WHITNEY RANGE.—On the 14th instant the Second Connecticut Regiment had their trial. Both individual and team shooting were fair in character. We append the various team scorings:—

Teams.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Company A	119	66	185
Company B	82	5	87
Company C	83	20	103
Company D	105	67	172
Company E	98	61	159
Company F	103	59	168
Company H	119	96	215
Company I	122	85	207
Company K	132	75	207
Governor's Foot Guard	123	66	189

For the Colonel Smith medal the highest count was 20, seventy-nine members engaging in the contest. For the Colonel Barrio medal, at 200 yards, twenty-two entries were made. The highest individual score made was 21. Members of the press were well represented, gentlemen from the *Palladium*, *Courier*, *Register*, and *Union* competing, Mr. F. D. Root, of the former paper, making 20 in five shots. Our own press man here, Mr. Bruce, will have to look out for his laurels.

CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB.—On October 10th the Chicago Rifle Club met at South Park to contest for the Hamilton, Rowe & Co.'s medal. The medal is of solid gold, and bears the following design:—"The Hamilton, Rowe & Co. Medal;" suspended thereto is an open circle, attached to the upper half in relief the word "Chicago;" below and upon the face of the lower half the words "Rifle Club." This circle is surmounted by a cross of arms and a Wimbledon 500 yard target. Suspended from the circle is a shield-formed plate, upon which is to be engraved the name of the winner, his score, and the date when won. To this prize, valued at \$100, were added the following:—A life membership in the Chicago Rifle Club, transferable, value \$25; cash, \$12; cash, \$10; cash, \$5; cash, \$3; and a pocket knife valued at \$4.50. The rules of the club prohibit any excepting members to shoot for these prizes. The badge is to be competed for every Saturday afternoon until won, or until otherwise ordered by the executive committee; in the meantime to be held from one competition to the next by the contestant making the best score at such competition, and to become the property of the contestant who shall win it three times.

Considering that the day was stormy, the wind puffy, and the weather cold, the shooting was remarkably good. The following are the best scores in a possible 35:—S. W. Burnham, 29; George Willard, 28; S. E. Bloss, 27; J. Muir, 27; C. W. Prouty, 27; C. Fuller, 27; W. C. Dyer, 26; S. B. Sexton, 26; R. S. Thompson, 24; A. H. Simon-ton, 24; H. H. Howe, 23; George Blumenmuller, 23. The order and system on the range was all that could be desired, under the supervision of J. A. Shaffer and his assistants, Messrs. S. W. Burnham and A. R. Rooney.

—Our Syracuse correspondent in furnishing us a report of the recent Empire State Rifle Club Tournament, stated that it was to have opened with a match between J. W. Fowler, of Croton Falls, and H. V. Perry, of Jamestown, but that the latter gentleman declined to shoot, and paid forfeit. Mr. Perry now writes us to the effect that the statement was entirely erroneous: that he had no match with Mr. Fowler, and very justly objects to have his name mentioned in that connection; and further that H. D. Warner and G. W. Fowler were to have shot such a match, but by mutual consent it was postponed until the 28th inst., when it will be shot at Jamestown, N. Y. We make this correction with pleasure. Our correspondents will see the necessity of using great care in mentioning names on such occasions.

RHODE ISLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The following is the programme of the first annual prize meeting of the Rhode Island Rifle Association, to be held at the What Cheer Range, Greenwood:—

MONDAY, Oct. 25.—Pool shooting from 8 to 10 o'clock at 150 yards, and from 10:30 to 12 o'clock at 200 yards. Competition I.—*Short Range Match.*—Conditions—Open to all comers; weapon, any rifle; distances, 50 and 200 yards; rounds, seven. Ten prizes, value \$90.

Competition II.—*Rhode Island Military Match.*—Conditions—Open to teams of eight from each regiment, battalion, or company, also Grand Army Republic teams in the State of Rhode Island. Ten prizes, value \$248.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26.—Competition III.—*Long Range Match.*—Conditions—Open to any team of six; weapon, any; distances, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; position, any. Ten prizes, value \$870.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.—Competition IV.—*New England Match.*—Conditions—Open to all teams of eight in New England, including military

and Grand Army Republic; distances, 300 and 600 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; weapon, any rifle; competitors using rifles other than military to allow those using military rifles of 50 calibre seven points, and all military rifles of less calibre three points. Those using military rifles of less than 50 calibre to allow those using rifles of 50 calibre five points. Twelve prizes, \$534.

Competition V.—*Consolation Match.*—Distance, 200 yards; weapon, any military rifle; rounds, five; competitors using military rifles of less than 50 calibre to allow those using that calibre three points. Ten prizes, value \$112. Total amount of prizes, \$1,874.

Ambrose E. Burnside, President; G. F. Annable, Secretary; Prize Committee, Messrs. Frederick E. Perkins, Chas. R. Dennis, J. Albert Monroe, Newton A. Dexter.

—English conservatism is a strange thing, and though in her army she does now and then strive to shake off old customs, yet the fashions of other times seem to stick to her. In fact, all army regulations have something peculiarly antiquated about them which refuse to be molded or fashioned in order to assort themselves to present wants and requirements. For the first time in history the British army, at the Browdown meeting, had their rifle competition arranged on the same plan as that common to the English volunteers for the last sixteen years. One strange thing was that the English regular had to buy his own ammunition in order to learn how to shoot. Another remarkable fact was that rigorous distinctions of classes were made. We may perfectly understand that a major may not choose to shoot with a private, but it seems to us stupid that sergeants should be pitted against sergeants, and rank and file only with rank and file. The hierarchy of military grade is one thing, and of course then the school of rifle practice something else. Then volunteers have never yet been allowed to shoot with regulars. Thank goodness, we are wiser of late about these things in the United States. Undoubtedly in England the volunteers can far outshoot the regulars, and it would not be pleasant for the Duke of Cambridge to see the British soldier generally nowhere with his rifle. Perhaps our own military functionaries would do well if the practical instruction of the rifle school were more cared for in regular service. No better arms are made in the world than those turned out at Springfield, but the use of this queen of weapons is but little understood by the regular United States soldier.

THE RANGE AT INVERNESS.—The situation of the rifle ranges is the same as that on which the shooting has taken place for the last few years, and a more suitable locality for the purpose is perhaps not to be found in the kingdom, Wimbledon not excepted. It is conveniently close to the town of Inverness, and the ground occupied for the work of the association is very extensive, and allows every facility to carry on the competitions to the greatest advantage, with perfect safety and comfort to all concerned. The magnificent surroundings of the shooting ground—its advantages in point of natural situation and the beauty and variety of the surrounding scenery—have been so frequently described that we will not repeat a thrice-told tale. Suffice it to say that these are always fully appreciated by both competitors at the meeting and visitors who may not be actively engaged in the work going on; and although mist and rain occasionally obscure the pleasant prospect, some time or other during the proceedings there is certain to be a break in the clouds, with a gleam of sunshine following, which permits the country around to be seen to full advantage.—*Inverness Advertiser.*

—The following table shows the composition of the different gunpowders:—

Mills.	Nitre.	Charcoal.	Sulphur.
Royal Waltham Abbey	75.00	15.00	10.00
France, National Mills	75.00	12.50	12.50
French Sporting	78.00	12.00	10.00
French Mining	65.00	15.00	20.00
United States of America	75.00	12.50	12.50
Prussia	75.00	13.50	11.50
Russia	73.78	13.50	12.63
Austria (musket)	72.00	17.00	16.00
Spain	76.47	10.78	12.75
Sweden	76.00	15.00	9.00
Switzerland (Round Powder)	76.00	14.00	10.60
Chinese	75.00	14.40	9.30
Theoretical proportions as above	75.00	13.23	11.77

FROM ONE OF THE CANADIAN TEAM.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Oct. 9, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The match between the Amateur Rifle Club, of New York, and the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, having been fairly won and lost, your kind remarks and those of other papers in New York in regard to us (the losing team) makes it nearly as pleasant for us to be in that position as on the winning side. I only hope that it may be our turn next time to return the compliment in as soothing a manner as you have done on this occasion. In fact, the reception and kindness which we received from the members of the Amateur Club and other gentlemen is beyond my powers to describe. It certainly will not be forgotten, and I trust that it will be only the first of many other friendly contests.

I suppose you are fully aware that nearly all riflemen have apologies to make when their shooting is not up to the mark, and I am no exception to this general rule. To begin: Before leaving Hamilton for New York, on trying to take out the nipple of my rifle, it broke. I carried my rifle to a gunsmith, and he had some difficulty in getting the broken part out, and the new one was not put in to my satisfaction. I had doubts about it standing, as it was not very well screwed in. I shot with it in the match on Saturday, fearing it would blow out every shot, which fortunately, it did not do before getting through; but the following week, in commencing to shoot in the matches of the N. R. A. I had fired just four shots when my presentiment proved correct; out the nipple blew, and broken at that, which prevented me from putting in another at that time, so, of course, that put an end to my shooting for the time. My next misfortune was that on going to get a small Maynard sporting rifle, which I had left in the tent of some friends, it was gone. It had been taken away in mistake, but I have no doubt it will turn up.

I must acknowledge that you on the other side of the line have advanced in the art of rifle shooting to a most wonderful degree, and far ahead of any other nation, taking into account the short time you have devoted to it. But there are several points which you have yet to learn in the management and conducting of your competitions before they approach anything near perfection. Allow me to mention just one: The number of matches which were shot might have been pushed through much quicker than they were by having the day and the hour on which each competitor or team shoots marked on his or their ticket, and a rule should be enforced that if riflemen are not at the firing point at the proper time they should lose their chance of shooting. This is done at Wimbledon and at all well-regulated rifle tournaments where there are a great number of men to shoot; and it is really astonishing with what dis-

patch they get through. This does away with men hanging back for this or that hour for a good time to shoot, which I have seen frequently practiced at Creedmoor. That is one of the causes of a great deal of time being lost, and also of dissatisfaction and of protests being lodged. There were so many causes of delay at Creedmoor, all on account of men having too much spare time on their hands, that I was myself becoming so imbued with the feeling of protesting that I thought at one time of sending in mine. By the way, the gentlemanly editor of the *Hamilton Times* says that if I get protested against he will have to discharge me; so I think my best plan will be to forego the pleasure of shooting among my brethren of the quill at Creedmoor any more rather than lose my situation. Yours very truly,

SHOOTER.

THE WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE

MOUNT VERNON, Oct. 15, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Among the topics which have made *FOREST AND STREAM* so interesting and valuable to the gentlemen sportsmen of the country, none have been more instructive than the discussions in reference to the various firearms now in use which have from time to time appeared in your columns. A recent visit to the armory of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, at New Haven, gave me an insight into the progress made in the manufacture of sporting rifles by that company, which was as surprising to me as no doubt it will be to many of your readers. It has been their leading aim to increase the efficiency of a weapon by multiplying its capacity, while at the same time preserving all the important features of strength, durability, comeliness of outline, and accuracy of performance. The Winchester Repeating Rifle, by its essentially destructive features, forms a separate class or type from any other gun produced in this country. This destructive power is obtained by the magazine attachment, which carries from ten to seventeen cartridges, according to the variety of the arm, and may be fired at the rate of two in one second. It is unnecessary to describe this attachment further than to say that it is located under the barrel, extending its entire length, and the cartridges are inserted through an apparatus covered by an automatically closing lid. It is so simple and easy of manipulation that it may be fired with one hand—a very desirable feature to the cavalier, or sportsman in the chase; it may also be loaded without looking at the gun, leaving the eye free to watch the game or the enemy. The cartridge is inserted by a lever, which opens the breech, extracts the empty shell, carries the cartridge to the barrel, cocks the gun, and closes the breech, all by one motion, forward and back, leaving no other motion necessary, save that of pulling the trigger. Thus it is apparent that the claim of the manufacturers that it may be fired every two seconds is not exaggerated. If rapid firing is not desired it may be used as an ordinary breech loader, by inserting one cartridge every time it is discharged, and this without removing the gun from the shoulder. This arm is made in different styles for sporting and target use, to meet the varied demands of hunters and sportsmen, and the cavalry carbine and infantry musket for military purposes. Nearly 200,000 of the various patterns are in use in all parts of the world. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company succeeded the New Haven Arms Company in 1866, who formerly manufactured the Henry rifle, and until recently produced the Winchester model adopted at the time. They are now producing only the guns known as the "new model of 1873," as above imperfectly described. The works of the company are located about two miles from New Haven, and embrace an area of five acres of floor room, the present capacity of the company reaching 750 to 800 guns per day.

The company also manufacture metallic cartridges, and has facilities for producing one million military cartridges and half a million pistol and sporting cartridges per day. Besides making cartridges for their own guns, which was their chief design, they are executing orders for all known varieties of military and sporting guns and pistols, and are shipping them to foreign governments in lots of several millions at a time.

I was deeply interested in looking through every department of their vast establishment, where several hundred hands were employed, and would like to describe more in detail the various processes through which the rough iron and wood is carried in the production of this wonderful arm, but must not trespass further upon your space. As the magazine or repeating arm is regarded by high military authority as the gun of the future, this outline of what American enterprise has done to inaugurate an important advance in the military art may be acceptable to your readers.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Moose, <i>Alces macchis.</i>	Red Deer, <i>Cervus Virginianus.</i>
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis.</i>	Squirrels, red, black and grey.
Hares, brown and grey.	Quail, <i>Oxya Virginia.</i>
Wild Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallapavo.</i>	Pinnated Grouse, <i>Tetrao cupida.</i>
Woodcock, <i>Scelopax rusticola.</i>	Carlew, <i>Numenius arquaria.</i>
Ruffed Grouse, <i>Tetrao umbellus.</i>	Sandpipers, <i>Tyingana.</i>
Plover, <i>Charadrius.</i>	Willetts.
Godwit, <i>Limosine.</i>	Reed or Rice Birds, <i>Dolichonyx oris von.</i>
Rails, <i>Rallus Virginianus.</i>	Wild Duck.
Snipe and Bay Birds.	
Caribou, <i>Tarandus rangifer.</i>	

GAME IN MARKET.—The market is a little more liberally supplied with game of most all descriptions than it was last week. We note the arrival of a fair quantity of venison, in very fine condition, from the Adirondacks and from Minnesota; it sells for 30c. per pound. The bulk of the ruffed grouse in market comes from Connecticut; price \$1 per pair. St. Louis and Chicago are the principal shipment points for Western game, and it is difficult to fix the locality where most is being killed. Prairie chickens are worth \$1.25 per pair. Quail are coming from Long Island and Connecticut, none being received from the West, many being so small that dealers will not offer them; they sell for \$4.50a\$5 per dozen. Woodcock are worth \$1 per pair, and are more abundant. Granby, in Connecticut, and Westly, in Rhode Island, are large shipping points at present. English snipe are also more abundant; some we saw yesterday were in very fine condition; they are being shot in this State and in New Jersey; price \$3 per dozen. Reed birds from Philadelphia and from Savannah are worth \$1.25a\$1.50 per dozen; bay birds have about disappeared. Canvas back ducks have arrived, the first received being from Wisconsin; they sell for \$3 per pair. Mallards are worth \$1.25; teal, \$1; widgeon, \$1. Stall fed wild pigeons, \$2.50a\$3 per dozen. There are a few rabbits in market, but the demand for them is so small that a quotation would be worthless.

—The proposed pigeon match between Messrs. Bennett and Bogardus on one side and Livingston and Paine on the other, has been declared off. Another is reported between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Travis Van Buren for \$2,000 a side. The conditions to be fifty single rises each at thirty-five yards, London Gun Club rules. The match is announced to take place in November. Still another match on the

tapis is that between J. G. Hecksher and Carroll Livingston, of this city, and Messrs. Randall and Grubb, of Philadelphia, to be shot on the 20th instant at Baltimore. The stakes and conditions are the same as those governing the Bennet-Van Buren match.

PROTECTION OF GAME.—The Tremont Shooting Club, at a meeting held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Tuesday evening, 12th instant, formed themselves into an association for the purpose of the protection of game and the enforcement of the game laws of Massachusetts, under the name of the Tremont Sportsmen's Club. It will use its influence, under the authority of the club, in prosecuting all persons who may be found killing game out of season, or unlawfully snaring or killing of game. In view of the scarcity of game and the depredations made by snaring, etc., the sentiment of the club was unanimous for the enforcement of the laws.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—A number of representatives of sportsmen's club met on the 12th instant at Harrisburg to organize a State society, for the purpose of securing the passage of laws for the better protection of game, its propagation and improvement. It was agreed that the Corresponding Secretary of the meeting should send circulars to all the known sportsmen's clubs in Pennsylvania, inviting them to send delegates to an adjourned convention which will meet in Harrisburg on November 18th.

MISSOURI STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of this Association will be held in Sedalia, when the members will engage in a prairie chicken hunt. The last meeting was held ten days since at St. Louis, when Mr. Jeff Bedford, of the Lexington Sportsmen's Club, was elected Recording Secretary.

THE PETERBORO FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE SOCIETY. We noticed recently the excellent work which the above society is doing in bringing to punishment parties found guilty of infraction of the game laws. We are now indebted to Mr. C. A. Post, Secretary of the association, for the following report of a recent meeting:—

"The October meeting of the county of Peterboro Fish and Game Protective Society was held at the Huffman House, on Wednesday evening last, the 6th inst., Mr. E. J. Toker in the chair. The Secretary read letters from H. Stewart, of Hastings, and Henry Merriam, of Rice Lake, making complaints of illegal trapping by the Indians and others; from George Cochran, Fishery Overseer at Lakefield, notifying the society of certain alterations in the fishery act, making a uniform close season for whitefish, salmon trout, and lake trout in Ontario, which is from November 12th to December 1, in each year, both days inclusive; the act respecting the close season for herring is repealed; from Jas. Stewart, Buckhorn, and from Lord Dufferin's Secretary, at Halifax, expressing His Excellency's regret that, on account of his not leaving England till the 8th of October, he would not be able to accept the society's invitation to a deer hunt on our back waters. The resignation of Mr. G. B. Sproule as a member of the Central Committee (one of the society's most active members,) was tendered and accepted. We are still increasing our membership list, and the diligence displayed by our district committeemen throughout the county gives us every encouragement."

MASSACHUSETTS—Salem, Oct. 16th.—Stock in the gunning line is about as usual. There have been more fowl in the bay this season than for several years. I have shot a number this week. There have been a few woodcock killed about Beverly lately, also some partridge. The quail will be heard from probably next week. An occasional snipe is also shot. I have also killed some "winters" this week, and they were solid fellows. Weather for the past forty-eight hours, easterly, with fogs and rain at intervals.

CONNECTICUT.—Ruffed grouse are said to be very plentiful throughout the State. In Hartford, last week, they were selling at 60 to 70 cents per pair. A number of instances are noted of late where grouse have dashed themselves against houses. In Meriden, last week, one flew against a large plate glass window, valued at \$100, in a piano manufactory, and shattered the glass, which was a quarter of an inch thick, to pieces. Of course the grouse was killed, but it seems incredible that the bird could have broken the glass.

PENNSYLVANIA—Milford, Oct. 12th.—Partridge (ruffed grouse) abundant. Ed Quick and Halsted, and Bob Wells, the champion hunter, are daily out with New Yorkers and Philadelphians, and some good bags have been made. The best scores lately were 13, 19, 12, 23, 17 and 20 birds in about five hours' shooting. Woodcock scarce, but expected on the flight after a couple of frosts, when the shooting on the Delaware will be excellent. Last year in five days' shooting between the 12th and 22d of Oct., seventy-four woodcock were killed to three guns on these islands, one day's score fooling up 21. Quail will be numerous.

NEW JERSEY—Forked River, Ocean county, Oct. 11th.—The season for wild fowl shooting will open on Friday next, Oct. 15th, and preparations are completed for that purpose. The amount of game now in the bay is very encouraging, and the prospect for good gunning is much better than for many years past. We expect to make good work next week, and have already received notice from several of our citizens that they would be with us on Thursday night. We have nothing, therefore, to do but to bide our time and await results, which in all probability will be highly enjoyable to all save the ducks. English snipe have been plenty during the past week. E. H. Frame killing 17 in two hours on the grounds immediately in front of this (Carman) house, over the imported Gordon setter Dan, the property of Mr. Chas. W. Wingate, of Brooklyn, and his own setter, Grouse. These are excellent snipe dogs, but their "great grip" is on quail. By-the-by quail are literally as "thick as hops," and can be found in large quantities within three minutes' walk of this house. When the close season is over there is nothing that can be foreseen to prevent the biggest kind of shooting. Bay snipe are gone, save a few golden plover and some "big tell-tales." Surf snipe are on the beach in clouds, one gentleman from here killing 143 in two shots. For any one who likes this kind of fun the sport is plentiful and easy got at. So you see that with all the birds here reasonably good gunning and plenty of game during the season just opening may be expected.

[The above reached us too late for our last issue.—ED.]

MARYLAND—Deer Park, Oct. 18th.—The shooting season is in full swing, and sportsmen have been more than usually successful. Ruffed grouse, quail, rabbits and squirrels were never more plentiful. Ducks have been very scarce, and so have wild pigeons, although there were plenty of the latter during the last of September and first of October in the "beech marsh." Deer are frequently seen but few have been killed, as yet. Our second snow storm, on Saturday, the 6th, opened the ball for rabbit and fox hunting. Several wild turkeys have been killed near town.

ALLEGHANY.

OHIO—Lenox, Ashtabula county, Oct. 15th.—Quail were quite plenty early in the Fall, and the farmers still say, "O, there are plenty of them just back of the barn, in the corn lots and grain stubble; you can't miss them." But diligent search fails to find them. The cold, wet and unseasonable weather has driven them somewhere out of sight. Ruffed grouse here are not so abundant as last Fall, but still afford good bags to experienced sportsmen. Wild pigeon not plenty enough to make a good string with gun, but many are netted by "old hands," principally for pigeon shoots. Not late enough to say much about wild turkeys, but reliable information from a party working on a section of railroad near Leon, in the Big Woods, say that a large flock have been about there for a week, crossing and recrossing the track, and numbers setting along the fence, while others were busily engaged scratching in the leaves and dirt, apparently not noticing the workmen, although not one hundred yards away. They will soon be interviewed. During the Winter many are killed with rifles, and last season a number were brought in weighing, when dressed, 21 and 22 pounds; but it requires endurance, nerve, and an expert shot to make a success at it. Gray and black squirrels, which were so plenty last Fall, have disappeared, and quite mysteriously. They are scarce and wild. A party living on the next farm shot 123 on a fence running from a cornfield to the woods, not one-quarter of a mile from the house, last Fall, and left as many more. This season I have interviewed that fence many a bright morning and failed to score one; could bag ten to fifteen as easily last Fall as three or four can be now. When it takes longer than until breakfast time to shoot all the squirrels we want, game is considered scarce. Many claimed the hard Winter killed them off. My deductions, though, are that perseverance will fill your bag; still game is scarce.

ULL.

MISSOURI—Sedalia, Oct. 15th.—We are having fine plover shooting now. Our fields and meadows are full of them. Quail are quite plenty. The second brood are very plentiful. Prairie chickens are also plenty. Ducks are coming in. Squirrels are also plenty. Shooting this season will be fine. Crops plenty and birds will fare well. J. D. B.

WISCONSIN—Montello, Oct. 16th.—Duck shooting in Northern Wisconsin has proved to be the poorest for years, for some unknown reason, possibly that the early frosts killed the seed of the wild rice before it had ripened, and thus deprived the water fowl of their accustomed food. The scaup ducks (known as blue bills, etc.) are plenty, but afford little sport, as they frequent the open waters and cannot be approached. Wild geese are coming in from their northern sojourn, and furnish the most exciting of all sport in wild fowl shooting, with the exception of swan shooting. Snipe are abundant, and I have no doubt a fair shot, with or without dogs, might bag from fifteen to twenty brace per day, or even more, on the marshes outlying from Puckaway Lake and the Fox River. This sport is seldom indulged in by resident sportsmen, and the birds are both tame and fat, rarely flying upwards of 100 yards when shot at.

FRED.

CANADA—Peterboro, Oct. 11th.—If any of your friends want good Fall duck shooting now is their time. Send them to Rice Lake County, Peterboro, via steamer Norseman from Rochester to Cobourg. Rail 12 miles to Harwood, when they are right in the midst of the best Fall duck shooting in Canada; canoe and gun hunters. Inquire for Henry Merriam at Harwood, an experienced canoe and old hunter. Good hotel accommodations at Harwood and Gore's Landing, both on the shore of the lake, and in sight of millions of ducks. Capital sport until the lake is frozen over.

P.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK NOTES.

OFFICE BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION, 37 PARK ROW, Oct. 12, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Members returning from the Park report ruffed grouse very plenty; also wood ducks in Lakes Giles and Laura. Messrs. Avery and Anderson were in camp at Lake Laura last week, having transported a boat and camp equipage from the club house. Matt officiated as steward, and Ned Quick provided the table with fish and game.

The President acknowledges a donation from Smith W. Anderson, Esq., of High Bridge, of a curious relic of past hunting days—a double-barreled flint-lock fowling piece, made by Booth, of England. Agents have been appointed to watch the park lands and prevent depredations by lumberers and others. The annual dinner will take place in New York at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee.

JOHN AVERY, President.

CHILLED SHOT.

BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I recollect perfectly well, while reading some time since in the columns of the London *Field* the interesting account of the last great gun trial, of being strongly impressed by the conspicuous advantage obtained by those guns using the Newcastle chilled shot, both as regards pattern and penetration. The excitement of our English friends on choke bores and close shooting was not contagious in my case, as those matters had been pretty thoroughly tried in this vicinity by one of our best gunmaker's years ago. Moreover, I have a very poor opinion of an extremely close shooting gun, and believe that most of our sportsmen with Mr. Greener's prize gun in their hands would, in the great majority of American shooting, miss most of their birds outright, while a few crack shots would enjoy the inestimable privilege of bringing to bag continuous shapeless masses of flesh and feathers. I belong to the first class, and don't want that Greener gun. But the shot question interested me, and I hoped to hear through your journal of experiments in that direction. For myself, having obtained a few pounds through the kindness of a friend who had used them with great success and satisfaction in England as well as here since his return, I have tried them both at targets and game quite thoroughly and to a reasonable extent, and find them, in my guns at least, to increase both pattern and penetration, the latter being to my mind of much greater importance. I account for this gain on the hypothesis that, being much harder, they suffer less than soft shot from the crowding process in the barrel during their expulsion, leaving it, therefore, with a much larger percentage of perfect pellets absolutely spherical in shape, and consequently reaching either target or game in greater number; with more even distribution, and, of course, in better condition

for penetration, where again their hardness gives them a marked advantage. I have just returned from a fortnight's shooting, and can only say that I shall never use any other shot when these are obtainable. I hope to hear more from my brother sportsman on this matter, which I think an important one. I know that some dozen of our best sportsmen here have come to the same conclusion as myself, and now use them exclusively. As it is probable that these shot may not be readily found, I will say for the information of the numerous readers of your paper, that they can now be purchased of any size and in any quantity of Mr. William R. Schaefer, 61 Elm street, Boston, where I obtained mine, and who has, I believe, made arrangements to have them always in stock direct from the only manufacturers, Messrs. Roberts, Lamph & Co., Newcastle, England. Let every one try a few and compare notes.

UNDER GRIP.

[Our correspondent will find a letter on this subject under an article on choke bores in this issue.—ED.]

CLOSE SHOOTING GUNS.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., October 5th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see in your valuable paper a good deal about close shooting guns, choke boring guns, etc., and what amount of powder and shot shall I use for such a gun, giving the weight, bore and length of gun. Now I think that at the head of your "Answers to Correspondents" you would do well to put something like this: "Try your guns with different size shot and different amount of powder and shot, and use that which it shoots the best." Although not so very old, I have had a little experience, and find that certain guns shoot better with certain size shot.

Some ask the question if choke bored guns are the thing for the bush, and from my limited experience I answer, no. I have had quite a number of guns made for me, and now have one that suits me to a fraction; have one stock and two sets of barrels which fit it—by fitting, I mean that all the joints are as near perfect as they can be made. One pair are thirty inches long and weigh nine pounds one ounce; the other pair are twenty-four inches and weigh eight pounds—of course that includes stock in both cases. The thirty-inch pair are bored so that with 1½ oz. No. 10 shot, 5 drachms powder, in a thirty-inch circle 100 feet, I can put 400 pellets, and drive them in or through so that it is death to a bird. The twenty-four inch pair are bored to spread, and spread very evenly, so that shooting the same distance it covers over quite a space where one cannot put down their hands without covering two or three shot holes. Some may say that an eight-pound gun is too heavy for woodcock, snipe, etc.; but it possesses one or two advantages. Being short, it is much easier to get in the birds, and as it is 2½ at the breech, it will stand a heavy charge if necessary. I have killed one and broken the wing of another woodcock, so that the dog retrieved him, 67 yards, with short barrels, two drachms powder and one ounce No. 10 shot. There is still another advantage. The gun hangs about the same with both pairs of barrels, and the bend of stock, reach of trigger, etc., is just the same, saving the annoyance of getting used to two guns. Then if one goes away duck shooting, where there is a possibility of seeing quail, snipe, etc., it is much easier carried than two guns and takes up less room. If I were to use the close shooting pair, and should I be so fortunate as to get in a bird in the bush, where we generally kill woodcock, it would be useless for the table. I should think that all who have guns of a little above the medium weight, would have them bored to shoot close, and have a short pair fitted to the stock, both of which can be done. I am convinced that they would be very much pleased with it.

S. S.

SHOOTING IN VIRGINIA.

JEFFERSONTON, Culpepper county, Va., Oct. 9, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On the 15th of this month the law forbidding the shooting of "partridges" ceases, and all sportsmen are actively engaged in preparations for the coming season. I notice that the love for the old muzzle loaders and prejudices against the new breech loaders are disappearing, and sportsmen are recognizing the fact that they are behind the times in adhering to an obsolete firearm. What the mass of people of Virginia want is a good, plain, serviceable breech loader which can be bought for \$25. The manufacturer who will meet the popular demand and advertise freely will realize a rich harvest. I have been hunting in this section for a couple of weeks—more for the purpose of marking the coveys of birds than shooting them. It was first thought that birds were very scarce, but during the last two weeks sportsmen have changed their opinion, and now feel assured that there is more than the usual number of quail. The unprecedented rains of August have caused weeds, briars, and vegetation generally to shoot up in the wildest luxuriance, and sheltered the birds from observation and notice.

This section of Virginia, and especially this immediate locality, I consider the best hunting ground anywhere in the middle part of the State. The fields are alive with rabbits, and the woods abound in squirrels; wild turkeys are also numerous. To those who desire first rate sport they must leave the line of the railroad, where every station sends forth daily a motley gang of amateur huntsmen, armed with every variety of gun and accompanied by every conceivable style of dog, from the thoroughbred pointer down to the "cur of low degree," and who scare up all game within a radius of five miles. Well, as I was saying, the very best place I know of is a little village of about a dozen houses called Jefferson-ton, in Culpepper county, and fifteen miles from Culpepper Court House. It is surrounded by many well-tilled farms, which have large fields, and in these stubble fields the partridges feed. There are but few of the citizens who keep dogs; their time, as a general thing, is too precious to be wasted in hunting, and but few, very few, of the lands are posted. To a party of good shots with fine dogs they can get their fill of the best of shooting, though I would not advise them to come until the 1st of November; for it will take several heavy frosts to kill the weeds enough to allow the dogs to scent the birds.

To those who desire to get full information let them write to George Myers, at Jefferson-ton, who will board them, and give them all the particulars, though I will state for their benefit that to get here you take the cars at Washington City at 7:30 A. M. on the Virginia Midland Railroad, and arrive at Warrenton at 11 A. M.; from there Myers will, if notified, bring you to Jefferson-ton, distant ten miles. I have no axe to grind in giving this location; I merely, as requested, write for the benefit of gentlemen sportsmen who desire a good place to shoot. I leave next week for the finest hunting ground in the Middle States—I mean the Nottoway River region, in Virginia, bordering on the North Carolina line. In my next I will write you a full account. I go there for sport alone.

CHASSEUR.

GAME PROSPECTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 8, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The weather has been, and still is, too warm for much work in the field. The high weeds, grass, and growing crops in the fields, and the leaves and brush in the woods, make it almost impossible to either see the dogs or to shoot. The frost has not yet killed any vegetation, and until it is killed we cannot do much with bob white. Squirrels are plenty, and ducks will come in as soon as the weather gets a little cooler. Mercury to-day at 12 M., 69° in the shade; sun warm, and sky perfectly clear. I am very anxious to have a whole day after quail. Those that I have shot with the gun built for me by Tolley have been killed clean, and it knocks a squirrel out of the high trees like a rifle. It is a long way ahead of any gun I ever shot. I had the pleasure of seeing a "Challenge" gun, 10 bore, by the same maker, built for a friend; it is a splendid piece of workmanship, and is in every respect a first-class arm. While on the subject of breech loading guns I would state, for the benefit of those sportsmen who have the Sturdevant shell with the anvils broken—and they will all break if shot awhile—that the Orcut primer fits them without any difficulty. Hope to meet you in Memphis at the dog show.

R. Y.

—The meeting of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, which begins at Memphis on the 25th inst. and continues during the week, promises to be well attended. Thirty-five hundred dollars have been offered for trap shooting, \$1,300 in cash, and \$450 in plate for field trials, and \$500 in plate for a bench show of field dogs. Several fine kennels from the Eastern States have already arrived, and the West will be well represented.

A TAME GULL.—Located as he is now, in a country place, among dogs, ducks, and poultry, with plenty of liberty, but well looked after, Peter has become quite domesticated, after his own fashion. During the last Winter he was allowed by his friend the cook to come into the kitchen and sit before the fire, where a small piece of carpet was placed for him. Peter took possession of this, entirely excluding two small kittens from any share in it. To these little animals he was quite a tyrant. If they attempted to sit on any part of his carpet, he drove them away; they were permitted to sit as near as they pleased to the edge of the carpet, but not on it. He invariably took away from them sticks or anything else that they began to play with, and on one occasion kept one of the kittens a prisoner in a drain-pipe into which it had run. No sooner was it in than Peter, always on the alert, took up his station outside, and there kept guard, pecking the kitten every time it tried to come out, until he was seen and the kitten rescued. In fact, they had a very bad time of it while in Peter's society. Another occupant of the kitchen, however, found more favor with him. This was a retriever pup, now a very large dog, and the friend and companion of a sea gull! To see these two together is most amusing. Whenever the dog lies down anywhere near Peter he does not long remain unmolested; the bird leisurely walks up to him, and at once begins to pull his hair and peck his tail every time it moves. To all this the good-tempered dog makes no objection—in fact, Peter can do what he likes with him. He will sometimes sit on his back, at others lie down close to his side, or even between his fore paws, and when the dog is having his food, run off with portions of it from the plate, a liberty that none of the poultry dare take. This is a very strange friendship, but not altogether an unusual one. Almost all animated beings are so fond of society of some kind or other that, when they cannot get that of their own species, they will select creatures of a very different character, and often form very strong attachments for them. Morris mentions a tame gull that was kept in a garden, where it made a great friend of a terrier dog. Gavel speaks of another that made great friends with a pair of silver pheasants. But the most curious anecdote of a gull is given by Mr. Donaldson, in the *Naturalist*. This bird acquired a taste for sparrows, and scarcely a day passed on which he did not regale himself with four or five. His system of catching them was this: He was on the best terms with a number of pigeons, and as the sparrows fed along with them, he mixed with the grays, and by stopping, assumed as much as possible their appearance, and then set at the sparrow as a pointer dog would do at his game; the next instant he had his prey by the back and swallowed it without giving it time to shut its eyes. The sporting season with him began about the middle of July, as the young birds were leaving their nests. This was, however, rather a mercenary friendship. Like most gulls, Peter will eat almost anything, although in his younger days nothing would satisfy him but fresh fish. Now he is not so particular; he will eat meat, young chickens, and even small rats and mice—the latter he seems to have a great relish for. At one time he lived on nothing but snails and slugs. This was after his removal from Falmouth; for, being so far inland, we could no longer supply him with the fish he had been accustomed to, and for a few days we were afraid he would starve, as nothing seemed to suit his taste; but he very soon got used to different fare, and now there is no trouble whatever in finding food for him. At first, when fish was his only food, he seldom swallowed it without previously soaking it in water, and now almost everything he eats goes through the same process.—*Argosy*.

ARE CATS SNAKE PROOF.—In an article entitled "Two Years in Natal," the authoress writes, "Perhaps every one does not know that cats are snake proof. A bite has no effect on them. We had an opportunity of proving this. A long green imamba was engaged in a fierce tussle with a big cat, in which the cat had bitten out one of its eyes, and in return had got a wound on its face that swelled up to an enormous size, but beyond that he seemed none the worse for the encounter, and in a few days was well again." On referring to those magnificent works by Dr. Fayer, on "The Thana-topia of India," and by Dr. Günther,

on "The Reptiles of India," I fail to find the term imamba mentioned by either of those authors, so I conclude it is a special name given by colonists to a snake indigenous to Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; but the question arises, Does this so-called imamba possess all the deadly qualities of a poisonous snake? I cannot imagine any animal receiving a wound in the face, causing it to swell up, from a snake said to be deadly in the strict sense of the term, and yet to survive. It is true that pigs in the United States destroy numbers of rattlesnakes, but I suppose they would succumb to the effects of the poison if they were bitten by the snakes. In the same way it was maintained that the mongoose was capable of resisting the venom of the cobra, I believe, but few believe it now. Many years ago, while in India, I saw a tame domesticated mongoose on two occasions seize cobras by the back of their heads and carry them off in triumph. It was much too wily and active to be bitten by a cobra. Had it received the full charge from the poison fang of the latter, death, I doubt not, would have ensued. If the common domestic cat of this country were to be bitten by our only poisonous English snake, the adder, would it escape death? I believe not.—*Land and Water*.

The success of the pig in this country in destroying the rattlesnake is not owing to any immunity from the effects of the poison, but to the fact of his always presenting his jaw to his adversary to receive the bite; the thick fat on the cheek containing no blood vessel by which the poison could be carried to the rest of the system.

—Fruit is kept in Russia by being packed in creosotized lime. The lime is slacked in water in which a little creosote has been dissolved, and is allowed to fall into powder. The latter is spread over the bottom of a deal box, to about one inch in thickness. A sheet of paper is laid above, and then the fruit. Over the fruit is another sheet of paper, then more lime, and so on until the box is full, when a little finely powdered charcoal is packed in the corners and the lid tightly closed. Fruit thus enclosed will, it is said, remain good for a year.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—Among the things which should always be kept in the house is a small quantity of chloride of lime in a tightly corked bottle. This is to be used in case of wounds inflicted by dogs or rabid animals, in the following manner: Mix thoroughly two table-spoonsful of lime with a half pint of fresh water and bathe the wound almost without cessation until the physician arrives, or until the poison is neutralized.

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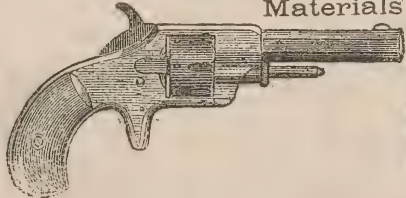
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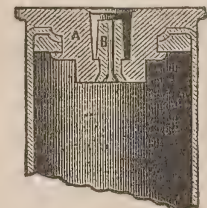
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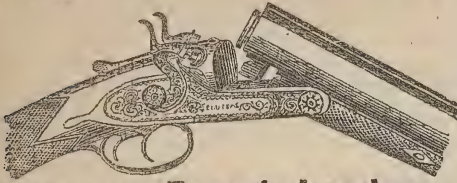
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5. Northern Panther.....*Felis Concolor*.
6. Black Crowned Night Heron.....*Ardea Discors*.
7. Woodchuck.....*Arctomys Monax*.
8. Red Necked Grebe.....*Podiceps Rubricollis*.
9. Great Blue Heron.....*Ardea Herodias*.
10. American Swan.....*Cygnus Americanus*.
11. Red Shouldered Buzzard.....*Buteo Hymenalis*.
12. American Woodcock.....*Eusticola Minor*.
13. White Fronted Goose.....*Anser albifrons*.
14. Long Eared Owl.....*Otus Americanus*.
15. Hooded Sheldrake.....*Mergus Cucullatus*.
16. Horned Grebe.....*Pediceps Cornutus*.
17. Golden Eagle.....*Aquila Chrysaetos*.
18. Prairie Wolf.....*Canis Lupus*.
19. Spotted Sand Lark.....*Totanus Macularius*.
20. Marsh Harrier.....*Circus Uguinosus*.
21. Mallard Duck.....*Anas Boschas*.
22. Great Horned Owl.....*Bubo Virginianus*.
23. Great Loon, or Diver.....*Colymbus Glacialis*.
24. American Deer (Albinoes).....*Cervus Virginianus*.
25. The American Bittern.....*Ardea Minor*.
26. Old Wife, or Squaw Duck.....*Fuligula Glacialis*.
27. The Wild Turkey.....*Meleagris Gallopavo*.
28. The Beaver.....*Castor Fiber*.
29. Common American Snipe.....*Scolopax Wilsoni*.
30. The Buff Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Merganser*.
31. The Canada Goose.....*Anser Canadensis*.
32. The New York Ermine.....*Putorius Novboracensis*.
33. Red Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus Serrator*.
34. Pinnated Grouse.....*Tetrao Capido*.
35. The Sand Hill Crane.....*Grus Americana*.
36. The American Black Bear.....*Ursus Americanus*.
37. Red Tailed Buzzard.....*Buteo Borealis*.
38. Buffalo Headed Duck.....*Fuligula Albeola*.
39. North American Porcupine.....*Hystrix Hudsonius*.
40. Virginia Partridge.....*Ortyx Virginiana*.
41. Common American Gull.....*Larus Zonorynchus*.
42. Grey Fox.....*Vulpes Virginianus*.
43. Red Head.....*Fuligula Erythrocephalia*.
44. Ruffed Grouse.....*Tetrao Umbellus*.
45. The Raccoon.....*Procyon Lotor*.
46. The Whistler.....*Fuligula Clangula*.
47. Brown or Bald Eagle.....*Haliaeetus Leucocephalus*.
48. Red Fox.....*Vulpis Fulvus*.
49. Wood Duck.....*Anas Sponsa*.
50. American Barn Owl.....*Stryx Pratincola*.
51. Spruce Grouse.....*Tetrao Canadensis*.
52. Northern Lynx.....*Lynx Borealis*.
53. Black Duck.....*Anas Obscura*.
54. Belted King Fisher.....*Alcedo Alcyon*.
55. Little Screech Owl.....*Bubo Asto*.
56. American Opossum.....*Didelphus Virginiana*.
57. American Coot.....*Fulica Americana*.
58. Ptarmigan.....*Tetrao Mutus*.
59. Shoveller, or Spoonbill.....*Anas Clypeata*.
60. Musquash.....*Fiber Zibethicus*.

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I must congratulate you upon your great success in this new educational enterprise. If we can arrange our amusements so as to make them impart instruction to the mind, it will be a step in advance in education.

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Medium and fine guns bear full name and address, and plain guns full name and "London" only.

Each gun is numbered and the actions are stamped with name and trade mark.

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TRIAL OF SCOTT & GREENER'S NEW SYSTEM OF BORING, BY THE EDITOR OF "THE FIELD," LONDON.

(See *The Field*, January 30th, 1875.)

"From a comparison of the two tables it will be seen that with Walker's shot, Messrs. Scott's guns showed a marked superiority over Mr. Greener's, both in average and in the highest score made. Indeed, with the left barrel, in his third shot, Mr. Scott got a selected group pattern of 239 and a penetration of 37, equalling the highest pattern made by Mr. Greener, and exceeding the penetration of that particular shot by eight sheets."

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Oct 1-6m

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London Gun Trial,
1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous clients in the United States that he has been very successful in the above trial, having secured the first prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12 bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any other maker, and is far superior in the three most essential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION, and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

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Champion Gun Maker,

St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Courtlandt street, has just received an invoice of these close-shooting guns, and from him any information in reference to the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on application.

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BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order
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The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

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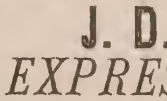
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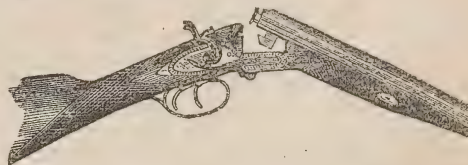
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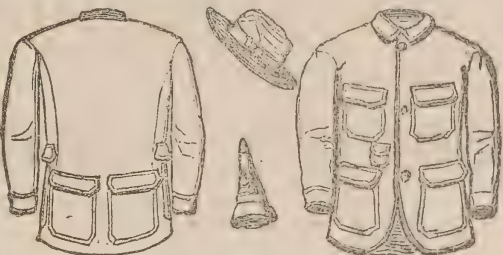
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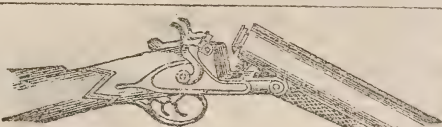
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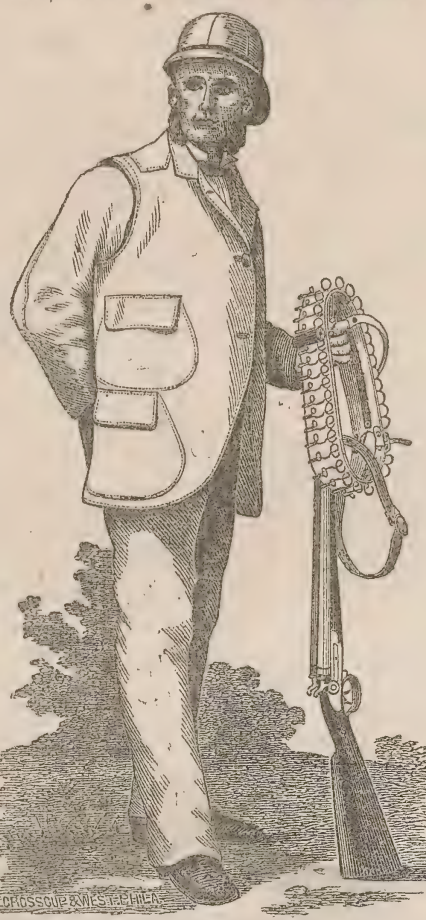
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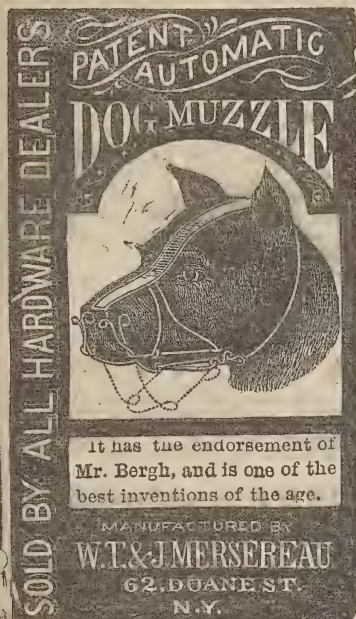
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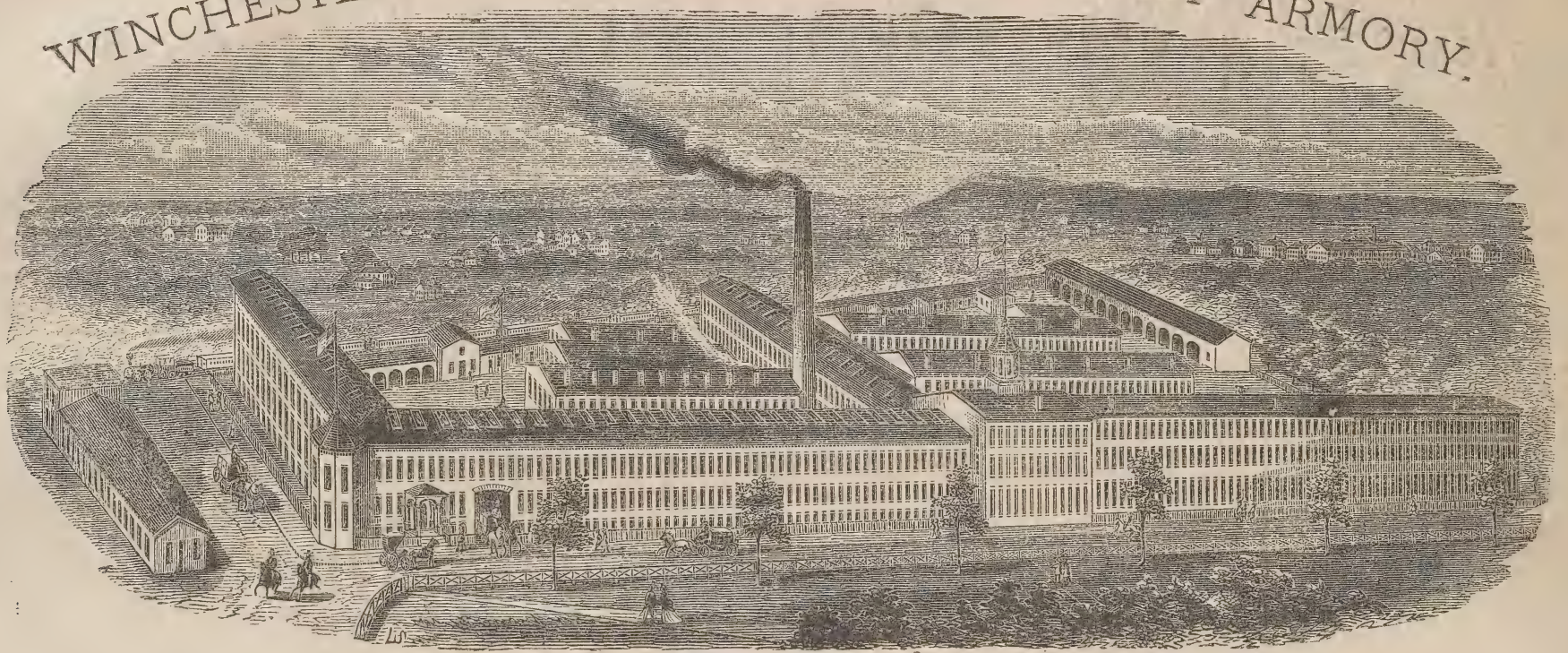
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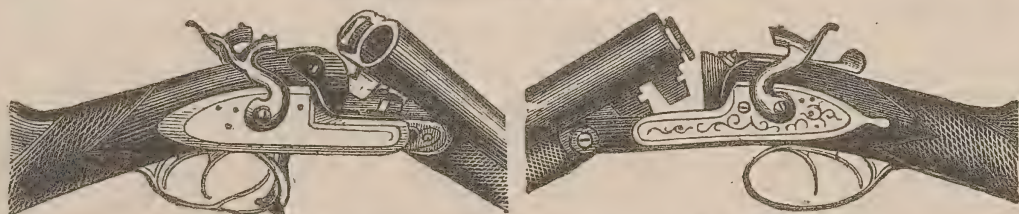
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 12.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

Ramblings in Oregon.

For Forest and Stream.

PART IV.

FROM Portland I went to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, and distant one hundred and ten miles. I passed several fishing hamlets on the way down, and they were a scene of bustling activity, being in the height of the season. The canning of salmon is now one of the best industries in Oregon, the quantity of salmon exported last year being valued at \$1,000,000. England and China are the greatest purchasers of this most edible product, but nearly all the Pacific Republics and the nations of Continental Europe are now sending orders for it. The canned salmon is prepared as follows: The fish are first cut into pieces weighing a pound; they are then packed in cans, which have a small orifice in the lid, and boiled in salt water half an hour; they are then boiled in fresh water; a few spices are added, the hole is soldered air tight, and the fish is ready for exportation. This was formerly a great secret, but the number of establishments now in existence have caused it to be known. Arriving at Astoria I visited Young's Falls, a romantic cascade situated in a dense forest, and surrounded by shrubbery so luxuriant as to be almost impassable; thence proceeded to Clatsop Beach, the most fashionable watering place in Oregon. This was prepared by Ben Holladay, Esq., for the reception of guests, and through his energy one of the wildest abodes on the continent has been made into a beautiful park, with fine buildings and all the comforts of civilization. The place is historical as the spot on which Lewis and Clarke, in their explorations of the Columbia in 1805, spent one Winter. They hunted elk, made salt, and studied Indian character there, and the same advantages now exist; hence it is doubly interesting, as barbarism and civilization can be contrasted at a glance. Board is only \$15 per week at this Summer resort, and added to this are fine opportunities for hunting and fishing within even two miles of the hotel. Within that distance the Nimrod may possibly encounter the deer, elk, and perhaps a surly black bear, while the woods teem with the grouse, dove, and quail. The copices adjoining the hotel are also interesting, they being the burial grounds of the Clatsop Indians for centuries. They contain large numbers of canoes, in which the moldering bones of many a child of the forest is placed, and little mounds, frequently made of several skeletons—evidently those ejected from their charnel house to make room for the newly deceased followers. All the coast Indians bury their dead in canoes. This must have been a costly species of sepulture in the past, as the construction of a canoe occupied several months, owing to the blunt stone instruments which were used; and from this we can obtain an idea with what veneration they regard the dead. Being anxious to explore the streams in that section, I made an examination of the cemetery to find a sound canoe, and having found one, I summarily ejected its ghastly occupants, and was exploring the sinuosities of the rivers and creeks in a short time thereafter. Had the friends of the deceased learned of my sacrilegious act they would have bestowed blessings upon me neither pleasing nor acceptable.

Having finished my tour of that section, I returned to Portland and took one of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's excursion steamers up the Columbia River. The trip as far as the Lower Cascades, a distance of sixty miles, is quite interesting on a beautiful morning, as one beholds the snowy peaks of St. Helen's and Hood along the route, and encounters several picturesque falls and massive crags that loom upward hundreds of feet. Both sides of the river are heavily wooded, and farm houses appear only at distant intervals, so that one enjoys the sensation of traveling in a new country. The first object of scenic importance encountered was Cape Horn, a massive ledge of basalt that has a length of several hundred yards and an altitude of 215 feet. It received its name from the earliest pioneers, owing to the difficulty they experienced in passing it with

their batteaus during a storm. A heavy breeze is generally blowing about it, and this frequently prevents the passage up or down of all sail boats; even the steamers are often driven to their utmost power to crawl against it or even withstand its leviathan force. When seen in profile, the ledge resembles somewhat an aggregation of organ pipes, as thin rivulets, which constantly flow over it, have worn deep furrows in its face in several places. Two other isolated crags, remarkable for their size and shape, lie east of this. They are called respectively Rooster and Castle Rock. The latter is a gigantic crag 880 feet high. The most picturesque cascade seen was Multnomah Falls, a ribbon of foamy water that courses through a dense forest, and finally leaps into the river from a bluff eight hundred feet high.

Reaching the Lower Cascade landing passengers were transferred to the cars, which carried us five miles, when we took another steamer. This short ride is generally one of keen pleasure, as a person is borne along the edge of the Cascades, so that he has an opportunity of thoroughly enjoying the brawling, foam-flecked surges that circle around black crags, or rush onward through a narrow crevice. On this route the stockade in which Gen. Sheridan had his first fight with the Indians is pointed out with pride by the Oregonians, and beyond it the log cabin in which President Grant took his first lessons in roughing it. At the Upper Cascades the scenery becomes grand indeed, as the river assumes a lake-like aspect, and its tranquil water reflects every tree and mountain peak within range with the fidelity of a mirror; islands, small and tree-clad, dot the stream in various places; an almost tropical growth of foliaceous trees skirt the valleys, and high above all, thousands of feet, loom the dark or gray crags—mountains of stone. No river in the United States can at all compare with the Columbia in grandeur or variety of scenery, and no words are adequate to paint its multifarious beauties. From Portland to the Dalles, a distance of 120 miles, it is a panorama that one can steadily gaze at with intense pleasure. An object of peculiar interest on this route is Mameloose Island, so called from its being used as a grave-yard by the Indians. It is a small, rocky islet of basalt, on which a few stunted firs struggle for existence. It is covered with diminutive houses, made of a few boards, in which the dead of the Dalles Indians have been placed for many years. Old bows, arrows, and camp utensils, the property of the deceased, are strewn about, it being customary with the Northwestern tribes to place all the property of the dead in or on their graves.

I stopped at Dalles City to enjoy the scenery in the vicinity and note the character of the country. The former is confined entirely to the passage of the Dalles, where the river contracts to a few feet, and breaks its way through black, adamantine masses of trap. This is a great resort for the Indians during the fishing season, and many a son of the forest may be seen on a projecting rocky shelf hurling his spear into the glittering masses of salmon that play beneath him, or casting his scoop net as they rise to leap. Their camps are always close by at such times, and are the scene of merriment; for this is the festal season with all the tribes who depend mainly on salmon for food. Beyond this town, about five miles, is another Cape Horn, which is situated on the short line of railroad connecting the two navigable points of the river. The country in the vicinity of Dalles City is of igneous formation—in fact, the whole of Eastern Oregon is a volcanic region. Trap terraces to the number of twenty often rise one above another to a height of three thousand feet, and this is what gives the scenery of the Columbia its rude, savage wildness. The overflow of lava is estimated to have spread over an area of 300,000 square miles, as it extends from Oregon to the Wyoming frontier on the east, and British Columbia on the north, and to have a depth ranging from one to five thousand feet. The Northwest is, therefore, one of the most interesting regions on the continent to the geologist and lover of paleontology, as fossil animals of the Miocene period are very numerous in its lacustrine formation. Eastern Oregon embraces nearly two-thirds of the State, it having an area of sixty thousand square miles, but it dif-

fers from the western division not only in its topography, but in climate and character of resources. The former is composed of high, rolling, treeless plateaus, seamed by deep cañons, marked by truncated cones of medium altitude, which spring abruptly upward, and traversed by chains of mountains varying from two to six thousand feet in altitude, while the latter is principally formed of a series of large valleys, separated by mountains which are covered with immense forests of fir, spruce, and kindred trees. Even the flora and fauna of the two sections are the opposite of each other, for the Cascade Range is the most arbitrary chain on the continent in its distribution of plants and animals. Animal life is very abundant in the western division, owing to its mild climate, extensive shelter, and profusion of food, but that of the eastern is confined to a few species, the most important of which are the elk, black-tailed deer (*Cervus macrotis*), mountain sheep (*Ovis Montana*), the black bear, badger, sage hare (*Lepus artemisia*), and the sharp-tailed grouse, and one or two species of squirrels. The botany of the eastern division is also quite marked, from its paucity. The most prominent shrubs are the artemisia (*Artemisia tridentata*), and greasewood (*Purshia tridentata*), which often cover an area of hundreds of miles—a desert of vegetation. The famed bunch grass (*Festuca scabrella*) of the pioneers is the only indigenous grass of any importance, and as this covers nearly the entire country, and retains its nutritive qualities throughout the year, the region is one of the best stock-raising countries on earth. Sheep and cattle thrive admirably without any care, except in unusually severe Winters, and these come so seldom that they are scarcely worth considering. The yearly mean temperature of Eastern Oregon is 53°, the temperature of Spring, and only one degree warmer than Autumn. The Winters are usually short and the Summers long and dry, so that crops are never endangered by storm. Although grazing is the most prominent industry in the eastern division, yet some very fine farming land is found along the creeks and rivers, the soil being a rich alluvial deposit which produces all the cereals. Fruit thrives even better than in the western division, especially peaches, in whose production it will equal either Delaware or Maryland. This difference in climate, soil, and resources makes Oregon one of the best States in the Union; for it has all the elements necessary for the support of a large population. Its contrast in topography makes it exceedingly rich in scenic charms, so that nearly all phases of nature known to the Pacific coast may be seen there. While the western division is the more interesting, owing to the presence of forests, of which the eastern division is bare, except on the mountains, yet the latter has more of the grand and sublime, quaint and strange in its scenery than the other. Its chasms and cliffs, sage plains and ocean-like plateaus, gigantic pines, and rivers fringed with amantaceous trees arouse the traveler's attention immediately by their unusual appearance. Even the falls are of the rugged order, and depend more on the erratic forms of the rocks for effect than the leap of the water. A characteristic scene of this sort is White River Falls, which makes three leaps ere it reaches the basin, in which it soughs and eddies and rises and falls with the utmost regularity. The most prominent industry of the country being stock-raising and sheep husbandry, he who desires to engage in these pursuits will find it superior to any portion of the continent for such business. This fact is now recognized, for sheep-raisers from Australia, Scotland, and England are flocking thither. It is a peculiar fact in connection with the region that all animals brought there improve in size and weight, so that they are worth from ten to forty per cent. more the second than they were the first year of their arrival.

Throughout the whole of Eastern Oregon, except in a few instances, the farm houses are usually made of logs, and seldom exceed one story in height. They follow the courses of streams, and as these are much rarer than in the western division, one may travel several miles before he sees a cabin. The grazing plateaus of this region present one of the most magnificent spectacles the eye can behold in Summer when they are robed in their luxuriant robes of

verdure and gaudy flowers; for they roll away in undulating lines until they are lost in the distant horizon. They are devoid of trees, except where a slender margin decks the bed of a meandering stream as it babbles on its way to mingle its waters with the mighty Columbia, so that the view is unbroken from horizon to horizon. Their solitude may also be unbroken, save by a group of Indians moving camp or out on a hunting expedition, or a long train of "prairie schooners" that winds in and out among the many bluffs. There is very little of the picturesque in Eastern Oregon, for magnitude, as in all basaltic regions, is the prevalent expression. The traveler's sense of the strange and grand is constantly aroused, but seldom the quieter emotion produced by picturesqueness, and which he frequently longs for. The most common, and, indeed, the only strikingly individual scenery in this division, is the mountains of many-formed basaltic rocks that spring abruptly upward from the plain in many places, and the terraces of the same material that skirt the river. As I passed up the Columbia my attention was riveted by these terraces, which hugged the stream so closely as to leave no shore in some places, while they towered to such an altitude as to make our steamer look a most insignificant atom. They resemble the Palisades of the Hudson very much in arrangement, but the comparison can go no further, for the latter are mere pigmies compared to them. There is a sameness about Eastern Oregon that one soon wearies of, but along the course of the Columbia there are so many deep cañons, falls, eccentric ledges, and brawling cascades that the interest never relaxes. I followed it upward to where it joins the Snake River, in Idaho, and found some attractive objects every few miles. Not the least interesting are the Indian graves seen quite frequently. These are readily recognized by the horse hide stretched on a pole that surmounts the stockades, for the Snakes kill a pony to take each departed warrior to his abode in the spirit land. Indian weirs for catching salmon, poles for Summer encampments, and occasionally a lodge of some wandering tribe are seen along the banks, but they only add to the air of wildness and solitude the region possesses. The tourist fond of bold, striking scenery, and desirous of enjoying that weird romance which Indian life has for many, will find a trip through Oregon and up the Columbia as far as Idaho one of the pleasantest that can be made on the continent, while the lover of the rod and gun will find it unsurpassed by any region on earth for indulgence in his favorite amusement. The material advantages of the State, its scenic charms, and wealth of animal life, cannot be made known in these notes, which must necessarily be comparatively brief; hence all that can be done is to give a glimpse that will convey a fairly correct impression of its many sources of wealth and pleasure. A tour through the State will cost about \$150, including the fare to and from San Francisco, and for that sum the tourist will reap as much of the pleasures of travel as he can in any portion of the world, if rapids and cascades, erratic crags, deep chasms, grand old rivers, dense forests growing in tropical luxuriance, gentle vales, and immense plateaus and rugged hills and towering pinnacles clad in robes of eternal snow possess any charms for him. It is both a Switzerland and a France combined, and while it equals them in some scenic beauties it excels them in many, and is, therefore, well worthy of a pilgrimage from all students and lovers of nature.

JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY.

For Forest and Stream.

SPORT IN NEVADA.

WADSWORTH is situated on the C. P. R. R., Washoe county, Nevada, on the Truckee River, distance to Pyramid Lake eighteen miles, the reservation for the Pah Ute Indians. The lake is an extensive and beautiful sheet of water, slightly salt, and abounds with innumerable water fowl. Gulls and pelicans breed here on some of the rocky islands, and many eggs of the gull's are gathered during the breeding season.

Commencing about October 20th and until March the trout leave Pyramid Lake and Mud or Winnemucca lakes, and ascend the Truckee River to spawn. During this season a great quantity are taken, in fact it is the chief source of subsistence to the Indians. During the past year upwards of fifty tons of trout were shipped from this station to Virginia City and San Francisco markets. They are taken entirely with hook and line, the law prohibiting the use of seines or other fixed machines, and all dams are furnished with fish ladders to enable the trout to reach Lake Tahoe, or any of the tributaries of the Truckee. They take minnow or grub worms readily, but the favorite and most successful bait is fish spawn, tied up in mosquito bar, cut in squares of about two inches and firmly tied with thread. They resemble a large sized strawberry, and make the most successful bait I know of. The favorite manner with the Indians is the spear, with which they are very skillful, and the spear itself is a novelty and entirely different from anything I have ever seen or heard of. It consists of a very light and flexible handle about fifteen feet long, at the end of which are two prongs of wire, usually No 8, to this is attached by a stout line two very sharp points about half inch long, which slip off the ends of the wire when the fish is struck, and have a tendency from the peculiar formation of the points, to cross themselves in the fish, making it next to impossible to pull out, as it only requires a very gentle shove to strike deep enough to make it secure. No fish, however large, can get off, unless the lines which are attached to the points and connected with the handle should break. The Indians post themselves near the spawning beds and only kill the male trout, which always accompanies the female during this operation. The largest male will drive all the small ones off. The Indian takes advantage of this fact, and never disturbs the female, but as soon as the largest male is killed the next will take his place, and the Indian will wait patiently by those beds and pick off all the male fish as fast as they appear. To anyone not experienced in the art it would almost be impossible to see the fish. The spearing is all done during the day time, and a novice might stand near the bed and not see a fish all day. They resemble a dark yellow cloud in the water, and the spear is allowed to float down the current until opposite the object, when a very gentle stroke makes the fish secure.

Minnow and spawn are the principal baits used by those using rod and line. The fish weigh from four to nine pounds, and are darker than the Eastern salmon trout. These come mostly from Pyramid Lake, but another species called the silver trout come from Winnemucca Lake. Both kinds are taken freely during the season in the Truckee

River; 100 pounds per day to the rod being of frequent occurrence. No other fish inhabit these waters that I know of, except the black mullet, or coxies, as the Indians call them. They come up the river later than the trout, but are not molested by the whites. The Indians take and dry them for their Winter's food, which with the pine nuts form their principal source of subsistence.

Humboldt Lake, the Sink of the Humboldt, as it is usually called, is about forty miles from here, in close proximity to the railroad, and abounds with all kinds of water fowl, ducks, geese, swans, curlew, snipe, &c. The shooting, however, is very difficult, owing to the absence of cover, as no flag or tule grows near the lake. Very few fish are taken here, and of a small size. The water is strongly impregnated with alkali, and hardly fit to use. About eight miles west of Wadsworth the country becomes mountainous. Here a few mountain quail, grouse, and sage hens can be found, but not in plentiful quantities. A few black tail deer and occasionally mountain sheep are found, but more an exception than the rule. Jack rabbits abound in every direction, and any quantity can be killed—twenty or twenty-five per day would be an average day's work for one gun. They are usually in good condition, and weigh from six to seven pounds when full grown. I shot one mountain quail this season about eight miles from here which weighed exactly three-fourths of a pound, and know I have killed much larger ones, but never put one on the scales before. I also shot four sage hens, or cock of the plains, the same day. Still the shooting in this vicinity is poor, but the fishing during the season is excellent, in fact the best I have found on the coast. Lake Tahoe, situated on the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about eighty miles from here, is a great resort for pleasure seekers during the heated term, and affords very good trout fishing, the fish being usually taken with the spoon or minnow. These fish will frequently weigh thirty-five or forty pounds and do not resemble the Truckee trout. Independence Lake, about fifteen miles from Truckee, abounds with a small variety of trout which would average about a pound, but are highly prized by epicures. They take grasshoppers or flies very readily, and afford fine sport. The lake is entirely surrounded by mountains covered with timber, but game is scarce; still a few deer, mountain quail, and grouse are taken. Sierra Valley, however, is the most frequented place for sportsmen in this section, as there is such a variety of game. Stages run into the valley from Reno and Truckee; distance about thirty miles. Here may be found quail, grouse, deer, ducks, rabbits, and brook trout in all the small streams in abundance. Next to Hope Valley this affords the best shooting to be found in this State. Hope Valley is rather isolated, and too far from the railroad to be accessible to the sportsman from a distance, but parties fit out at Carson and Virginia City, and usually meet with good success. I start for Tulare Lake, California, in a few days for a week's duck shooting, and without exception it is the best place I know of for that kind of shooting. I was there last Fall and shot with a party of professional hunters. The lake is about eighty miles long and about twenty wide, with a strip of tule, or flag, near the shore, from one to four miles wide. Every variety of ducks and geese known on the coast are to be found here. Shooting is principally done from duck boats hid in the tules and over decoys. One hundred birds per day, on morning and evening flight, are about the average. One hunter last Winter killed 2,200 ducks in eleven and a half days with one gun, and a muzzle loader at that. This was not flock shooting, but all done over decoys on a pass. Two guns have frequently killed three hundred on the morning flight.

Wadsworth, Washoe County.

For Forest and Stream.

REFLECTIONS FROM ROCHESTER.

IT must have been about this time of the year that Burns penned the lines—

"Now westlin' winds and slaughtering guns bring Autumn's pleasant weather,

The moorcock springs on whirling wings among the blooming heather."

And although we dwellers in the domain of Brother Jonathan designate our lands and game by other names, prevail in the "land o' cakes," no one can fail to see the aptness of the quotation as applicable to field sports in our own favored land. What though we have neither moor, moorcock, nor blooming heather, we can well bear the loss while our prairies are free and the pinnated grouse struts proudly o'er the lea, or leads the startled covey on rapid wing to safety in the slough or cornfield. We have no poetic heather, but surely the tints and glow of Indian Summer are ample compensation to the lover of natural scenery for the deprivation; and for whirling wings back me our ruffed grouse against the world. Of this latter bird, the pride of our Eastern woodlands, most sportsmen retain interesting reminiscences illustrative of its wonderful cunning, instinct, sagacity, or whatever you call its power to baffle its pursuers. The destruction of the woods and the great increase of population hereabout has lamentably decreased the chance for a bag of partridges near this city, but it was a famous place, I am told, in the brave days of old. The "Dugway," "Hopper's Hill," and "Red Creek" were all noted resorts for grouse in other days, but alas, their glory has departed. Although not yet a gray-beard, I can myself remember when many a thrifty covey or pack of grouse and bevy of quail could be found just over the border of the Flower City. Many readers of FOREST AND STREAM have seen the Rochester Driving Park; others have heard of the famous ground where Goldsmith Maid astonished the equine world by her speed, but not every sportsman who has been there knows that a decade of years ago the immediate locality of the park was a small paradise for the field sportsman; yet so it was. The field north of the grounds then contained Merchant's woods, and had a wonderful attraction for grouse, woodcock, quail, rabbits, and pigeons. Here it was that the writer first found acquaintance, outside the books, with those interesting subjects; and, good lack, muckle was the sport he there enjoyed. Why, even as late as two years ago, the likeliest place I knew of to find a wisp of snipe was in the first field south of the Driving Park, now cut up into building lots, (for sale by —, at —'s block.) Oh, most woeful progress!

"Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
Thus, sighing look through the waves of time
For the long faded glories they cover."

That pernicious animal, the pot hunter, has a heavy score to settle for his share in cutting off the game with

us. Without him the woodman's axe could not have wrought such mischief with the game. To show how powerful for evil your downright unconscionable pot hunter is, I will relate an instance given me by a fellow sportsman whom I met on a recent excursion. He was after plover and mushrooms, and as neither birds nor fungi were abundant we naturally fell to bemoaning the degeneracy of these later times, and speculating as to the cause. We were standing on an elevated field, and Johnny S., a crack shot and generous sportsman, pointed to a woods a short distance off and with visible excitement and indignation told me that a year or two before he was walking through the wood in early Summer, accompanied by his old dog Burt; the dog pointed, and on calling him off a grouse was found on a nest containing twenty-two eggs. He did not disturb the nest, but gave orders (it was on his father's farm) that no one should molest the bird. In a week or two after one of the farm hands, passing that way, heard a shot, and fearing the worst hurried to the nest in time to see the big rascal taking the dead grouse from off the nest where he had shot her. S. was immediately apprised of the disaster, and thought to have a hen hatch the eggs, but a weazel, or other vermin, destroyed them. Johnny searched the city for three days to catch the wretch whose vulture swoop had destroyed such promise of sport, but the villain was never detected, and I suppose never will be until that final day of settlement in the Jewish valley, where doubtless among those on the left hand will be seen, distinguished above all the rest by the heat of his chains, the murderous poacher who slaughtered that grouse. I need not add that the ruffed grouse has been indeed a *rara avis* in that wood ever since. But there a few to be found here still. A week or two ago a companion and I, while seeking what we might find in a small unpretentious piece of cover, flushed six or eight grouse quite unexpectedly. Only one fair shot was had, which fell to me, but nothing more substantial than a cloud of feathers could be found when the smoke lifted. When the leaves fall in that cover perhaps I shall try again, and may be with better result.

Nearly every man in Rochester who owns a gun was greatly agitated just previous to the opening of quail shooting. It had transpired that several bevy of quail had been seen in a certain locality south of the city, a mile or two out, and, to be sure, the knowing ones made ample preparations to give them a salute early on the morning of October 1st. I wasn't there to see, but am told there were more men, guns, dogs, and horses on hand than could be seen at a batteau on the preserve of my Lord Tom Noddy; but the spoil was not as heavy as that on the ground of his lordship; in fact, I believe nine brace, divided among I don't know how many, was the result of the onslaught; but then the boys were out of practice, for there has been but little trap shooting this Summer, and woodcock were almost as scarce as the great auk. Is it Summer shooting that causes the scarcity of woodcock, or is the apparent scarcity periodical, like the return of the ten year panic, seven year locusts, and "sich?" If it is the July shooting that makes the trouble then away with it to execution, off with its head, for under the innocent guise of woodcock shooting I fear many a dark and bloody deed of violence is done to other winged game; many a grouse and quail is brought to an untimely end, even before their days of usefulness have begun. If I was not bound by the most sacred ties of friendship—if I did not feel that to betray the trust reposed in me would be an act of treachery only second to that of Benedict Arnold, I could a tale unfold that would freeze the young blood of each particular sportsman in the land, and make them with loud voice demand the abolition of Summer shooting. If the injunction of silence was removed from me I could tell of a respected and trusted young man of ancient lineage and noble descent being led through a concurrence of circumstances to stain an honorable escutcheon by killing a hen grouse with a young family on the 3d of July! I have said that if I was at liberty to speak I might tell these things. I might relate how this young man, whose previous career as a gentleman and a soldier was without spot or blemish, was led by his evil genius to try a certain swamp for woodcock—how, when a great rustling occurred in a bush, he thought a *Megatherium*, *Mastodon giganteus*, or some other gigantic cuss, was after him, and how he boldly fired both barrels at the intruder—how, a moment after, one of the party picked up a sorely wounded grouse, which, on examination, was found to be past medical aid or hope of recovery—that on consultation it was then and there determined to put the bird out of pain and proof of guilt out of existence—how this sage resolve was carried into effect, and the victim devoured. I could tell such a story, but I won't, and yet such an event might occur from the inability of a law-abiding sportsman to distinguish the kind of game that rose. When this supposititious incident occurred it was noticed by all present that Nature concurred with law to forbid the taking of game out of season, for the flesh was tasteless and actually unfit for food, confirming, to that extent, the assertions of the editor of FOREST AND STREAM before the National Association. When such accidents happen to conscientious sportsmen it is certainly unwise of the law to lead into temptation, by tolerating Summer shooting, parties who would not scruple to do intentionally an act that its author deeply deplored.

Our long billed favorites, the snipe, have been here some time, and given great sport to a certain few of us who fortunately know a locality where they can generally be found in the season. Here let me parenthetically thank the canal ring engineers who did not make the canal banks water-proof, for many an hour's sport with *Scelopax*. For, look you, if numerous little streams did not leak out of Clinton's ditch and spread over the meadows adjacent there would be but little snipe shooting near here. As it is, some of us have filled our bags several times lately with Wilson and white robin snipe, or sandpiper. I have reason to harbor no love for ring engineers, but for these snipe grounds I am greatly their debtor.

There is to be a free-for-all rifle shoot this afternoon on the new range at Rattlesnake Point, on the east side of the Genesee River, near its mouth, and as I would fain be there I must now bring this communication to a close.

Rochester, October 15th, 1875.

MUN.

—The visitors to the gardens of the Philadelphia Zoological Society are so numerous that in eight months the receipts were \$48,000; the average attendance was 936. With such prosperity the society will before long possess one of the best collections of animals known. It is intended to prepare a very full collection of American animals for the Centennial.

For Forest and Stream.
AN ANTELOPE HUNT.

DURING the Fall of 1872 I took my usual trip west, from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, for the purpose of enjoying the hunting of larger game than is found through Eastern Kansas. A description of one of the antelope hunts in which I took part I hope may prove interesting to the sportsmen who read the FOREST AND STREAM.

My companion upon this hunt was Major George North, better known through that section of country as the "White Chief of the Pawnees," and at that time employed by the United States Government as Captain of the Scouts at Russell. He is one of the most thorough sportsmen I ever met, and a splendid fellow in other respects. We left the Fort one morning just after daybreak, equipped for our hunt as follows: I with a Ballard and carrying the lunch, the Major with his cavalry carbine, a long California hunting knife and a pair of field glasses, the latter slung over his shoulder by a leather strap. We were mounted on two of the swiftest horses the fort could boast, as we were aware we would be compelled to "run" the antelope. Riding due west toward the Black Hill range, we arrived, after awhile, upon a section of prairie more rolling than the rest, and here we began to look sharp for our game.

Our plan of operations was to dismount in one of the small hollows, and while one of us held the horses the other would crawl carefully up the opposite slope, one moment looking nervously around for "rattlers" and the next dodging cactus plants, until he could bring his head on a level with the top, then take a survey with the glass of the crests of all the surrounding hills in sight. Here I must state that there is never much danger coming upon any antelope in the hollows of the prairie, as they rarely graze where they cannot see for a long distance on all sides of them. After continuing our alternate riding and crawling for some time, the Major at last returned from one observation, and said he could make out three feeding on a rise about five miles to windward of where we were, and proposed we should set about getting as near to them as possible without showing ourselves.

To accomplish this we started, leading our horses down one of the valleys which ran parallel to the hill upon which our game were feeding. We continued down this gully until we came to another, branching off more toward our goal; this we took and continued our serpentine course until at last we reached a point from where we could proceed no further without crossing high ground and so exposing ourselves. We now again reconnoitered, and to our satisfaction discovered the animals still feeding, and only about eight hundred yards from us. The Major now insisted he would hold the horses, while I was to crawl to the top of the hill and take the first shot. Obeying orders, I made my way on hands and knees to the top, poked my rifle through a small tuft of grass, and with a "melon-cactus" for a rest I sighted the nearest fellow just behind the fore shoulder and pulled trigger. Before the smoke cleared and enabled me to see whether my shot had taken effect, I heard a terrific noise behind me, and turned just in time to see the Major pass me on horseback on a "dead run." Of course I lost no time in mounting and following. I now discovered he was in full chase after one of the antelope, which had fallen behind the others, and which ran in a manner that plainly showed my bullet had taken effect. Although wounded, that antelope led us a good long four-mile chase before we got him. He kept steadily along the top of a range of hills for the greater distance; but towards the last he suddenly turned and went out of view up a small rocky ravine. Now we were sure of him; for, being weakened from loss of blood, he had sought refuge among the tall grass. We carefully made our way up the ravine, and when midway, discovered him crouching in the weeds, his head and neck only being visible. Being now about three hundred yards off, we halted, and the Major leveling his carbine, fired, his ball hitting the buck in the middle of the neck, and stretching him out lifeless upon the grass. Upon riding up we found him young and in perfect condition, and we immediately made preparations to carry him to the fort, which consisted in first cleaning him, then stuffing the body full of grass, wrapping him in a piece of oil skin, and tying him on behind the saddle of the Major's horse. We now turned our faces toward Russell, and by taking it leisurely, and stopping thirty minutes for lunch, we arrived home a little before sundown, rather tired, but highly pleased at the success of our hunt.

F. C. VAN VLEIT.

For Forest and Stream.
NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

MY last letter left us at Twillingate. This is the capital of the North, thirty-three miles or more distant from Tilt Cove, the great copper mine of the country, the resources of which were energized by Mr. C. F. Bennett, who is now an old man of near eighty-five years. The Bay of Notre Dame is a rich bay, and bids fair to be a great stronghold for the welfare of the people. The man of science entering the harbor of Twillingate will not fail to notice the prevalence of iron-bearing rocks. But then we have no coal mines near so as to smelt the ore. I believe the peat fuel was tried in Sweden with success. Why we cannot do the same I cannot tell. Perhaps if we had some American energy and skill, they would help. There are two entrances to Twillingate—the main or harbor entrance, and the Burnt Island Tickle. Your readers will understand that we call a narrow passage between an island or islands and the main-land a tickle; and, indeed, it is a tickle which will tickle one with some grave thoughts of kingdom come when there's a strong sea on. We never think of going through there without a good pilot, and it is remarkable how intelligent our fishermen are in the knowledge of rocks. Old S., our pilot, how true to duty was he.

We usually bring to anchor off Path End. Right opposite the handsome English church a beautiful grassy plot jays above the Path End landing place; a pretty road, which leads to Back Harbor, wends its way to the eastward of the church, and a fine grove of trees covers the hill. But the ground is very rocky from the landing place up toward the old Court House; still there are many fine fields and gardens, and the grass has a brilliancy which rivals that of more favored climes. There is a great deal of bisulphuret of iron in the soil. The oxide of iron is prominently visible everywhere. The Court House is an ancient building. Here Mr. Cormack, the pioneer traveler, made a fine speech

about the Boethicks in presence of the late Judge De Barres, Mr. Iyte, and many others, some fifty years ago. Twillingate town is built upon two islands, with the harbor between. The two islands are connected by a draw-bridge. The population of the islands is upward of 3,000 people, big and little. A large number of schooners go from here to Labrador codfish catching. The fish is brought home, salted in September, and made. There are several mercantile houses on these islands, and the trade is considerable, but, Mr. Editor, it is subject to the uncertain sea. The anchorage in Twillingate Harbor cannot be called good, and a gale of wind from east or east-northeast or northeast is a critical event here in the Fall. A walk to Durrell's Arm, etc., is quite interesting, and from the high hills a beautiful view is obtained of Twillingate. In Durrell's Arm there is a great deal of fine land, and there are many good farms. Back Harbor, on Twillingate Island proper, is a lively little place of about a quarter of an hour's walk from Twillingate. Picture to yourself grassy meadows, thick groves, neat houses, cows and sheep, and beautiful flocks of geese, and you have at once the pastoral idea of Back Harbor, which is defended by Patrick's Island. This little haven forms a refuge for shipping to some extent, but as it is only small, the accommodation is limited. We are thankful that as often as we laid in a ship or vessel or steamer at Path End we never had reason to regret not going to Back Harbor. Twillingate is the grand assize town of the North, but the people are so good the lawyers don't get much to do. Old John Doe and old Richard Roe are long since legally deceased, and so is the good old Northern Circuit Court, out of the remains of which has sprung up the beautiful flower of the Supreme Court on Circuit. All honor to our worthy Judges. May the Lord protect them forever. Our pleadings are now so simple that we could write a most abstruse declaration or pleading on half a sheet of note paper. We believe in simplifying law, geology, and every other "ology," and thereby the people are enlightened. And so we'll bowse up the anchor and sail for Exploits, Burnt Island, the northern terminus of our journey, and thence to Fogo, and so south to Harbor Grace, and then "Newfoundland Notes" will be finished, and thanks to FOREST AND STREAM. If such a valued paper as yours, Mr. Editor, had been in existence in the earlier days of our study I could have made these notes more interesting.

Harbor Grace, Aug. 30, 1875.

Fish Culture.

FISH CULTURE FOR RUSSIA.

CAVIARE, a favorite Russian relish, is made from the roe of the sturgeon. Whether there is a prospect of the supply failing, or whether the attention of the Muscovite authorities has been called to the falling off of their fish supply generally, is uncertain, but it is known that it is now being directed to practical fish culture as a means of increasing the supply. There has just arrived in England, says *Land and Water*, Mr. Michael Girdwoyn, engineer-lieutenant, who has been for some time past studying scientific fish culture in all its branches, in various parts of Europe, with a view to the cultivation of the hitherto neglected waters of the vast empire of Russia. For procuring a supply of eggs for the propagation of salmon Russia possesses advantages which exceed even those afforded this country by the Columbia and other rivers of the Pacific coast, although without the same facilities for transportation. During the Summer months the upper waters of the Amoor fairly teem with salmon, scarcely disturbed in their swim of two thousand miles to the spawning beds by the few aboriginal tribes of Gilyacks, Tongoos, and others, or the more recent Cossack settlements on its banks. The Russians claim four different varieties of salmon for this river, but we have never met with an intelligent classification or comparison. But little also has been written regarding the fish of European Russia beyond the fact that sturgeon abound, though we believe that a large portion of the caviare is imported. The following list shows the places at which Mr. Girdwoyn has been prosecuting his studies, and the officials from whom he has obtained certificates:—

France—From the College de France (à Paris) Laboratoire d'Embryologie comparée et de Pisciculture. Germany—From Herr Haack, director of the Imperial piscicultural establishment at Hünningen (Huningue), in Alsace. From Herr C. Schuster, chief magistrate of Freiburg (Germany), establishment at Seltzenhof. Switzerland—From Herr M. Hugi, director of the Piscicultural Society at Fribourg (Switzerland); from Messrs. Frederick Glaser and Son, at Basel. From Herr T. B. Kuffer, Germany (Bavaria) court pisciculturist at Munich; from Herr C. von Siebold, Professor of zoology at Munich. Austria—From Herr Gottein, director of the piscicultural establishment at Salzburg; from Herr C. Horak, steward of the domain of Prince Schwarzenburg, in Wittingau (Bohemia); from Dr. H. Fric, director of fish culture in Bohemia; and Baron Berlepsch, of Horskysch Centralkanzlei, at Horskysfeld (Bohemia). Germany (Poland)—From Herr Kuzia, director of the piscicultural establishment at Mokrotona (Germany, Silesia). Germany (Bavaria)—From Herr F. O. Helmstaetter.

Mr. Girdwoyn informs Mr. Frank Buckland that in the College de France they breed river trout for scientific purposes only. At Hünningue Herr Haack breeds all the principal kinds of *Salmonidae*, and sells the eggs. Herr Schuster, at Fribourg, breeds river and lake trout and salmon for the Rhine. The eggs are sold. Herr Hugi, of the Fribourg Piscicultural Society, breeds river trout to stock Swiss waters. Messrs. Friedrich Glaser and Son, at Basel, lay down principally Rhine salmon eggs for sale. They are not eyed, but simply impregnated; these are the best eggs in Switzerland. Herr Kuffer, of Munich, Bavaria, sells the eggs of *Salmo Hucho*, the Danube salmon. Herr Gottein has at Salzburg the best establishment for *Salmo Salvelinus*, *Ombre Chevalier*, that is, charr. Herr Horak has a very large establishment, there are nearly 300 lakes on the prince's property. Here they cultivate pike, perch, carp, *Perca lusio perca*, or pike perch; no *silurus*. The young

stock-fish are sold, and the fish markets of Hamburg and Vienna are supplied. The fish are carried alive in well-boats down the Elbe, and through canals as far as Hamburg, a distance, as the crow flies, of nearly 400 miles. The Spiegel carp, or *Cyprinus rex cyprinorum*, will not carry. Dr. H. Fric is inspector of fisheries in Bohemia, and has a laboratory for experiments. Baron Berlepsch breeds trout only for his own property. Herr Kuza breeds Rhine salmon and river trout to be turned out into the Oder. He has also a large establishment for carp. Herr Helmstaetter sells trout eggs.

The following is a list of the establishments which Michael Girdwoyn had visited before obtaining the above certificates: Paris—That of Mr. Carbonier's, and the Zoological Garden of Acclimatation; Brieg, (Germany, Poland)—Special fish culture of salmon; Boron, France—Arrangement of ponds for fishes; Ostend, Belgium—The oysters' and fishes' establishments; and different aquaria in Paris, Boulogne, Berlin, and Hanover; as well as the fish markets in Paris, Boulogne, and Basel (Switzerland) in Würzburg.

Carbonier sells fish for aquaria only, he also deals largely in fry of eels, calls in French *montée*, to stock ponds. Brieg breeds salmon for the river Oder. At Boron, near Mulhausen, Mr. Bourguin breeds carp, pike, and sells fry for stock.

We believe that ours is the only government that has offered impregnated eggs for gratuitous distribution. The immense quantity of salmon ova collected on the McCloud River by Mr. Livingstone Stone and his assistants, as shown by the list printed below, enables it to furnish not only the various State commissions with the means of stocking public waters, but to private individuals who may be desirous of attempting experiments on their own account. On his return to Russia, Mr. Girdwoyn, who is a scientific engineer and accomplished draughtsman, will bring out a great book on fish culture. It is to be published simultaneously in Russia, Germany, and France, and an English edition will be anxiously looked for, as it promises to be a practical work, likely to prove of great value to the fish culturists of the world.

SHIPMENT OF CALIFORNIA SALMON EGGS.—We are indebted to Mr. Livingstone Stone, of the United States Fish Commission, for the following table showing the results of this season's campaign at the United States salmon breeding establishment on the McCloud River, California:—

Sent to Connecticut.....	480,000	Sent to Iowa.....	300,000
" Massachusetts.....	50,000	" Colorado.....	240,000
" Rhode Island.....	200,000	" Utah.....	183,000
" New York.....	80,000	To Kern and Truckee riv- }	
" New Jersey.....	320,000	ers for California.....	500,000
" Pennsylvania.....	480,000	" New Zealand.....	59,000
" Maryland.....	560,000	" Canada.....	50,000
" Virginia.....	320,000	To N. W. Clarke for the }	
" Michigan.....	800,000	U. S. Fish Commission }	1,000,000
" Illinois.....	80,000	Now hatching at this es- }	
" Wisconsin.....	40,000	tablishment for Sacra- }	2,000,000
" Minnesota.....	400,000	mento river and tribs....	
Total impregnated eggs taken, 8,170,000.			

There were in bulk over eighty bushels of salmon eggs. It took 150 bushels of moss from Mount Shasta to pack them. When packed they weighed 20,000 pounds or ten tons, and filled 156 boxes two feet square by six inches deep.

Several millions of salmon eggs are now being hatched out in the waters of the McCloud River for the increase of the supply in the Sacramento. Part of the expense of this latter work is borne by Gov. Stanford and other public spirited citizens of California. Operations in connection with the taking of the eggs of the sea-salmon and of the land-locked salmon of Maine have also been commenced, and are progressing successfully under the direction of Charles G. Atkins.

—At Nugata, Japan, the latest rage is for breeding a kind of goldfish called koi, whereof the body is white and the head only a light red. A fish a foot long is reported to fetch thirty-five "yen" (about £7 10s.) The reason for this extraordinary fancy is that the rumor has been started that gold can be extracted from the scales, and some people have in consequence turned their fields into fish ponds.

FISH HATCHING.—N. W. Clark, of Northville, Michigan, publishes a letter in the *Detroit Tribune* touching priority in methods of fish hatching, in which he says:—

"In the month of November, 1871, in connection with Mr. George Clark, of Ecorse, I placed a few thousand of the whitefish ova between two layers of moss, well washed and cleansed from all impurities, and so arranged the keg in which they were placed as to receive a constant dripping of ice water until the following March, when these eggs were taken from the cold bath in which they had been for about four months, and were placed in the ordinary hatching box, where, after a lapse of about ten days, they nearly all hatched out in good condition. There was then no perceptible difference between these and others that were hatched by lying in running ice water during the same time.

"Again, in the Fall of 1872 I arranged two lots similarly; with one I used sponge, and distributed the eggs in it in such a way as to furnish moisture, as the water was constantly dripping on them, while the other was packed properly in moss. I then covered the whole with fine sifted and washed gravel, which lay in one corner of the hatchery. This gravel remained moist all Winter, but with no water dripping on it, and consequently it crusted over with frost, though so much above the eggs, and also so much below them as not to freeze. These eggs lay in this condition until about March 20th, 1873, at which time I removed them to the hatching boxes, and a large proportion of them were also hatched in good condition. Those in the sponge became perfectly worthless, in consequence, as I think, of the constantly wet sponge lying too heavily upon them and excluding the air too much. This last experiment of laying the eggs down in gravel which kept them slightly above the freezing point satisfied me that the eggs could be so packed in ice as to retard the process of incubation until such time as they could be transported long distances while in process of hatching.

"I therefore in December, 1873, arranged refrigerators in different forms, although substantially alike on general principles, all disclosing the fact, however, that by placing the ova between any light and durable fabric and then by surrounding the whole with thin layers of moss slightly moistened and kept in close proximity to ice constantly, and in such a manner that water dripping from the ice would not run upon the eggs, as I found that to hatch, fish eggs only slightly moistened will keep much more perfectly than to allow the moss to be kept so moist as to have a drop of water run from them. Consequently, my last portable arrangement for hatching and keeping the ova in a proper condition to undergo the natural process of incubation without a spoonful of water daily, was arranged at my hatchery last Winter, as can be vouched for by Governor Bagley, with the whole board of fish commissioners of this State, as well as many other first class citizens. It is also a well known fact that I packed some 5,000 of these eggs in this manner and took them to Lansing during the session of our Legislature, traveling to and from point to point with them, opening and handling them as occasion required, and then taking them home to my hatchery and hatching them out in perfect condition. This invention of mine, I will say for the benefit of Seth Green and all others interested in the matter, is secured by letters patent bearing date March 31st, 1874, to which I beg leave to refer."

FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.—Dr. W. B. Robertson, one of the fish commissioners of Virginia informs the *Lynchburg Republican* that he sent to the hatching boxes at Lexington 10,000 California salmon eggs, and a like number to the hatching boxes at Blacksburg. These eggs were received from the United States Fish Commissioner, and will hatch in about two weeks. The young fish will then be fed and taken care of until they are from one to two months old, when they will be distributed among the various rivers in the State suitable for their growth and propagation. The California salmon is a very superior fish, and it is hoped that in a few years the Virginia rivers will be well stocked with them.

Dr. Robertson also says that he put a large number of young black bass in the North River last week, and next week he will have some put in the Rapidan, the Rivanna, Tye River, New River, and other streams. The Virginia fish commissioners are doing a good work, and should be sustained and encouraged in every possible way by the people and the Legislature.

TO FEED YOUNG FISH.—Dr. Pratt, in the *Prairie Farmer*, gives a novel mode of feeding young fish. He says that about as early as the young fish begin to eat in Spring the green fly appears, and by running a wire across the pond and hanging some liver to it, the fly will "blow" it, and about the third day the maggots will begin to drop off. Repeat the liver every two days and you have a constant food for the young fish, and a very good food too.

SALMO SALAR AT NEW HOPE.

New Hope, Pa., October 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Last Monday I had a visit from a professor, who has always contended that salmon (*Salmo salar*) could not live the third year without going to sea. As he was anxious to see some of the fish in the lake, I took my best rod, adjusted three of my most killing flies, put the boat where I had seen them break very lively, and very soon hooked nine. As we were anxious to examine them without killing any, I put a tub which measured seventeen inches across in the boat. The longest could not lay straight in it by three or four inches. They were in fine condition, thick and deep; we guessed at the weight, and you will have to do the same, as we returned them to the lake. JAS. B. THOMPSON.

Natural History.

RARE FISH IN STRANGE WATERS.—Last week Captain Benjamin Lovell captured two fine specimens of the white whale in the weir at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, on the cape, which is probably the first time this kind of fish has been taken in the waters of the United States on the Atlantic seaboard. The specimens captured are a cow and a calf, the former about ten feet long, perfectly white, and weighing about 700 pounds, and the latter some two feet less in length, of a dark gray color and about 500 pounds weight, both being quite fat. Johnson, in his natural history, gives the following description of this fish: "*Genus Beluga*—Of this is the northern beluga, round headed cachalot, small catodon, or white. When young it is black, when mature it is white, sometimes having a yellowish or rosy tinge. It is twelve to eighteen feet long, feeds on fish, and is esteemed good eating by the inhabitants of the northern countries, the seas of which it frequents. It abounds in Hudson Bay, Davis Strait, and along the shores of Kamtschatka. It sometimes ascends large rivers, and is often observed near Quebec. It is seen in schools of forty to fifty, which frequently follow ships and frolic in the waters around them. They usually flock to the east coast of Greenland, where they are a serviceable supply to the inhabitants. The oil of the beluga is of the finest quality; the skin of the animal is wrought into morocco, and the internal membranes are used for windows and bed curtains."—*Boston Journal*.

REMARKABLE ATTACK BY A BOA CONSTRICTOR.—A very curious incident took place in the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam about a fortnight ago. A gentleman well known in South Wales visited the gardens, accompanied by a friend and a courier. When passing by the compartment in the snake house, in which the huge boa constrictor is kept, the keeper asked whether the visitors would like to see the boa fed. Receiving an affirmative answer, he went for a rabbit, and on returning lifted up the glazed door a few inches with the view of giving the snake his meal. No sooner had he done so than the boa, who was coiled up in the corner, darted with fury at the opening of the glass door, and sent his fangs into the hands of the gentleman, making fearful gashes. The keeper, aided by the courier and another, laid hold of the snake by his throat, and succeeded in shoving him back under the opening of the window. I had an opportunity of examining the wounds inflicted on the gentleman's hands, and it is remarkable how he escaped further and more serious injury. He is now convalescent, but he evidently got a shake to his nervous system, which can scarcely be wondered at. It is said that the Amsterdam boa is the largest in Europe.—*Cor. Land and Water*.

BIRD WANDERERS.—Last Friday evening two curious-looking birds flew down in Marysville, DeKalb county, Mo., apparently from exhaustion. Some of the town boys, attracted by the curious noise they made, set about catching them, and succeeded in catching one, the other making its escape. The birds were rather a dark gray, speckled on the back and wings, with white breasts, and very long bills and web feet, and their wings were long, extending back and crossing over the tail. They were a little larger, perhaps, than a crow. The villagers, never having seen such birds, were at a loss at first to determine the species to which they belonged, but on examination and comparison they were found to be sea birds, and are known as terns or sea swallows, a species of sea-gull. There can be but little doubt that during the heavy storm that prevailed along the Texas coast they were blown inland, and, becoming lost, kept flying in search of salt water until compelled to light from exhaustion.—*Exchange*.

AN ELECTRICAL FISH BAIT.—In the Paris International Maritime Exhibition there is a small object deserving of notice. It is a platinum wire placed in a bottle and ignited by electricity from a bichromate battery. It is intended to be immersed in the sea, and the light emanating from it is said to attract an immense number of fishes. Experiments have been tried lately on the Côtes du Nord department with a fishing boat, and have proved very satisfactory, on a bank of sardines. The glass must be green or black, otherwise the fish are frightened by the glare and do not follow the submarine light.

A QUEER INSECT.—There was captured in the streets of Austin, Nev., the other day, a curious insect, which the *Reveille* thus describes:—"It is of the tarantula order, and its back, which is about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, is pure white in color, and when viewed from one side presents the exact marks of the features of a human face, with a complete mustache. When viewed from the reverse side the marks assume the appearance of the face of an animal of the feline species." The animal was embalmed in alcohol and placed among the curiosities in the cabinet of the Sazerac saloon at that place.

The following are recent arrivals at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden:—

GARDEN OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9th, 1875.
Two Turkey Buzzards, *Cathartes aura*. Presented by Mr. Richard Mercur, Westchester, Pa.
One Rufous Rat Kangaroo, *Hypsignathus rufescens*. Born in the Gardens.
One young Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus cuculophalus*. Presented by Major A. C. Richards, Washington, D. C.
One Spider Monkey, *Ateles griseus*(?). Purchased.
One black Iguana, *Metapoceros cornutus*. Purchased.
Two Pinche Monkeys, *Midas adipus*. Presented by Dr. John Agnew, Philadelphia, Pa.
One Greyhound. Presented by Miss A. W. Whelen, Bryn Maur, Pa.
One crested Curasson, *Cras alector*. Presented by Capt. A. Campbell, Philadelphia.
Three Blue Jays, *Cyanara cristata*. Presented by Mr. J. Edward Farnum, Philadelphia.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

D. R. CRESSY has furnished the *Scientific Farmer* with a treatise on this subject, wherein he describes with great minuteness the causes of this peculiar parasitic disease, which manifests itself in the form of "gapes." On examining the windpipe of a fowl after death, a number of small red worms will be found, varying from a half to three quarters of an inch in length, thus unmistakably indicating the seat of disease and the cause of death.

Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal, of the Baltimore Medical College, published the first account of this malady which we can lay claim to, under date of May 21, 1797. Concerning its ravages in those early days of American poultry breeding, he says:—

"There is a disease prevalent among the gallinaceous poultry of this country called the gapes, which destroys eight tenths of our fowls in many parts, and takes place in the greatest degree among turkeys and chickens bred upon old established farms. Chicks and poults, in a few days after they are hatched, are found frequently to open their mouths and gasp for breath, at the same time frequently sneezing and attempting to swallow. At first the affection is slight, but gradually becomes more and more oppressive, and it ultimately destroys. Very few recover; they languish, grow dispirited, droop and die. It is generally known that these symptoms are occasioned by worms in the trachea. I have seen the whole windpipe completely filled with these worms, and have been astonished at the animals being capable of respiration under such circumstances."

It is claimed by some that this worm is the larva of a winged insect, deposited upon the face of the chicken, and that after being hatched the young worms find their way by the nostrils and windpipe to the air passages, and thus cause the disease; but the doctor refutes this theory, as well as others equally erroneous, and proves that this parasite is a true nematoid, or thread-like worm, and of the highest order of the annelides, but, zoologically speaking, belongs to the lowest division of the articulated animals, and is therefore separated from the insects by the crustaceæ, which includes all those lobster-like creatures of the sea.

"There is a radical difference," he says, "between the larval state of an insect, and a true worm; the former emerge from the egg composed of thirteen regular segments, while the worms have no such numerical division of structure in any moment of their existence. Again, none of the insects proper are sexually mature until they have reached the last or imago state of their existence. In the larva state the male and female insect, though easily recognized upon microscopic dissection, present to the unaided eye little or no difference in form, size, or general appearance, which is not the case with this gape worm and many other verminous creatures. The female worm is much longer than the male, and is completely gorged with

ova which are mature for impregnation. This act never takes place in the larval insect, but can be very readily observed in this parasite, for the two sexes frequently become united, and form an indissoluble union for life. Hence we see that these lowly worms of the dust are the only creatures in existence which really fulfil the injunction of sacred writ, that the two sexes shall become 'one flesh.' Yet such are the facts, and hence the embryos can only escape by the dissolution of the maternal body; but this state of things is true of even other worms of the cestoid series, where the vaginal orifice is too small to allow the escape of the impregnated ova."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—A coal merchant named Godwin, resident in Stanley, has just lost a valuable mare under peculiar circumstances. For some time past the animal has been ailing, and has to all appearance suffered unknown agonies, no cause being apparent for the acute pain it was evidently suffering from. A farrier of considerable experience and skill was called in, but his services were of no avail. Ultimately, on a post-mortem examination of the horse's stomach being made, it was found to contain a large stone of some ten or a dozen pounds in weight, in shape like a petrified kidney, and in color, not a bad imitation of a piece of uncalcined flint-stone. Being sawn in two, the flat surface presents the appearance of a large onyx stone, the grain being laid on in layers, no doubt the result of rolling round and round in the stomach in its efforts to collect the particles of undigested stone dust eaten along with the horse's food. The smell emitted from the stone is not unlike that given out by a decayed tooth. Horse keepers from this should be careful, when giving their horses food, that the dust often found in corn is properly sifted out before being given along with the animal's provender. Occasional analyses should also be made of the food, so as to detect fraud in mixing the same with calcined flint-stone and plaster of Paris to add to its weight, and thus deceive the purchaser.

We clip the above from an English exchange at the time that a similar case comes under our observation in this country. A few days since we were shown by Mr. Dorlan, of Fulton Market, a stone precisely similar to the one mentioned above, and which was taken from the body of a horse which had been carried to the offal depot at Barren Island. The stone in question was not discovered until the horse was dissected for the purpose of obtaining what was of value from his hoofs, hide, and bones, and from among the hundreds brought there weekly it would of course be impossible to identify this one. In addition to the causes ascribed by our contemporary we are inclined to think that drinking of water impregnated with lime is a fruitful occasion of this disease, and, as in the case under notice, many horses die from this trouble without the cause being known. Any of our "vets" who may desire to see the stone can do so by calling upon Mr. Francis Swift, the city contractor for the removal of offal.

THE ENSILAGE OF MAIZE.—For the last two or three years it has hardly been possible to look into an agricultural publication coming from the southern part of Continental Europe, or from that portion known as the "maize region," and not find one or more articles or communications relating more or less to the subject named at the head of this paragraph. To ensilage is to bury in silos or pits, and the ensilage of maize consists in cutting up corn which has made a full growth, but is still green, and chopping up the whole plant more or less finely, and then placing it in pits prepared for the purpose, and covering with earth. The details are, that the corn having been hauled to the pits—and their location should be as near the barn as convenient, and to the south of it—it is chopped small by knives or a machine made for the purpose. The pit having been opened from three to six feet wide, and of length equal to the quantity desired to be stored away—but not more than two or two and a half feet deep—and always on underdrained land, or where there is a certainty that water will not leach in, its bottom and sides are lined with straw, and the chopped corn is then thrown in, tramped and packed as hard as may be, and rounded up so as to make a complete water shed. More straw is then placed upon the pile, taking care to largely increase the quantity at the top, for the purpose hereinafter stated. The earth is then thrown back on the pile, and the thickness should not be less than eighteen inches or two feet, the perfection of the process depending on a fermentation which takes place beyond the reach of the influences of the atmosphere. The excess of straw thrown on the top of the pile is for the purpose of absorbing the resulting moisture and gases, and when in sufficient quantity will take them up effectually. Maize and other green forage plants, when so treated, undergo a fermentation not unlike cabbage when made into sour-kraut, and is greedily eaten by all kinds of domestic animals, and is particularly sought after by cows giving milk. In France, where this method of preservation was invented, the practice of ensilage has grown into almost general use, and in the north is found very profitable as a means of preserving the foliage of the beet, so largely grown there for the sugar manufacturers, and in the southern provinces as a substitute for roots and other green crops which the dryness of their climate makes difficult of production.

Prof. Miles, of the Illinois Industrial University, has made pretty liberal experiments in the ensilage of maize and broom corn seed in the course of this Autumn, the outcome of which will be given to the public as soon as the success, or want of it, in the undertaking has been determined.

If the successful ensilage of maize proves to be within the easy reach of ordinary care, and if cattle food so prepared should be found healthy and milk-producing, and be heartily eaten, it seems to me that one of the great difficulties of profitable dairying in Winter will be removed; for a substitute for green food, if not green food itself, will be at the cheap command of every milkman wherever the corn crop is common and popular in the country.—*Country Gentleman*.

—An English surveying party in the interior of India succeeded lately in capturing a couple of wild people, a man and woman, who inhabit the mountainous district of the Western Ghats. They are of dwarfed stature, and have no fixed dwelling places, but sleep on any convenient spot, generally between two rocks or in caves.

The Kennel.

—The Long Island Poultry Association will hold a Bench Show of Dogs in connection with their annual exhibition, which commences on November 30th, and will last until December 4th. This show will be held in the city of Brooklyn, and from its proximity and accessibility it should be one of the largest ever held in the country. The premium list will be on a very liberal scale. It is now in press, and can be had by addressing the Secretary of the association, Mr. Thomas Smith, at Stony Brook, Long Island. The display of pigeons and other birds, poultry, etc., will also be very fine.

COLLEY FIELD TRIALS.—Rather a novel but exceedingly practical system of proving the capabilities of dogs used in sheep herding has been instituted in Great Britain, coupled with a distribution of prizes, which is likely to have the same effect in improving the qualities of these excellent assistants to the herdsman as bench shows and field trials have had in developing the different strains of dogs used for sporting purposes alone. A series of these colley trials was recently held in Glamorganshire, on the side of the Craig-av-leysbon Mountain, where a vast amphitheatre, with a sheep quarry in the centre, afforded an excellent ground for the purpose. The sheep were liberated in trios, and it was the duty of the dog, after a certain time had elapsed, to pen them again. In the first trial a thirteen months old puppy succeeded in penning his sheep neatly in seven minutes, but this performance, good as it was, was subsequently surpassed by Mr. Jones' blue dog March, and Mr. Meyrick's Prince, who were placed first and second. The other trials were for all aged dogs. In all there were seventy-two entries, and prizes ranging as high as twenty pounds sterling each. We are inclined to think that the value of the colley dogs is underrated in this country. Our farmers, particularly those who raise sheep would find them invaluable, and their faithfulness is beyond praise.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION.—Capt. John M. Taylor writes us from Belle Fonte, Va., under date of October 22d, as follows:—

"Mr. Raymond informs me by this mail that a present of a pointer bitch pup arrived safely in fine condition per steamer Idaho from the Rev. Cumming Macdona as an addition to my kennel. Mr. Macdona wishes me to mate her with a first-class native pointer dog, and send him one of the progeny, so that he may judge of the cross on color, style, and beauty. I claim the name of Dona for this bitch, and think Squire Smith's Major of the Stockton breed would make a good cross. Mr. Raymond says 'she is little, but a more perfectly-formed pointer puppy I never saw; liver and white in color, strong, well, sprightly, and particularly handsome. I regard her as a most promising dog.' As many inquiries about the expenses of importing dogs from England have been made in your journal I give the following for the benefit of future importers:—Freight, £3@\$.65, \$16.95; Purser, \$.05; butcher, \$.3; total, \$25. This only \$1.55 more than the cheapest figure at which I have known dogs imported, and the fine condition of the puppy justified, I thought, concession of the addition."

A VISIT TO "IDSTONE."

LONDON, Eng., October 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Blandford, one of England's prettiest villages, is situated on the river Stour, in Dorset, and is famed for being the center of an immense agricultural district. We found ourselves in this place one bright day towards the last of September, on a visit to Morden Vicarage, to see the kennel of "Idstone." East Morden, where this worthy author and breeder of setters and retrievers resides, is nine miles from Blandford, and the drive there is beautiful; but as your readers will not care to hear a description of it, I will not weary them, and only mention passing a beautiful park, in which were herds of deer, buffalo (not American bison) Australian ostriches, and kangaroo, the latter, when started from his hiding-place, going with great bounds, making an American think he has started the biggest kind of a jackass rabbit.

On our arrival at the vicarage we learned to our regret that the author of "Idstone on the Dog" was away from home, and therefore am unable to give the pedigree or age, with one or two exceptions, of the dogs shown. Many of the young dogs and some of the old ones were in the hands of breakers, and of course we missed them. The first shown us was

Ruby—black and white bitch, very good looking, her coat and feathering all that could be desired; well made body, but her nose, to our fancy was altogether too sharp. She is almost a fac simile, though smaller, of Mr. Waddell's Polly, is thoroughly broken, and a perfect retriever on feather or fur.

The next was a black dog with white hairs through his coat, by Shamrock (the famous Irish setter) out of the above mentioned Ruby.

The next was a brace of red Irish pups, dog and bitch, seven or eight months old, large for their age. The dog red with a faint star on his breast; the bitch had a white "heart." Both were remarkably fine in looks and color, but the dog was too leggy.

The next was Shot, a one-eyed dog. He is a fine specimen of the red Irish, and is darker in color than "Ajax," celebrated Dash; but his color is not so even, fading off on his legs to too light a shade. He is larger than Dash, but his shape, movements and general appearance are enough like that dog's to make one almost think they were brothers. A small white spot on his breast was all the white he showed.

With him was a red Irish bitch called Kathleen. She has a white spot on her nose, white feet and frill. She is the dam of a pup that "Idstone" has just sent to "Ajax," and although her color is not as dark as that of her companion, it is even, and we have yet to see a dog of that strain that can please us more.

Kate, a black and tan Gordon, with white feet and frill, was the next shown. She is too small to meet our ideas of a dog of that blood, but is very handsome, and her tail markings are of that deep burnt umber color that would be hard to beat. All these dogs have black noses and eyes. Two black retrievers, one smooth and the other wavy coated, the latter pleasing us the most, finished our inspection of the sporting dogs.

We saw a couple of handsome fox terriers, one with black marks and tan spots on head is the prettiest dog of that kind we have ever seen.

A beautiful Scotch terrier finished the lot. We must not forget to mention that we saw in the stable a pair of moor ponies, one a brown, the other a gray, that we were informed could take their master to Blandford and back, a distance of eighteen miles, inside of two hours.

After a glass of prime old cider, and pitting the Scotch terrier, we said good by to Morden Vicarage, greatly regretting we had not formed the acquaintance of its worthy owner.

VIA TORES.

BRITTANY POINTERS.—It may be a natural, and is decidedly a patriotic feeling, to believe that no nation in the world understands the breeding and management of dogs so well as we do.

Hounds, and their various breed,
And no less various use.

Yet the poor, uneducated peasant of Lower Brittany, the *braconnier* who gets his livelihood by the chase, shooting seven days in every week, and shooting *partout*, breaks a pointer for his own use immeasurably superior in many respects to the highly trained dogs so often met with in our turnip fields and grouse moors. The former will break fence, it is true, and will foot a hare like a very hound; but this he has been taught and encouraged to do—it is a qualification essential to the bag. On the other hand, he will, as has already been stated, face the thorniest brake, never rake in drawing for his birds, and, above all, will retrieve his wounded game by land—or water perfectly. Without these accomplishments, especially the first and last, he would be valueless to the *braconnier* in that land. However, *sum cuique* is doubtless the fair conclusion; certain it is that the thin-skinned, highly bred and highly broken English pointer is found to be utterly useless in Lower Brittany; while probably the coarser bred dog of that country would be unequal to the quick stubble work and fine style required in this.

There is a sad disfigurement practiced on Brittany pointers, which, considering the gorsy nature of the covers they draw, has doubtless its advantages, but, on the other hand, it detracts largely from the good looks, and even the dignity of the dog in action; the tail, that indicator of all a dog's thoughts, that silent tongue that explains all he means, is chopped off in puppyhood, and a mere stump is left, scarcely longer than that of a Salisbury sheep dog. Shame on the *braconnier* for his utter disregard of the pointer's beauty and graceful movement! Better might he have rounded his ears, as we do those of the fox hound, than mutilate the tail in such barbarous fashion. The former operation would be far more serviceable, and at the same time less disfiguring to the appearance of the dog. What a sorry object a stump-tailed pointer would cut side by side with those grand animals exhibited in that class at our National Dog Shows! And yet, over and through the rough cover-land of Brittany, the latter, as I have abundantly tested, will bear no comparison with his coarser congener. He is worth a parish pound full of the other for the scrub work required of a pointer in that country.—*Wild Sports in Brittany.*

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Bonnet Carre, a very beautiful red setter, bred by Mr. C. H. Raymond, and owned by Hon. Granville P. Howes, of this city, dropped four strong whelps to Pride of the Border on the 7th inst. One gyp, dark red, after the dam, and three deep chestnut and white dogs after the sire. Bonnet Carre is herself very finely bred, being by Mr. Raymond's Dick, out of his Dimity.

KITTY, by Plunkett, owned by F. H. Bierbower, of Maysville, Ky., whelped on the 9th inst. Seven of the puppies—four dogs and three gyps—are living and doing well, all being large, strong, and very lively. They were also sired by Plunkett, whom they much resemble.

GYP—A beautiful and very superior young setter bitch, owned by Horace Smith, our Field and Kennel Editor, recently gave birth, at Perineville, Monmouth county, N. J., to eight fine healthy whelps, by the famous one-eyed Sancho, the property of Forman Taylor, Esq., of Monmouth county, N. J. Gyp is a full sister to Queen, lately sold by Mr. Theodore Morford, of Newton, N. J., to J. J. Settsinger, Esq., of Philadelphia, at a very high figure. The pedigree of both Queen and Sancho were published in our columns a few months ago. From such a strain of setters we expect something altogether extra.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Black Bass, *micropterus salmoides*, *micropterus nigricans*.
Striped Bass *Roccus lineatus*. Bluefish, *temnodon solitator*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish during the past week has been quite equal to the demand and our quotations show no material change, either in prices or the sources from whence the supply is received. Prices are as follows:—striped bass, 16 cents for large and 20 cents for small fish; smelts, green, from Maine, 25 cents, (we hear of quantities being caught in the neighborhood of Boston but suppose they are consumed in the home market); bluefish are worth from 12½ to 15 cents as the fish run from large to small; salmon, frozen, 50 cents. Mackerel are of various size, some very small sell for 5 cents each, while the largest bring 20 cents; weakfish, 15 cents; white perch, 18 cents; Spanish mackerel, frozen, 50 cents; frost fish, or tom-cods, 8 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; codfish, 8 to 10 cents; blackfish, 12 to 18 cents; flounders, 8 to 12 cents; porgies, 15 cents; sea bass, 20 cents; eels, 18 cents; sheephead, 25 cents; whitefish, 16 cents; pickerel, 20 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; hard crabs, 30 cents per dozen; lobsters, 10 cents per pound; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, \$12. per dozen; scollops, principally from Long Island, \$1.25 per gallon; pompano, \$1. per pound; frog legs, 50 cents per pound.

FISHING FOR STRIPED BASS IN HELL GATE.—There is something about this Hell Gate fishing which, in the mode pursued, the bait used, and the fish themselves, differs from any other kind of fishing, and when once successfully attempted becomes most fascinating. The impatient fisherman, however—he who expects a bite as often as his hook touches the water—had better stay at home; in no fishing, probably, is patience so much required; in none more satisfactorily rewarded. Time was, years ago, before the myriads of tugs which now dash hither and thither like gigantic water beetles were thought of; before two opposition lines of steamers ran to Harlem and made both day and night hideous with their screeching whistles; before the nitro-glycerine with which the river bed is now so

rudely disturbed, had been discovered, that the rapids of Hell Gate, the whirlpools and eddies, were the favorite resort of the striped bass. Not the little fellows that run in schools, but the huge bass from the sea—such fish as are caught off Cuttyhunk and Newport Rocks. Then it was not uncommon for a man to catch several of these monsters of a night, weighing perhaps from thirty to fifty pounds. Now one of much less size is a satisfactory catch. Strange to say, the fish seem to take the bait, when the tide is suitable, better at night. Perhaps it is because the bait used, the squid or cuttle fish, a veritable octopus, younger brother of the huge cephalopod, so vividly described by Victor Hugo in "Toilers of the Sea," throws out a phosphorescent light which allures the prey. The mode of fishing is by trolling, the rower, when alone, fastening the line around his leg with a knot which can be cast off in an instant, and the boat being kept by a gentle exertion head to the tide, the current carries the bait astern to any particular eddy the fisherman may desire. The pleasantest way, however, is to be under the guidance of a good boatman and occupy a seat placed across the stern of the boat, with a good bass rod and reel with four or five hundred feet of line. The squid are caught up the Sound by fishermen in their nets. A strong snell attached to the hook is passed through them by means of a needle, allowing the point and barb to remain among the legs, while the long tentacles armed with their rows of suckers trail out behind, and the glassy eyes stare with a cold and clammy look. The line floats far astern, the bait being weighted sufficiently to keep it below the surface. A bass when he strikes generally swims across the current, and the rod fisherman has his hands full with one of twenty pounds. When the fish is somewhat exhausted the boat is frequently rowed to one of the coves of Ward's Island, where the fisherman can step on shore and finish the battle at his leisure. The largest fish taken this season weighed from fifteen to twenty pounds, but before the season closes some much larger ones will probably be caught. A few evenings since, in company with Mr. Edgerton Browne, of Ninety-second street and East River, who has squid and all appliances for this fishing, and whose information can be relied on, we tried the Gate fishing. But one fish rewarded our efforts, but the surroundings as night came on and the two cities were illuminated were most enjoyable. Far below us the rock drills were at work preparing for the great centennial blast on the 4th of next July. A steady stream of water pumped from the mines flowed over the parapet of Gen. Newton's bulkhead, and the puff of white steam from the high pressure engine rose unceasingly in the air. As the tide fell and the rocks on the Hog's Back and other reefs came nearer to the surface, the water danced in wilder eddies, and the whirlpools twisted and bubbled, almost turning the boat in spite of the strong arms at the oar, and as we reeled in our line for the last time where the strong tide rips were dashing wildly against the sides of the boat, the glassy-eyed octopus seemed a most appropriate bait for such hellish waters.

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the society was held Wednesday evening, October 20th, at their rooms in Boston, Vice President Charles Stanwood, in the absence of the President, presiding. Sixteen names were added to the roll of membership. Addresses were made by several members, notably by L. Prouty, Esq., who favored the meeting with a very interesting epitome of his experience and observation during his recent three weeks' trip, accompanied by Commodore J. N. Roberts, to the Lake Rosegnol district in Nova Scotia in search of fish, game, rest and recreation, and for which a vote of thanks was tendered.

—We learn that Mr. Hiram L. Leonard, of Bangor, Me., the originator of the six-splice split bamboo fishing rod, has recently made a valuable improvement in the construction of the rod, which will add greatly to its durability. The improvement relates particularly to the ferules uniting the parts, and has been secured by letters patent.

OUR FISHING FLEET.—There have been 74 arrivals the past week, as follows:—23 from Georges, 42 from off shore mackereling, 8 from the Banks, 1 from the Bay. The receipts are 240,000 pounds of Georges cod, 98,000 pounds Georges halibut, 555,000 pounds Bank cod, 60,000 pounds Bank halibut, 2,095 barrels shore mackerel, 170 barrels Bay mackerel.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Oct. 22.

FAILURE OF THE LAST SALMON SHIPMENT FROM ENGLAND.—An attempt has been made to convey salmon and trout fry from England to Victoria by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers carrying the Indian and Australian mails. The result has been—what most persons predicted would be the case—failure. At the last meeting of the Melbourne Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, Mr. Geo. Teals, who conducted the experiment, gave some little information with reference to the attempt. He stated the fish were in high condition when placed on board the steamer for the outward voyage, and that his apparatus worked well. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's officers on board the steamer afforded every facility for the safe transport of the fish, and furnished plentiful supplies of iced water from time to time. All went well with the experiment until Suez was passed and the Red Sea reached. Then mortality commenced, and the death rate showed an alarming increase each day. From the fifteenth to the eighteenth day the loss became terrible, and the twentieth day out saw the whole of the fish dead, and the apparatus laid on one side. Mr. Teale is of opinion the Suez route, with its forty-two days from home, cannot under any circumstances be made available for the transport of live salmonidae, whatever might be the case with ova well disposed of in ice.—*Field*.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct. 23.....	11 4	7 47	7 4
Oct. 29.....	11 41	8 20	7 41
Oct. 30.....	morn.	9 3	8 15
Oct. 31.....	0 15	9 45	8 59
Nov. 1.....	0 59	10 24	9 40
Nov. 2.....	1 40	11 16	10 27
Nov. 3.....	2 27	11 59	11 14

—Mr. Ashbury, who will be well remembered in this country as the owner of the yachts *Cambria* and *Livonia*, recently met with a severe accident while driving at Luzerne, Switzerland. Another carriage coming into collision with his own, he was thrown out and his knee badly injured. In a few days, however, he was able to proceed to Venice en route to India.

NASSAU BOAT CLUB.—This club held its annual Fall regatta for the season on Saturday last. There were two events, the course in each race being from Gates' dock to Florence's dock, distance of one mile straightaway. The first race was for pair-oars, the entries being A. B. Frost and George Floyd Jones; W. Robinson and W. Lindelhon; Frank Bacon and John Gunter; J. B. Reynolds and Lindsey Watson. The first named were the winners by five lengths, Reynolds and Watson second. The second race was for single sculls, for which A. B. Frost, Frank Roberts, E. J. Foote, and J. J. Wilson entered. Foote won by ten lengths; Roberts second. The prizes were elegant silver cups and medals.

ORION BOAT CLUB.—This club held its closing regatta for the season on Saturday last, the course being on the Hackensack River. Only two boats appeared for the pair-oared race, distance a mile and a half with a turn, Messrs. P. W. Levering and Dr. Yarrington, white and blue, and H. Adams and D. Lawrence, color brown. They were sent off to an even start, and kept well together until rounding the stakeboat, when Mr. Levering and companion assumed the lead, and kept it to the finish, winning by six seconds in 9m. 30s. The second race was for four-oars over the same distance, Mr. Lawrence's crew beating Col. Toffey's in 9m. 10s.

—The Nemus Rowing Association, of Brooklyn, has been amalgamated with the Brooklyn Athletic Club, an arrangement which will probably be found of practical benefit to both clubs. As in the case of the New York Athletic Club, rowing can be joined to other athletic exercises with much advantage. The initiation fee to the Nemus Association is \$5, and the monthly dues \$2 instead of \$2 per annum, as erroneously printed in our issue of September 16th.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY.—The Schuylkill Navy was reviewed on Saturday, 23d inst., on Fairmount Dam, opposite the boat houses, by Commodore James M. Ferguson and Vice Commodore John Hockley, Jr. The line consisted of six-oared barges from the Quaker City, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, University, Malta, College, and Undine, and four-oared gigs from the Crescent and Undine. The Faugh-a-Ballah, the six-oared outrigger of the Philadelphia, was used by the Commodore, and the four-oared outrigger of the Undine by the Vice Commodore. The drill was gone through with more than usual precision. The scrub race from Guard Bridge down was won by the Quaker City. The weather was very fine and the attendance very large. It would add much to the popularity of the navy if these reviews were of more frequent occurrence.

The Centennial Regatta Committee hold another meeting on Wednesday next.

—The Potomac will be the scene of some very interesting racing to-day, the occasion being a four-oared race between crews of the Anolatan Club, of Washington, and the Nassau Club, of this city. The New York crew is composed of John Gunter, stroke; F. W. Bacon, No. 3; Lindsay Watson, No. 2, and J. B. Reynolds, bow, with G. T. Floyd Jones as substitute. John Biglin has been training the Anolatan crew, which will be composed of O. L. Prescott, stroke; E. Cumberland, No. 3; S. Burns, No. 2, and C. A. Brown, bow. They row in a boat built for them by Elliott of Greenpoint, and the Nassaus in one of Fearon's.

HARVARD.—The *Advocate* states that the question of Harvard's withdrawal from the Inter-collegiate Rowing Association has been decided in the negative. The considerations inducing this decision were solely those of the propriety of Harvard leaving an association which she had taken the first steps to form, as a member of which she had never won a race; by leaving which, therefore, she must render herself liable to the imputation of confessing that her new competitors were too strong for her, and of being guilty of cowardice in wishing to regain the prestige of victory at the expense of limiting the number of her opponents to one. This would be a thoroughly satisfactory conclusion of the matter, but for what must necessarily be recorded with it—the action of Yale. Our decision was governed by considerations affecting ourselves only, and we certainly expected quite as much of Yale. Instead of which, the whole policy of that college seems to have been to wait and see what Harvard would do.

TRINITY.—The *Tablet* in discoursing on the question "Does Boating Pay," assumes that as regards the colleges it does, and calls upon the students to support the boat club with energy. It says:—"As our new buildings rise, we must make Trinity as familiar a word in the mouth of the people as Harvard, or Yale is now, and when this is so, it will more readily receive the support it deserves. We do not claim that success in a boat race will do all this, but certainly it will go very far toward effecting it. In this way boating will benefit us, if in no other." The unfortunate drowning of poor Cameron prevented Trinity from participating in the last inter-collegiate regatta. It is to be hoped that she will be worthily represented in the next and her many friends will wish her success.

A BOAT RACE ON THE DAUNBE.—A boat race on this river is a novelty in itself, but one over a course of over a hundred and sixty miles is so decidedly unique that we give the following description from *Land and Water verbatim*:—

"A race of a novel and interesting description took place

on September 15th, under the auspices of the Magyar Athletic Club, the course being from Buda-Pesth to Comorn and back, a distance of 166½ English miles. Entries closed on the 12th September, and the race was open to four-oared out-riggers belonging to the three rowing clubs of Buda-Pesth. First prize, five silver medals; second prize, five bronze medals given by the Magyar Athletic Club. The entire distance to be completed within seventy-two hours. The entries were:—1. Four-oared out-rigger Egyetertes, of the Egyetertes Rowing Club; coxswain, B. Rumbold; stroke, A. Balazsovitz, Odon Baranyi, Emil Novelly, M. Ferenczy. 2. Four-oared out-rigger Lidercz, of the Nemzeti Rowing Club; coxswain, Ferencz Mayer; stroke, M. Zsinger, Pal Varga, B. Denjanovitz, Jozsef Pollak.

This race was a great success, and for weeks before public excitement was on the *qui vive*, and the chances were freely discussed. Very few people believed the thing possible, knowing the strong current of the Danube, with rapids, shoals, etc., the course up the river (eighty-three miles) being an exceedingly severe one. After a good start, at five P. M., which was very numerous attended, the two crews kept well together, reaching Vacz (twenty-five miles) at 10:30 P. M., where one hour's rest was taken. The cutting head wind and severe pull against it, and the current, had very much numbed the crews, who had to land to get rubbed down, and then had a run of about half an hour on shore to keep themselves warm. After this they settled down to their night work, Lidercz leading, reaching the undermentioned stations, where they had to report as follows:—

Nazy Maros (twelve miles).....	12.45 A. M.	Egyetertes.
Szobbb.....	4.40 "	2.15 A. M.
Esztergom (Grao).....	arr 8.30 "	7.25 "
	dep 8.30 "	8.26 "

After this the Egyetertes retained the lead, pulling hard, with but one stoppage (of about one hour), reaching Comorn (83 1-5 English miles from Pesth), at 5:30 P. M., having thus accomplished their up-journey of 83 odd miles in the incredibly short time of 24h. 30m. The Lidercz, owing to some oversight in the "catering department," reached Comorn one hour and a half later, rather the worse for wear, but struggling on gamely. On various points of the river from Pesth to Comorn refreshments had been provided for the competing crews, of which, however, they availed themselves but sparingly, the crew of the Egyetertes chiefly supporting themselves on a little red wine, some oranges, concentrated food, and black coffee, and declining any more substantial refreshments. A special steamer preceded the race, with umpires, reporters, friends, and a fashionable array of ladies on board. All the piers of the Danube Navigation Company throughout the course were beflagged and decorated, and all the arrangements were excellent.

The reception at Comorn was most enthusiastic, a special committee having charge of the arrangements. The Egyetertes left Comorn on their down journey, after a stay of about ten minutes, starting September 16th, at 5:40 P. M., the Lidercz not being in sight then. After a fine run of 14h. 52m. the Egyetertes reached the winning post at Buda-Pesth on the following morning at 8:32 A. M., having accomplished the whole journey of 166 2-5 miles in 39h. 22m., pulling up fresh and well.

The Lidercz pulled in 11½ hours later, viz., at 8:5 P. M., having had to give up racing at Comorn, but being still entitled to take second honors, having done the distance in 51h. 5m. The finishing time was—1st, Egyetertes; time, 39h. 22m.; 2d, Lidercz; time, 51h. 5m.

The following gentlemen kindly took the management:—Umpire, Mr. Sarkany Janos, M. A. C.; starter, Mr. Oheolly Janos, M. A. C.; Secretary, Mr. Csaszar Ferencz, sec. M. A. C. The winning crew pulled on an average 38-40 strokes a minute the whole distance. The crews were entertained at a banquet last Saturday week, given by the rowing clubs and M. A. Club, at the Grand Hotel in Pesth, which was a very brilliant affair."

BLOOD DRINKERS.—Upon inquiry at slaughter houses it is found that there are nearly 200 persons in the city of New York who are in the habit of drinking blood flowing warmly from oxen for strengthening purposes and for the cure of certain diseases. A lady is reported to have spoken to an inquirer as follows:—

"Prof. Nalpeau, of Paris, prescribed blood for me. I was consumptive and hastening to the grave. It has prolonged my life fifteen years. I had the utmost repugnance for it at first, but now a half pint of hot blood from a well-conditioned ox is the greatest luxury of my life. My sister's baby, so far, has been preserved and nourished with little else but blood. I know twenty person who drink it in my neighborhood to whom I recommended it. It has extraordinary effect on some people, especially women, but should not be resorted to unless there is absolute weakness of the system."

On a visit of the inquirer to a slaughter house in Tenth avenue, near Forty-second street, he found a delicate looking woman with a sickly boy holding a glass to the blood which ran from an ox with its throat cut. Both drank two or three glasses in turn, and departed with an appearance of added vigor. One of the butchers was asked if he ever drank blood, and is reported to have replied to the following effect:—

"Shure an' I do, now; why not, now? faith, an' ye couldn't tell the differ betwixt it an' milk. 'Tis just as swate, shure, an' in the Winther 'tis warrum an' foine. Bedad, but 'tis stringthin' shure! Hould an an' I'll get ye a dhrap. 'Tis best warrum—runnin' right from the baste."

The proprietor said:—"All last Winter we had men, women and children every morning to drink blood. They always imbibe beasts' blood; never the blood of sheep. Some of them vince a bit at first; but when you close your eyes, blood warm from the beast's neck has just the same taste as warm milk from the cow. We don't charge for the blood, except when we sell it to sugar refiners."

The blood of beeves is said to be more efficacious for weak lungs than cod liver oil.—*The Laboratory.*

PEDESTRIANISM.—Dennis O'Leary recently walked one hundred miles at the Chicago Rink in 18h 53m. and 40s. Said to be strictly fair walking and the best time on record. The walk occurred in a match with James Ennis for \$1,000. Ennis, however, broke down on his sixty-second mile.

—On the 25th Oct. James Mesler of Trenton, N. J., and James Wheat of Pittsburg, Pa., ran a race of one hundred and twenty-five yards for a stake of \$1,000. Mesler won by eighteen inches, doing the distance in 13 seconds.

Rational Pastimes.

CRICKET.

—Mr. W. C. Grace, the celebrated English cricketer, made a great hit recently in a match between the United South of England eleven and eighteen of Hastings. On measuring the distance it was found to be 118 yards from the crease to where the ball was pitched. At the conclusion of the play the South of England had scored 350, out of which Mr. W. G. Grace made 210, and Hastings, with five wickets down, has scored 60.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—The last week of the professional championship season has been reached, and in our next issue we shall be able to give our readers the official result of the contest, as regards the number of games won and lost, which will be counted as legally won games. The record up to Oct. 25th leaves Boston first on the list, the Athletics second, and the St. Louis, third, and this is not likely to be changed by the result of the last week of play in the arena. The record is as follows:—

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	St. Louis.	Hartford.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Games Won.
Boston.....	2	8	7	8	6	8	10	47
Athletic.....	2	1	5	3	8	7	6	31
St. Louis.....	2	1	1	5	5	8	8	26
Hartford.....	0	4	5	4	3	8	24	19
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	4	7	2	19	18
Chicago.....	2	1	5	4	3	3	18	13
Mutual.....	0	3	0	2	5	3	13	13
Games Lost.....	6	19	26	26	51	33	37	178

—The professional contests since our last issue are as follows:—

Oct. 18—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford.....	5 to 0
Oct. 18—Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia.....	11 to 3
Oct. 19—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia (8 in.).....	1 to 1
Oct. 23—Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	7 to 3
Oct. 20—Chicago vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	13 to 3
Oct. 20—St. Louis vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	10 to 4
Oct. 21—Philadelphia vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn (8 in.).....	14 to 3
Oct. 21—Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston.....	11 to 9
Oct. 21—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford (8 in.).....	18 to 7
Oct. 7—St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn (10 in.).....	4 to 3
Oct. 22—Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston.....	11 to 3
Oct. 23—St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 2
Oct. 23—Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia (7 in.).....	9 to 6

But six good games out of thirteen.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

—The Star Club of Syracuse has closed play on regular matches for the season and below will be found the record of their best games for 1875:—

August 23—Star vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.....	3 to 1
October 2—Star vs. Rochester, at Rochester.....	3 to 2
August 11—Star vs. Lone Star, at Herkimer, 10 in.....	7 to 6
September 9—Star vs. Franklin, at Auburn.....	8 to 5
September 14—Live Oak vs. Star, at Syracuse.....	4 to 1
July 28—Arlington vs. Star, at Syracuse.....	6 to 2
September 2—Crickit vs. Star, at Binghamton 10 in.....	6 to 5
September 3—Elyaway vs. Star, at Syracuse.....	7 to 4
September 11—Live Oak vs. Star, at Syracuse.....	8 to 4
September 14—Live Oak vs. Star, at Syracuse.....	9 to 5

—The best games of the Star Club of Covington, Ky., for 1875 are as follows:—

July 10—Star vs. Ludlow of Cincinnati.....	2 to 0
August 2—Star vs. Buckeye of Columbus.....	3 to 2
August 7—Star vs. Ludlow of Cincinnati.....	4 to 2
August 24—Star vs. Eagle of Louisville.....	4 to 3
September 3—Star vs. Ludlow of Cincinnati.....	4 to 3
July 15—Star vs. St. Louis Reds of St. Louis.....	5 to 3
July 31—Star vs. Milford of Milford.....	5 to 3
August 31—Star vs. Cincinnati of Cincinnati, 12 in.....	5 to 5
September 11—Star vs. Cincinnati of Cincinnati.....	6 to 3
June 4—Star vs. Eagle of Louisville.....	6 to 4
June 16—Star vs. Blue Stockings of Cincinnati.....	6 to 5
October 9—Star vs. Cincinnati of Cincinnati.....	7 to 3
June 5—Star vs. Olympic of Louisville.....	8 to 0
September 23—Star vs. Americans of Cincinnati.....	7 to 6
July 5—Star vs. Olympic of Louisville.....	7 to 6
September 4—Star vs. Red Stockings of St. Louis.....	8 to 5
July 8—Star vs. Buckeye of Columbus.....	9 to 2
July 9—Star vs. Eckford of Maysville.....	9 to 6
July 19—Milford vs. Star.....	3 to 0
August 23—Blue Stockings vs. Star.....	4 to 0
June 29—Philadelphia vs. Star.....	6 to 0
July 13—St. Louis Reds vs. Star.....	7 to 0
September 18—Ludlow vs. Star.....	7 to 5
August 14—Boston vs. Star.....	8 to 1
September 20—Hartford vs. Star.....	8 to 3
August 20—Lexington vs. Star.....	9 to 7

—The amateur games of the past week were as follows:—

October 18—Lowell vs. Live Oak, at Lowell.....	1 to 1
October 19—Live Oak vs. Lowell, at Lynn.....	7 to 6
October 14—Cincinnati vs. Blue Stockings, at Cincinnati.....	7 to 2
October 18—New York vs. Brooklyn, at Brooklyn.....	8 to 6
October 19—Concord vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn.....	9 to 8
October 14—Philadelphia vs. Quickstep, at Wilmington.....	9 to 3

HOBOKEN, N. J., October 19th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A game of foot ball was played here this afternoon between the twent-ies of the Stevens Institute of Technology and the College of the City of N. Y., which resulted in the score of 6 to 0 in favor of Stevens. On Saturday, Oct. 23d, Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, play the Rutgers twenty of New Brunswick at the latter place. C. P. W.

BICYCLING EXTRAORDINARY.—David Stanton, the famous long-distance bicyclist, is about to undertake another extraordinary feat. He has backed himself to ride 650 miles within seven successive days, and was to have started on Tuesday, the 26th inst. Should he succeed he will finish on Monday, the 1st of November. Lillie Bridge, England, has been chosen as the place for this great ride, the distance of which is the same as from Vienna to Paris. The match is for \$500 a side.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.—The gladiators who recently contested at the Grand Opera House are preparing another bout. Messrs. Andre Christol and Muller have each deposited with a stakeholder \$100 as forfeit money in a wrestling match for \$500 a side, to take place on or after November 9th.

WRESTLING IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The wrestling match for the championship of America between Homer Lane, of New York, and Richard Whalen, of San Jose, took place on the 19th inst., and won by Lane, gaining the first and third falls. The stakes were \$1,000 a side.

—There will be a series of walking and running races on the grounds of the New York Athletic Association at Mott Haven on Friday and Saturday of this week. Many of the prominent professional pedestrians will compete for the valuable prizes offered.

A FOX-HUNTING CLUB.—According to the New York *Times*, a number of gentlemen of this City fond of field sports have taken decisive steps toward the organization of a fox-hunting club. The sum needed for a commencement is \$10,000, and that is for the erection of a suitable kennel and the purchase of a pack of hounds and some horses for the huntsman and whipper in, and from present indications it is believed that the total amount will be raised in a short time, and that the club will be in active existence this Winter. The price of membership is placed at \$100, and thus far forty young men have signed the roll, so that nearly one half the sum needed is already secured. A pack of fifteen couples of thoroughly-trained fox hounds of Irish pedigree have been secured in Virginia at a cost of only \$800, although they are of the very purest breed. They are deemed better for fox-hunting in this country than the English dogs, as they are not so fleet as the latter, and have a clear, ringing, melodious tongue. Their lack of great fleetness is much in their favor for hunting in this section of the continent, as the country is so densely wooded that horsemen could not follow them, hence all the pleasures of the run would be lost; but in being slow and sure and loud in the mouth they can be followed by a good pedestrian. The men will be well mounted at the expense of the club, and their duties will require them to keep pace with the pack, and see that all do their duty, and that there is no shirking. They are to be paid from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum for this service, and are to receive house rent free. The kennel is to be established at some convenient point on Long Island, as that section of the State fairly swarms with the red and gray fox, so that little trouble will be encountered in finding game at any time. Its insular position will prevent the possibility of losing any of the dogs, and ladies can ride to the hounds in many places. The first hunt will be held immediately after the close of the Baltimore races, for as soon as Mr. Douchue, Mr. Bennett, and other gentlemen now attending these return home a meeting will be called, and the feasibility of establishing hunting clubs both in New Jersey and Long Island will be tested. If the run proves successful, and no contrary opinion is entertained, the work of organization will be commenced at once.

DOGS AS SHEEP PROTECTORS.—I used to breed cattle, but having a natural fondness for sheep, and an opportunity to purchase a couple of Scotch Colley shepherd dogs, removing my fears on the score of destruction by mongrel curs, which deters so many from keeping sheep, I concluded to try the experiment which has resulted so satisfactorily.

In my stock of 100 ewes, I have half a dozen bells, and in case of danger, the sheep all run to the dogs for protection. This familiarity between the dogs and sheep, and the watchful care exercised, is one of the prettiest sights in the world. These faithful guardians of the flock are ever on the alert, day and night. The rapid tinkling of the bells at once arouses the dogs; and about three weeks ago, in the middle of the night, I heard an unusual disturbance among the sheep, but was so confident that the dogs would be equal to the emergency that I did not come down stairs. In the morning I had the satisfaction of seeing one of the worthless curs which go prowling about at night, lying stone dead along the fence, with marks on him of a desperate fight. I should say, however, that I made one cross, by putting my shepherd dog to a Newfoundland slut, and kept the choicest of the litter. He has proved a fine, large dog, about twice the weight of either of the shepherds, and though never interfering in what he seems to consider their especial duty, is always ready for service.

It is curious to observe how, when strange dogs cross the place, the two shepherd dogs will take a survey, and if they see much business (they are, themselves, great fighters), by a kind of silent understanding and arrangement, the three dogs go together; and although we in this country are over-run with all kinds of dogs, there seems to be a general fear of my three dogs, and we are seldom disturbed. I recommend the purchase of one or two good shepherd dogs as the first step towards keeping sheep.—*Missouri Cor. Practical Farmer.*

A NOVEL WAY TO CATCH WOODCHUCKS.—The Chester county *Village Record* is responsible for the following plan to kill the woodchuck or ground hog:—"Procure a small dog; get a water turtle small enough to enter the hole, bore a hole in his shell just above his tail, procure a piece of wire about six inches long, fasten to one end of this wire cotton wick saturated with kerosene oil, fasten the other end of the wire to the turtle, place him in the hole, and then light the cotton wick, and in a moment the turtle will enter the hole in double quick time until he reaches the end of that hole, and then retraces his steps and appears in front again ready for another march for another camp. You can imagine the surprise of the woodchuck on the entrance of such a blazing enemy. He leaves his fort only to meet death at his own door by the dog sentinel. I would remark that this effective plan is the invention of a Virginia negro. I have seen it put in practice often, and never knew it to fail. It matters not what is in the hole—woodchuck, skunk, or any other animal—he must leave on the approach of this formidable torch-bearer."

A NEW WAY OF HUNTING.—Franklin Adelbert Ham Winkle, of the Honesdale *Herald*, is the most remarkable hunter in Pennsylvania. Partridges are his favorite game, and he formerly used a gun. On one of his excursions, however, having discovered a partridge in a hemlock tree and fired thirteen times at it without hitting it, he picked up a stone and at the first throw brought down his game. He at once gave his gun to a poor blind boy, and ever since hunts with stones. When he goes into the woods he fills his pockets with well selected ammunition. When he puts up a bird he barks like a fox. The bird at once trees, and its fate is sealed.—*Sum.*

--A Yale Senior received bad "game" the other day. He boxed up a couple of coots, the gift of a sporting friend, under the impression that they were the finest mallard duck, and with the intention of sending the same to his paternal ancestor. His rage and disgust were increased when the true nature of the birds was revealed to him by the fact that he had spent all Sunday in exhibiting his "ducks" to about half the class. He has given up all hopes of eliciting cash from the stern parent by any propitiatory offering, and his destitution yet remains unalleviated.—*Record.*

MAGAZINES.

The Live Stock Journal, as we have frequently had occasion to mention, is a live journal in the best sense of the word. It caters to the interest of the farm; the turf, the dairy, the poultry yard, the apiary, and the family; and, besides all this, it has a fish department presided over by our friend Fred Mather—a sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness with which that portion is conducted. The articles coming within the above mentioned scope in the current number are all ably written, and carry much valuable information. The *Journal* is published in this city and Buffalo. The American News Company are the New York agents; price \$1.50 per annum.

The American Naturalist is published monthly by the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, Mass., and contributed to by many of our leading savants. The current number is devoted largely to the production of the address of J. W. Dawson, Vice President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at the recent meeting of the Association at Detroit, in which he discusses the historical or paleontological aspect in which life presents itself, as seen in fossil remains entombed in the sediments of the earth's crust. There is also the continuation of an illustrated paper contributed by A. S. Packard, Jr., and entitled "Biographies of some Worms," and copious "Notes" on Natural History.

Aquatic Monthly and Nautical Review. The October number of this magazine is before us, and we find it contains, in addition to an interesting summary of recent aquatic events, a number of letters on yachting topics. A great want of the present day is more discussion on yachting affairs. Many are deterred from expressing opinions or making suggestions by the fear of adverse criticisms; and of the very few writers on the subject the majority have assumed a blustering, arrogant style, with an assumption of knowledge which awes the modest writer into silence. The pages of the *Aquatic* are open to all comers. Let yachtsmen ventilate their ideas as our sportsmen do their's in our columns. Mr. C. A. Peverly is the editor, and August Brentano, No. 39 Union Square, the publisher of the *Aquatic Monthly*.

The current number of the *Overland Monthly* opens with an appropriate paper on the "Antiquities of the Pacific States," amply illustrated with sketches of working implements and bas-reliefs taken from Isthmian antiquities at Chiniqua, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and elsewhere. Mr. Joaquin Miller's story, "In a California Eden," is concluded, as is also Miss Kinnen's "Fantasy of Roses." Mr. J. Ross Browne, whilom Minister to China, contributes a sketch entitled, "A Quarter of a Century," which is a retrospective view of men and events in the State of California since the discovery of gold, to the present day. Names now high in naval, military and civic authority are mentioned as having then been subalterns, or as having mixed with the eager crowd in the chase for wealth. In the "Etc." the quarter centennial of the State is commented upon, and figures given showing the value of the industries, and the wonderful increase in the value of the products, mineral, cereal and manufactured, during the period. We understand that the editorial management of the *Overland* has been changed.

The American Swine and Poultry Journal, published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a creditable exponent of the important departments of agricultural industry to which it is devoted. It contains much valuable information on the breeding and management of swine, poultry, pigeons and pet stock. Ward & Darrah, Publishers. Terms, \$1. a year.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

AUCTIONEER, Ballston Spa.—Are you obliged to follow suit, or trump, in auction pitch? Ans. You must either follow suit, or trump.

M. V., Baltimore.—Will you be kind enough to give me the date of the *FOREST AND STREAM* in which an account of Mr. Jacob Seitsinger's kennel was given? Ans. June 17th, 1875.

COLONEL, New Bedford.—Will you please state which you consider the best work on taxidermy yet published, and what the work costs? Ans. "Field Ornithology," Dodd & Mead, 751 Broadway; price \$2.50.

S. S., Cazenovia.—A correspondent who signs himself "Tame Indian" would be pleased if S. S. would name the maker of gun recently described in this paper; also the bore of each set of barrels, whether they are both breech loading, and cost.

W., St. Louis.—Can you oblige me with a recipe for making the best varnish for use on lashings of rods; something that will best resist the action of water? Ans. Shellac dissolved in alcohol makes an excellent varnish.

F. K. K., Syracuse.—I have one of Remington's single-barrel shot guns, No. 16 gauge. Which would you advise me to shoot, paper or brass shells, and of whose manufacture? Ans. Hart's brass for wild fowl, and Ely's paper for field shooting.

J. F. H., New York.—Will you be kind enough to inform me where I can, within two hours' ride of the city, get some good squirrel and rabbit shooting? Ans. Near Pascack, New Jersey, fourteen miles from the city. Take New Jersey and New York Railroad at foot of Chambers street.

SAM, New York.—Is Robert Hughes, Birmingham, Eng., considered a good gunmaker? 2d. Where is there a good place to go around New York to shoot duck, snipe, etc.? Ans. 1st. There is such a gunmaker, but we know nothing of his standing. 2d. Barnegat Bay, or Oak Island, in Great South Bay, opposite Babylon.

PERDRIX, Boston.—Please inform me where, within two or three hours' ride of Boston, I can get good partridge or black duck shooting; if they can both be had at one place I should like it. Ans. Fair shooting is to be had in the neighborhood of Salem, Beverly and Cohasset; also near Swampscott and New Bedford.

F. J., New York.—Will you be kind enough to inform me if surveying is a good business, and the books needed by a beginner; also if Florida is a good field for a beginner? Ans. Surveying is a good business where there is enough of it. We should recommend Davies' "New Surveyor" for a beginner. Florida might answer, but we should prefer one of the Western States, or California.

READER, Albany.—Please let us know dimensions of target used at Creedmoor for the 200 yards range, and is bullseye round or square, also where can we procure such targets? Ans. Target—4x6; bullseye, circular, 8 inches in diameter; centre, circular, 26 inches in diameter; inner, circular, 46 inches in diameter; outer, square, 4x6. You will have to have your targets made.

OZAR, Shelbyville, Tenn.—One day last week I broke the needle in my machine for recapping my cartridge shells. I tried to get a new needle in Nashville, but could not, there being no extra needles in the city. I wish to know if I can get some of the needles in New York? Ans. If you will write to H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtlandt street, this city, giving size, etc., he will send you spare needles.

READER, Boston.—Please inform me where some of the best shooting grounds are in Virginia, or North and South Carolina, the way to reach them, and the kind of game there? Ans. Ducks and wild fowl along all the tributaries of the Chesapeake; quail and grouse in the Shenandoah Valley; deer in Dinwiddie and all through the Dismal Swamp; turkeys and bears in the Blue Ridge and Alleghany ranges. For routes, see railroad maps and guides.

A. K. J., Philadelphia.—Can you inform me what the cost would be for a Scott or Greener double barrel breech loader, which will outshoot a \$75 American? Would the latter and a \$40 central fire rifle answer for everything likely to be met with in Nebraska? Ans. A good Scott or Greener gun can be purchased at from \$85 upward; the shooting of

which will depend upon how it is bored. If choke bored, it will shoot very close. A double breech loading shot gun, and a \$40 central fire rifle will, we think, answer your purpose.

B., Erie, Pa.—I have a setter dog eleven months old that, until recently, never failed to take the scent of a bird, dead or alive, under favorable circumstances; now, the taking of a scent is like exception and not the rule. Did you ever hear of a similar case, and do you know of any assignable cause for this apparent loss of scent? If so, is there a remedy? Ans. We have never known an instance of a dog losing his powers of scent, except from severe illness, and we know of no remedy when it occurs. It may return.

CONSTANT READER, New York.—Being desirous of purchasing a good breech loader, I have taken the liberty of asking your advice. I have seen a gun at H. C. Squires', in Courtlandt street, marked "The Western Gun," with "W. & C. Scott & Son" on the locks and barrels. This is just what I want, if it be a genuine Scott. Can you inform me if they make such guns? Ans. The gun is unquestionably a Scott, and from all we hear of the "Western Gun," although it is perfectly plain in finish, it is an admirable weapon for general shooting.

J. A. L., Rockingham, N. C.—I expect to put up a ten-pin alley and a shooting gallery in this place, and would like for you to give me the following information, to wit: The length and breadth of a ten-pin alley, and where can the pins and balls for the alley be bought; also a dart gun? Ans. Ten-pin alleys vary in length from thirty to fifty feet; usual width, four feet. Messrs. Peck & Snyder, No. 123 Nassau street, of this city, will furnish you with balls and pins; also with every description of dart gun.

J. E. S., Sussex Corner, N. B.—What is the size for a revolver target, both of the target and disks 2d. Some days ago I wrote you, inquiring length of hammer handle for throwing. You answered, three feet six inches. Is it not an error? Should it not be two feet six inches? 3d. Where could a person purchase a good Newfoundland pup, and what would be the probable cost? Ans. A four-inch bullseye and eight-inch outer for any distance from ten to thirty paces. 2d. The length of handle for hammer throwing was stated correctly. 3d. From Henry Gardner, 111 South Fifth avenue, this city; price from \$15 to \$25.

W. H. S., Philadelphia.—1st. What is the best thing you know of to remove rust from the interior of a rifle barrel. 2d. What is the length of Conlin's short range rifle gallery, what kind of sights do they use, and what is the size of the bullseye? 3d. Which rifle do you consider the best, a Wesson, or a Ballard? Ans. Benzine; afterwards use Belmont's oil. 2d. 110 feet; peep and globe sights, and usually a bullseye one inch in diameter. 3d. Both good; some prefer one and some the other. The Wesson is now coming into very general use for short range shooting.

GEORGE, Cornwall, Ont.—Will you have the kindness to tell me if I could have a pair of choke bore barrels made for my gun, or if I could purchase a pair to fit? Mine is an English made pin-fire, 12 gauge breech loader; a very nice gun, but scatters too much for my shooting. I have tried every practicable quantity and quality of powder and shot, but cannot remedy the shooting. Ans. By sending your gun to our office we can have a pair of choke bored barrels of the best material fitted to the stock; or, if the present barrels are thick enough, they can be choke bored.

AMATEUR, New York.—Have bought a breech loading shot gun in the London market, marked on barrels, "Tatham, Charing Cross," cost \$25 (second hand). Can you inform me whether Tatham has any standing as a gunmaker, and whether you consider a gun sold at said price can be safe? My gun is 12 bore; I use paper shells, 3 drachms powder and 1½ oz. shot. Ans. We know nothing of Tatham as a gunmaker, and cannot give you any idea as to the safety of your gun, but would not have any confidence in such a low-priced breech loader. You are using too much shot with three drachms of powder; 1½ oz. is quite enough.

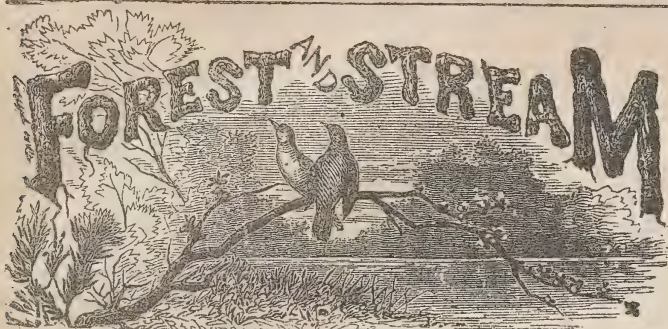
J. B. T., Atlanta, Logan county, Ill.—I am in want of a small boat, of probably the yawl style, say 25x7 beam, that could be easily decked, to descend the Mississippi, and make a tour in Florida. A second hand one would do me. Please send me a priced circular from some parties making them, or having second-hand ones for sale? 2d. Are the sporting rifles made by the Whitney Arms Company good and reliable? Ans. 1st. The expense of getting a boat to you would be as much as you could get one built at home for. A second-hand yawl could be bought for about \$60. Why not buy one in Chicago? 2d. They are.

DOCTOR, Boston.—1st. Are any of the Wimbledon targets circular bullseyes? 2d. Have any of the long range rifle matches, either in this country or England, in the last two years, been shot at targets with circular bullseye? 3d. What is your opinion of the breech loading, double barreled shot gun, and do you think the difference between the de-carbonized steel barrels at \$, and the twist at \$, is worth the difference in price? Ans. 1st. All the Wimbledon targets have circular bullseyes. 2d. The International match at Dollymount was shot with square bullseyes. At the Autumn meeting this year at Creedmoor, circular bullseyes were used for long range, and for all ranges; square bullseyes are things of the past. 3d. An excellent, reliable gun in every way, think for difference in price would prefer the cheaper gun.

LOTUS, Philadelphia.—In sporting affairs, if in doubt, I generally apply to you for information, and have always found you correct. Not knowing the proper way to proceed, I will trouble you to give us the information we ask. Having contracted for a twenty ton yacht, now building, we wish to know can we join the Brooklyn or New York Club? What is the entrance fee to same and dues, and where is the yacht list for 1876 printed? Ans. You can become members of either club on being proposed and seconded by members and your names passed upon by the Committees on Membership. The fees in the New York Yacht Club are \$50 as entrance fee, and \$25 per year dues, and the initiation fee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club is \$25, and the annual dues \$12. The Yacht List for 1875 can be had by addressing Thomas Manning, No. 318 Broadway.

AUB, Boston.—I am about purchasing a double breech loading shot gun, and am limited to \$75. What shall I do? I have examined and like the appearance of one maker's at that price. I want a gun of say 28 inches barrel, 10 bore, and weighing 8 to 10 pounds. Would that be a good arm for my purpose, viz., mainly brush shooting, but one that could be used on duck, coot, or trap shooting. It must be capable of shooting 5 drachms of powder and 1½ oz. shot without unpleasant recoil and make a fair target with that charge. Do the makers I mention permit a trial of their guns before purchase? Do they guarantee any standard pattern or penetration? Do you know of any other guns at that price that would be likely to suit me better? Ans. The gun you allude to we do not think capable of shooting 5 drachms of powder without great recoil. The makers will not allow a trial, nor will they guarantee pattern and penetration. For \$85 you can get a good English gun—one that will shoot the quantity of powder you name with safety. Call on Messrs. Wm. Read & Sons, of your city.

J. S., New York.—I have purchased a setter dog, and I wish to keep him in good health and condition. Different persons have different opinions. Some tell me to give the dog all the meat he will eat; others say that it is the worst thing to give the dog, so I would like to have you settle this for me, if you please, and let me know what the best food is. I feed him morning and evening. I have been feeding mostly meats and Indian meal. How much Indian meal is sufficient for a dog, if he is fed twice a day? Do you think that one pint a meal is sufficient, or not? Ans. Feeding a dog upon meat altogether often causes mange, canker, or skin diseases generally. The refuse of the table, comprising scraps, meat bones, vegetables, gravy and bread, is good food. Mush of Indian meal, well boiled, with some scraps of meat added, is also good; feed enough to keep him in good condition, neither too fat, nor too thin. Some dogs, like horses, require much more food than others; and dogs in the shooting season, when hard worked, require twice as much food as when they are idle. In order to keep a dog in good condition, if he is kept chained generally, he should have his liberty a few minutes twice a day.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INOCULATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, October 28th.—Racing at Washington, D. C. Trotting at Prospect Park; Pottstown, Pa. Memphis Field Trials, puppy stakes. Rowing—Nassau vs. Anolostan, at Washington, D. C. Rifle—Turf, Field and Farm Badge at Conlin's, 980 Broadway; American Rifle Association, Pelhamville. Base ball—Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Boston.

FRIDAY, October 29th.—Racing at Jerome Park. Trotting at Prospect Park; Pottstown, Pa. Memphis Field Trials, braces. Walking and running at New York Athletic Club Grounds, Mott Haven.

SATURDAY, October 30th.—Racing at Jerome Park. Memphis Field Trials, setters and pointers for championship of America. Athletic Games—New York Athletic Club Grounds, Mott Haven. Rifle—American Rifle Association, De Puyster Badge, Pelhamville.

TUESDAY, November 1st.—Trotting at Washington, D. C. New Jersey Athletic Association meeting.

WEDNESDAY, November 3d.—Trotting at Washington, D. C.

THURSDAY, November 4th.—Trotting at Washington, D. C.

MR. HALLOCK.—We heard from our Editor-in-Chief on Saturday last from Philadelphia en route for home. His trip through the mountainous regions of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, which was made in company with the Federal force in search of illicit distillers, was most enjoyable, and afforded some fine still-hunting. He crossed the Alleghenies on the 16th of October during a severe snow-storm, which whitened the hill-sides in every direction. White Top was ascended on the 12th, and different mountain ranges—the Unoca, Blue Ridge, Alleghenies, and Clinch—were all visible, stretching away for scores of miles, while the lesser ranges in the foreground, flattened and depressed into an almost apparent level by refraction, and sombre with October tints, and rifted and slashed with many a chasm and ravine, resembled nothing so much as the well-baked and cracked crust of a loaf of Boston brown bread. The immense elevation of 5,500 feet to which the party attained will no doubt account for this extraordinary simile. An illustrated description of his trip will shortly be given to the public through one of the magazines.

"CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA."—This forthcoming volume is now in the hands of the binder, and its publication will not be much longer delayed. It will be a valuable book of 348 pages, price \$1.50 in cloth. Orders are flowing in very freely.

DISPLAY OF FISHES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THERE are to be two exhibitions of this kind at the Philadelphia Centennial, one in the Government Building and the other by the Agricultural Department. Prof. Baird has conceded to the latter the Vivaria, and will give the weight of his influence and counsel to make it a success, while he will display his casts—perhaps a thousand—colored to life, with all the specimens of preparations, showing the various use to which each species is applied, economically and commercially. The Government will exhibit all the appliances for taking fish—of which the white man's forms but a small proportion—from models of pounds and seines down to the smallest minutiae of the anglers' outfit; also boats and canoes, or models of them.

In the Agricultural Hall will be exhibited the same, with the exception of canoes, boats and the fishing implements of the Aborigines. In this building there will be the competitive display of fishing tackle, fish cultural apparatus and models of spawning races and fish ways; also an exhibition of the process of fish culture, and in aquaria various food fishes in different stages of growth, and sporting and ornamental fish. In fact anything or everything to be had from avelings and minnows, to sharks and huge tunnies. Thaddeus Norris, Esq., of Philadelphia, the veteran author of two of the best American books on angling and fish culture, assisted by Theodore L. Harrison, also of Philadelphia, has been entrusted with the getting up of the display. We do not hesitate to say that he is most competent. He has given us an outline of the plans proposed, and although he declines to assure their fullest accomplishment, he still hopes that the Director General will approve and the Finance Committee appropriate the necessary amount to perfect them, notwithstanding the many demands made on them for various purposes of the exhibition.

Those who have examined the ground plans of the buildings are aware that the manufactures or products of any class extend longitudinally, while the spaces allotted to each Nation or State cross such classes; thus allowing each Nation or State, while occupying its prescribed limits, to exhibit in any branch or class. The space designed for the fish, fish cultural and fishing tackle display, in the Agricultural Building, is on the west side. It will be forty feet wide and extend the entire length of the hall—say about eight hundred feet—half of the space having been reserved for the United States. The hatching apparatus and things pertaining thereto, and the aquaria, will be on the side next to the lights, and the display of fishing tackle, etc., on the opposite side of the aisle.

Approaching the fishery department from the east, through the main transept, visitors will be attracted by a large fountain at the western side of the building. In the circular base of this fountain will be seen gold fish and other species with brilliant colors. Next will come hatching apparatus, models of spawning races and fish ways; then an exhibition of the process of hatching the eggs of fishes. Following these the sightseer will find glass aquaria of various sizes, from two to six and a half feet long with a great variety of our fresh and salt water fishes. The cold water species, such as salmon, trout, grayling, whitefish, and lake trout will be exhibited in aquaria, the water of which will be refrigerated. A constant stream will flow through all the tanks. At the northern end of the building will be three very large aquaria; one twenty, and two ten feet long; all of them seven feet wide and nearly four feet deep. The twenty foot tank will contain large marine fish, mammals and invertebrata—sharks, and dolphins and tunnies, or "horse mackerel," if they can be had—porpoises, seals, huge sea turtles, etc. One of the ten foot tanks will have the salt water fish of smaller size and in greater numbers; the other will hold the larger fresh water fishes, cat fish, buffalo fish, gars and mud or shovel fish of the West, sturgeons, and large specimens of the great northern pickerel, muscalonge and walleyed pike. These large tanks will have plate glass only in front, the backs and ends will be of substantial wood. The glass will be an inch thick; six plates 45x40 inches in the largest, and three plates of the same size in each of the smaller. This part of the building will be darkened and the light from without thrown directly on the surface of the water, a plain dark curtain extending from the top of the front of the tanks to the ceiling, thus giving the effect of looking through windows into the sea.

The plan of aerating the water in these is the same as that adopted at Brighton and other large European aquarial shows. The water flows from them into a reservoir under ground, where it is allowed to settle, and is reduced in temperature, and is then continually pumped into large vessels above, from whence it flows into the aquaria, the streams being broken in their descent so as to aerate it.

This will be a most interesting feature of the exhibition. It is always so at State fairs. One never tires of looking at a well stocked aquarium. The sight is a "calmer of unquiet thoughts," the beautiful colors and symmetrical forms of the fish; and their movements—the very poetry of motion.

THE INTERNATIONAL.—The meeting of the International Society for the Protection of Fish and Game named for the 22d inst., was postponed at the request of several leading members to the 19th November at Philadelphia, when a large attendance is promised.

—Will our friends who send us reports of rifle matches be good enough to always state the distances shot at.

THE TEMECULA INDIANS.

WHEN General Sheridan remarked that the only good Indian was a dead one, he probably did not have in mind those Indians of California who, coming under the jurisdiction of the padres, had been converted by no very gentle hands into (by profession at least) true believers. At all events, whether or no the reverend fathers had provided for their future existence, they had at least initiated them into the mysteries of husbandry, and diverted their pastime of scalp-taking into the sowing of grain. Not that the so-called Mission Indians ever were a blood-thirsty race, as compared with the Apaches and Comanches; their origin traces from a different source, and the term savage is only applicable to them as denoting their aboriginal status. The Acagchemem nation, from whom are descended the Temecula Indians, the only body in Southern California who have held together under the leadership of their own *Capitan*, at some early period crossed the Mexican boundary and settled in the many valleys of Alta California, where the missionaries found them. Of the four tribes inhabiting Mexico, viz: Tulticas, Chichimecas, Aculnas, and Mexicanos, Father Torquemada is of the opinion that the race in California proceeded from the Chichimecas, as their manners, customs, and mode of life were almost identical with that race. However, they took kindly to the christianizing process, obeyed the behests of their lords and masters, the priests, and finally, when the United States government disbanded the mission establishments, after the treaty of Monterey, instead of mixing and amalgamating with the Mexican population, as did most of the Mission Indians, they held together, settled down as rancheros, and followed the pursuits taught them by the Franciscan monks. In time their straw-thatched *jacals* were surrounded with melon gardens and modest vineyards, and at each semi-annual sheep-shearing they were in great demand on all the large ranches, as they had become expert shearers. Later, as that portion of the country became more settled up, in the Fall they would start through the valley of San Gabriel, working in a body in the vineyards, or, detached in smaller parties, engage in the same occupation, until finally their coming became anxiously looked for by the vineyard proprietors and wool growers, who depended on them for assistance. In the Summer, or early Fall, they would go to the mountains and, with characteristic want of forethought, burn down the *pinone* trees and gather the nuts. And now some one has discovered that he holds an old Mexican grant which covers the land occupied for centuries by these people, and they are to be turned from their homes—not to starve; there is too good stuff in them for that, and they have learned to work; but it must be a bitter task for them to have to remove their aged and infirm to some new spot. There is plenty of government land, not covered by any grant, probably within twenty miles of their home, to which they should be given pre-emption rights; but it does not apparently occur to their agent to thus locate them, and provide for wells or such other necessities as they may be abandoning.

If the inside history of the land grant business in California could ever be written, it would furnish all the anti-administration papers in the Union with material for a page of invective every day in the year. As to the merits of this particular grant, we have nothing to say; that it perpetrates a foul wrong upon an industrious and inoffensive people no one will deny. It is said that Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California, sat up all night before the capitulation signing grants. There was one, within a few leagues of the Temecula Indians, in which a second survey shifted the *sobranste* some six or eight leagues in order to take in the valuable tin mines of Temescal, which had been discovered and were then being worked by independent miners. The whole mission of San Gabriel was given away by a grant proven half a dozen times to be bogus, yet in some mysterious manner always admitted for further examination. But such instances could be numbered by the thousand.

We feel sympathy for even the miserable Sioux, or any of the Indians of the plains, if they are wronged. How much more are these Temeculas entitled to it? They have lived so quietly and peaceably that outside of the State their existence was unknown. And yet their history is closely interwoven with that of one of the fairest portions of our country, the annals and legends of which are most interesting, breathing of nothing but peace and good will, and marred by no strife until the irrepressible gold hunter appeared. The treatment of these Temecula Indians is but another example of the slipshod policy followed by the Government in its dealings with the "nation's wards."

THE FOREST LAKE VILLA PARK ASSOCIATION.—The objects of this association, as set forth in the articles of corporation, are the promotion and encouragement by proper means of the propagation and preservation of fish and game, and the creation of a Villa Park, to be located in the county of Herkimer. With this view the association have purchased a large track of land located as above, and embracing probably 10,000 acres, which encompasses lakes and streams stocked with fish, and contains game in most inviting quantities. The act of incorporation confers upon the Directors especial privileges in the way of naming their own close seasons and otherwise protecting their fish and game. Villa sites are set aside, upon which stockholders can build their cottages for Summer occupation, and a large club house will be erected for the reception of those who will be but transient visitors. Hon. Horatio Seymour is President of the association, and the list of Directors

comprises the names of Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, Mayor of Utica; Hon. Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator; Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, of this city, and many other well-known and influential gentlemen. The capital stock of the association is \$200,000 divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each.

RIFLE TYPES—NO. II.

The Young Lady at the Range.—And would he be kind enough to explain it all? That was very good of him. She was afraid he would think her dull. It was too absurd on her part, but she must confess that she had not the faintest conception what it all meant. Yes, she had been two or three times at Creedmoor, and had enjoyed it very much. (Here she looked very steadfastly at a fine looking young man, who, with rifle in hand, was just about shooting.) Somebody had tried, yes, it had been always the same gentleman, who had done his very best to make it all clear to her, but then always, just as she hoped she was getting to have a glimmer of the whole matter, he had a provoking way of leading the subject off into quite other matters, of course interesting ones to her, but not at all relative to rifle shooting. It was at a thousand yards the riflemen were shooting now? Was he sure of that? It looked to her two or three miles off—ever so far, in fact. Yes, she knew that it took from twenty-five to thirty yards of silk to make a dress with overskirt and trimmings, and had now some conception—a faint one—what an awfully long stretch of silk sash it would take to reach from where she stood to those targets. She would prefer his not mentioning to her all at once such things as trajectories and elevations, for they would only puzzle her. Had they ever tried shot guns at Creedmoor? or could they put in their guns as many balls as they pleased? Now, what did that red thing mean which popped up so funnily when some of the gentlemen fired, and didn't jump up at all when others fired? What made it do that? Oh! somebody worked it. Why couldn't a rifleman take a nice comfortable chair—not a rocking chair, of course, because that would teeter, but something solid on its legs—and shoot that way? Now, what was that—that black thing getting pushed up in such an absurd way? That was an outer, and it counted two? The bullseye was three feet wide at a thousand yards and at five hundred yards twenty-two inches? Wasn't twenty-two inches just about as big as the top of a band-box? If she could only fix these things in her mind by means of familiar objects she felt sure she would get along. But didn't it make gentlemen's head ache to be shooting, with the awful noise the guns made? Wouldn't it be nicer if they could have rifles which made no noise at all? Yes; she had read when she studied chemistry, or astronomy, or something, all about air guns. Oh! they wouldn't do? She had heard something about a bubble gauge. Did they blow bubbles to see the way the wind blew? Was it not possible to make some kind of gunpowder that wouldn't black people's hands so—something, say like toilette powder? But were not the trees beautiful, with all their changing colors, their sulphur yellows, their chocolate browns, and their crimson flushes? Oh! what did those red flags mean, and their waving them so, and that man shouting "danger" until he was red, too, in the face? She hoped there was no danger where she stood. That meant cease firing. Wasn't Lady Masserene not only very beautiful, but so lady-like and dignified, and what a pleasant, courteous, whole-souled gentleman Major Leech was, and would he ever come back again? She hoped he would, and must confess it wasn't loyal on her part, but she wished he would come with an Irish team, and beat the American one; for the Americans were awfully conceited. Of course that was a sweeping remark; she meant that she knew one gentleman of the team who had been dreadfully stuck up ever since Dollymount. She half believed, too, he had lost his heart with some Irish girl; all Irish girls were so elegant looking and fascinating. She had been thinking that a nice little space might be fenced off for croquet. It wasn't military? That might be, but it would be so nice. She was sure that neither Gen. Shaler nor Col. Wingate nor Col. Gildersleeve would object, they all looked like such pleasant and amiable gentlemen. She was a thousand times obliged for his very clear description of rifle shooting, and she would think it all over. In fact, she was certain that if only she could master those horrid things, a trajectory and an elevation—and she was going to put her whole mind to it some day—she would then know a great deal more about Creedmoor than any other young lady. Yes; she wore that gold medal, but she was only taking care of it for him. He had won it at the Autumn meeting. Yes, she sported, too, the blue ribbon of the Amateur Rifle Club. But she observed he was looking quite cross and weary; for she had noticed that at his last shot they had popped up a black thing over his target, and she knew now that that meant an outer, but then maybe he might find a good excuse for it and would be allowed to shoot over again.

The careless man.—He flourishes his rifle like an Irishman does a shillalah, and has a funny way of bringing it down on the bystander's toes. He always leaves his cleaning rod at the last firing point, and scatters around promiscuously his oil cans, wipers, and cartridges. (*Loquitur.*) "Oh, I say, you fellows, it's all humbug being so dreadful particular. My elevation is two or three, or something. Screw her up until the nut jams, and then let her down again; it don't much matter. Who has got a drop of oil handy? Some fellow has put gravel in my breech arrangement. Lend us a cartridge; I have left my box in the car or at the hotel, I don't know which, but I had some in my pocket.

Baby got hold of mine and played hob with them. Found his face black with powder, and bless me if he wasn't sucking a bullet and whistling in a cartridge, which accounted for the kitchen range exploding and scalding my wife when the tea kettle blew up. My sights don't look kind of true. Yesterday she tumbled off a shelf, and somebody sat on her sights and likely put her out of kelter. Any fellow got a wiping stick? (Feels in his pocket and draws out a handful of loose powder, some matches, and a few sound cartridges.) I thought I had made a scratch on the bad cartridges, but now I can't tell tother from which." The careless man throws himself on the ground, and is no sooner in position than he fires. Somebody says "a ricochet." "Shouldn't be at all surprised," replies the careless man, quite pleasantly. "Guess that cartridge was one of those that our little Jimmy took for sugar candy."

ILLEGAL SHOOTING.—We are informed that at the Emborough, near Catskill, and also at Rodgers' Island, in the same vicinity, several parties are shooting ducks from boats armed with swivel guns. There are known to be three of those guns in use in that neighborhood, and we have positive information that on Sunday week nine ducks were killed with one of them. If there is no sportsman's association at Catskill to take cognizance of such barefaced violations of the law we would suggest the immediate formation of one; or if that is impracticable, we would say to the citizens of that place that the penalty for shooting ducks with a swivel gun is \$100 for each offense. For the benefit of those who read *FOREST AND STREAM* we give herewith the section of the law passed as last amended on May 12th, 1875, which refers to this offense:—

"SEC. 8. No person shall at any time kill any wild duck, goose, or brant with any device or instrument known as a swivel or punt gun, or with any gun other than such guns as are habitually raised at arms' length and fired from the shoulder; or shall use any net, device, or instrument or gun other than such gun as aforesaid, with intent to capture or kill any wild duck, goose, or brant, under a penalty of \$100."

The result of the use of these swivel guns is that the ducks are almost immediately driven from their feeding grounds, and honest sportsmen deprived of their shooting.

PEDIGREES.—After the poultry mania had seized so strongly upon our Western friends it was a natural sequence that the question of pedigrees should follow, and the system of giving the lineage of prize fowls has been adopted. How far back they claim to go we are not informed, or as to whether any ambitious cockerel can claim descent from the thrice crowing bird of Peter. "This is the cock that crowed in the morn" would be a capital heading for the first page of a poultry stud book, but we fear that the bar sinister would darken many a fair leaf. We had supposed that the mania would have stopped here, but in the last issue of the *London Fancier's Gazette* we find a pro-forma pedigree for canary birds, duly ruled and lined for a thorough registration. A correspondent of that paper states that the idea is not a new one, that he has followed it since 1842. The latest inventor, however, claims the cognomen Chingachgook and very naturally a "squaw" supports him in the following original manner:—

"Chingachgook, the son of Uncas, has spoken; he speak the word of Great Chief. Birds ought to have name. When Great Tamenund go to hunt, he tell squaw—Put one bird in this place, put 'nother bird in t'other place, how she know if he no name? and how you know him squaw not him sister if you buy 'em? Two hundred birds in wigwam; all got name; many warrior, many Great Chief. They no smoke pipe of piece; like war path; take many feathers. Me tell all, give bird name. Put him in book; then you know him grandfather, and him tribe, better as him who say Chingachgook, father of Uncas, when him son. Me say, give bird name; stop de prize-grubber. Make him tell tribe, then know if him show him won bird."

The writer we should imagine had recently taken a large dose of Cooper, and it has "struck in."

By the bye, speaking of pedigrees the following has been sent to us for publication, as recording the birth of "an extraordinary colt." We have not yet heard that the animal has been named, if not we would suggest Everseffort as very appropriate:—

At early noon, near the B— estate, our friend S. G. F. came in possession of a most extraordinary colt—by Indigestion out of Nightmare, she by Canvass Back, by Terrapin, by Plum Pudding; he by Otard; Green Turtle by Brown Stout, he by Kennel, out of Setter, by Snipe; he by Grouse, by Bowe, out of Ryor's Pape; she by Importation; dam by Wagstaff's Gun; he by Taylor's Breech Loader, out of William's P., by Squire Smith; he by Canonius, out of Red Setter; she by Irish White, dam by Pride of the Border, sired by Burge's Rufus; he by Bowe's Ranger, by Goldsmith's Plunkett; he by Shorbs' Count Jock; he by Pintz's Stubbs, out of Sutter's Idstone; she by Shamrock; he by Snap, by Cavallo, out of Cameron, by Sam Mathoron, out of Lunatic; she by 1, 2, 3, 4 out of Billy Mack, by Honest Old Man Holsten, by Lager Bier; he by Pedigree, by Palmer, out of Belle Brandon; she by Wrestler; he by Edgehart, out of Boatler; she by Wellsman, by Dramatic; he by No Go, out of Waddler, by Dog Sport, out of Good Girl; she by Frank B.; he by Apple Toddy, by Rifle, out of Creedmoor, by Krick, out of World, by Reporter, out of Lawsuit, by Dr. Smith; he by Whack, out of Talk-to-Death, by Veterinary, out of Beauty; she by Times, out of Herdness.

—The Brussels rifle meeting seems not to have been as successful this year as on prior occasions. There were less competitors, and the prizes were diminished in quantity and value.

—The ocean yacht race between the Dauntless and Mohawk was sailed on Tuesday last in a good breeze. The Dauntless was the winner, but owing to some misunderstanding regarding the way in which the lightship was to be passed at the finish the race was not entirely satisfactory.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

On Friday last, October 22d, the contest for the Marksman's Badge by the First Division took place. The Ninth, Fifth, and Eighty-fourth Regiments were at Creedmoor. The day was warm and pleasant, and the shooting fairly good. We give the best scores:—

SEVENTH REGIMENT.							
Name.	200	500	Total	Name.	200	500	Total.
Private Riker.....	19	21	40	Pvt. Beebe.....	17	16	33
Pvt. McCready.....	18	19	37	Lieut. Nichol.....	17	16	33
Pvt. Drummond.....	19	16	35	Pvt. Dederick.....	17	16	33
Lieut. Bacon.....	15	19	34	Pvt. Flash.....	15	15	30
Lieut. Dominick.....	18	16	34				

NINTH REGIMENT.							
Corp. Kirk.....	19	20	39	Capt. Harding...	21	15	36
Captain Harker..	19	17	36	Private Hoover..	18	17	35

FIFTH REGIMENT.							
Capt. Koss.....	19	10	29	Capt. Ploeger....	21	7	28
Drum Maj. Bersht.	20	8	28	Pvt. Wilhelm....	12	16	28

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.							
Drum Maj. Nolte.....	19	16	35	Sergt. Greatty.....	15	17	32
Corp. Davis.....	19	15	34	Sergt. Osborn....	20	10	30

On Saturday, October 23d, three important matches were shot at Creedmoor. The Hepburn match should have come off, but for some reason was postponed. C. E. Huntingdon, Esq., however, having offered in an impromptu way a silver cup as a prize, this contest brought out some of the most remarkable shooting ever yet made at Creedmoor. Conditions for the Huntingdon Cup, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; five shots at each range. There were twenty-two entries. We append the best scores:—

Name.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
R. Rathbone.....	800...5 5 5 5 5 900...4 5 5 5 4 1000...5 5 5 5 3	25 23 23	71
T. S. Dakin.....	800...4 5 4 5 5 900...5 5 5 5 5 1000...5 5 5 5 4	23 23 24	70
H. S. Jewell.....	800...5 4 5 5 5 900...5 5 4 5 5 1000...4 5 5 5 3	24 24 23	70
W. B. Farwell.....	800...5 5 4 5 5 900...5 5 5 5 3 1000...5 5 5 5 3	24 21 21	67
W. Smyth.....	800...5 4 5 5 5 900...5 4 5 5 5 1000...5 4 5 5 4	23 23 20	66
J. T. B. Collins.....	800...4 5 4 5 4 900...4 5 4 5 4 1000...4 5 4 5 4	22 22 22	65
H. Fisher.....	800...4 5 5 5 4 900...3 5 5 5 4 1000...4 5 5 5 4	21 21 21	64
S. Swan.....	800...5 5 5 5 4 900...5 5 5 5 4 1000...5 5 5 5 4	24 24 24	60
W. Lindsay.....	800...5 5 5 5 4 900...5 5 5 5 4 1000...3 4 5 4 5	21 21 19	

Mr. Rathbone's score, 71 in a possible 75, was very good. Most notable was a string of no less than twenty (20) bullseyes made by Mr. Farwell at 800 yards—five made on the regular score, with the two for the sighting shots, and thirteen more. We are pretty certain that this has never been equaled before by any marksman at Creedmoor or on any other range in the world. The weather was superb, not too much sunlight, and hardly any glare, the targets being nicely shaded.

After the Huntingdon the Boylan Badge was shot for. This prize was presented to the winning team for competition by the twelve members of the successful team in the inter-State match. Conditions, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots, with the State model rifle. We append the five best scores:—

Captain S. Briggs, 22d.....	200...4 4 5 5 4 5 500...5 4 5 5 4 3	31 30
Corporal E. H. Sanford, 7th.....	200...5 4 2 0 4 4 500...4 5 5 5 5 3	24 28
Private J. W. Gardner, 7th.....	200...2 4 4 3 4 4 500...4 5 4 4 4 4	25 29
Adj. Frothingham, 23d.....	200...3 4 4 4 3 4 500...2 3 5 4 4 4	27 27
Sergt. B. J. Jacobs, 22d.....	200...4 4 3 3 4 3 500...3 2 3 5 4 4	26 26

The Irish-American Challenge Cup concluded the day's programme, which prize was cleverly won by Mr. B. Burton, which makes the fourth time he has taken it, when the cup becomes his property. Conditions, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots:—

Bethel Burton.....	200...3 4 3 3 3 5 500...5 5 5 4 4 3	26 31
General Millen.....	200...4 4 0 4 4 2 500...3 5 4 4 5 5	21 30
Major Duffy.....	200...4 4 4 4 4 4 500...3 4 4 4 4 3	28 28
Ed. Browne.....	200...4 4 4 4 4 4 500...0 3 0 4 4 3	29 17

—The American Rifle Association will open their new range on the 27th at Glen Drake. Gov. Tilden, Gen. Husted, and Brig. Gen. Blauvelt will probably attend. The matches will be continued from Wednesday to Saturday. To-day the Westchester Cup Match and Ladies' Match will be shot for, and also two open subscription matches, one at 200 and the other at 500 yards. On Friday there will be team shooting, and the Twenty-seventh will contend for various prizes offered by Col. Underhill. On Saturday the match for the De Peyster medal, distance 330 yards, will be shot also a subscription match at 300 yards and an all-comers match, the first prize being valued at \$50. Office of the American Rifle Association, 25 Dey street. Entries for matches can be made there or on the ground. In our next number we will give report of proceedings. Acting upon a suggestion which appeared some weeks since in these columns the Directors of the American Rifle Association have arranged for telegraph wires from the targets to the firing points, connecting also with the main lines. These will be under the management of Lt. G. H. Thompson, 27th Inf., assisted by a corps of operators from Thompson's Manhattan Telegraph Institute.

—An impromptu rifle match was shot at Auburn last week, Capt. Coleman, of the American team, being one of the contestants, and the only one out of the eighteen engaged who hit the bullseye at 1,000 yards. His score was 49 out of a possible 50.

RHODE ISLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

OPENING OF THE WHAT CHEER RANGE.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

WHAT CHEER RANGE, R. I., Oct. 25, 1875.

It is always with exceeding pleasure that we welcome the birth of a new rifle association, and herald the opening of a range. There might have been some reasons of a local character why Rhode Island should have had some difficulty in finding a proper site for a range. Firstly, the gallant little State of Rhode Island is rather restricted in size; secondly, the country is a hilly one; and lastly, so thickly studded is she with factories and school houses that it might have been almost impossible for her to find space enough unoccupied for the purposes of a rifle range. But these reasons, rather more amusing in character than positive, have all been overcome by the enterprise and public spirit of a few gentlemen of Providence. What Cheer Range at Greenwood, the practice ground of the Rhode Island Rifle Association, partakes, as to its construction, something almost akin to the miraculous. One month ago there was no What Cheer Range at all—not even a plan on paper. On Monday, the 25th of October, when we attended the opening performances of the Rhode Island Association, we found an excellent range, in good order and perfect in all its details. They must have an Aladdin's lamp somewhere in Providence, or what is even better, no end of pluck, energy, and determination.

What Cheer Range is at Greenwood, on the line of the Stonington Road, some seven miles from Providence, and can be reached in twenty minutes by the cars from the city. The grounds are 1,400 yards long by 400 feet wide, and there is room to double this handsome space if necessary. The field is a perfectly flat one, having required but very little grading at the extreme ranges, and is surrounded on two sides by a low range of hills some half mile distant. Four targets are in position, with well-constructed traps for markers, and back of them is a blindage some thirty feet high, built of double timbers, filled in with stone. What Cheer Range, from position and extent, has every advantage, and with but little expense can be rendered one of the finest schools for rifle practice in the United States.

Generally at the opening of a range certain hitches are considered as things to be expected, but thanks to the able management of the Range Committee—Col. J. A. Monroe, N. A. Dexter, A. W. Dennis, Capt. E. F. Annable, Major Hammill, and Mr. F. E. Perkins—the programme at the opening day went off even more smoothly than at Creedmoor. Even the markers seemed to understand their business thoroughly, and the value of the shots were promptly and correctly signaled.

After pool shooting, the first competition—Short Range Match, 150 and 200 yards, seven rounds—was the real opening of the What Cheer Range. There were some twenty-eight entries. A gun our readers in New York know little about—the Peabody & Martini—seemed very much in favor. This weapon is now being manufactured in large quantity in Providence for the Turkish Government. It is quite similar in construction and rifling to the Martini-Henry, the only difference being in the size of cartridge used. It proved as a military arm to be an excellent one, winning the second prize. From the score, of which we give the ten leading ones, it may be seen for a first match how creditable the shooting was.

E. THOMAS—REMINGTON.			
Yards.	Score.	Name.	Total.
150.....	4 5 4 5 4 5.....		32
200.....	3 3 4 4 4 5.....		27-59
G. W. BARRY—PEABODY & MARTINI.			
150.....	5 4 5 4 4 5.....		31
200.....	4 4 4 3 4 4.....		27-58
G. A. FORTYTH—PEABODY & MARTINI.			
150.....	4 4 4 4 4 5.....		28
200.....	5 3 4 3 4 4.....		28-56
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
A. V. Canfield.....	55	F. Cowperthwaite.....	53
F. J. Rabbeth.....	54	J. W. Hayward.....	53
J. F. Williams.....	53	G. W. Yale.....	52
J. N. Crowell.....	53		

To Mr. Thomas was awarded the first prize, a handsome silver trophy. The second competition was the Rhode Island Military Match, open to teams of eight from Rhode Island regiments; distances, 200 and 300 yards; rounds, seven; weapon, any military rifle. Four teams contested. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
The Slocums.....	320	First Light Infantry.....	301
Prescott Post.....	317	R. I. Guard.....	108

Best individual scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
J. C. Bent.....	49	J. Jordan.....	46
F. H. Bent.....	47	O. F. Gifford.....	45
R. J. Collins.....	46	G. A. Forsyth.....	45

The first and second teams used the Peabody & Martini. After the military match pool shooting at long range took place. On Tuesday the Long Range Match was shot for, and on Wednesday the New England Match, open to all teams, with the Consolation Match.

We congratulate the Rhode Island Rifle Association in the brilliant opening of their range, and trust we may often report its matches in our columns. If at the very start such good practice is made, New York riflemen, individually or in teams, may have to look for their laurels.

THE FOREST AND STREAM BADGES.—The last competition for these badges was shot at Conlin's gallery, No. 920 Broadway, on Thursday evening last. For the information of our readers we would say that these matches are shot at a distance of 110 feet, a rifle of 22 calibre being used, and at a target on the Wimbledon plan reduced to correspond exactly with those used at Creedmoor at 200 yards. The first prize is awarded to the best score, the

second to the best score of centres, and the third to the best score of inners, thereby giving encouragement to those who are but just commencing to shoot, as otherwise the prizes would go to the three leading scores. Mr. Conlin now gives to every competitor a card containing a record of his score with a target diagram showing the position of each of his shots. The following are the scores:—

Charles A. Cheever, 1st badge.....5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5—44			
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
W. B. Farwell.....	41	John Burns.....	25
Robert Miley, 2d badge.....	39	R. Offley.....	36
L. V. Sone.....	39	Thomas Lloyd.....	36
A. G. Hoffstatter.....	39	J. E. Whiteley.....	35
M. P. Lennon.....	39	Robert McFeeley.....	35
L. C. Bruce.....	39	F. C. Moore.....	35
William Moser.....	38	Fred Kessler.....	34
William Klein.....	34	A. Marsh.....	34
Wilson Macdonald.....	37	Thomas Fenton.....	33
John Traggesser, Jr.....	37	N. G. Duffy.....	33
W. P. Helm.....	37	J. O. Wright.....	33
William Tobin.....	37	H. Fisher.....	32
R. Faber.....	36	Dr. Glenneve.....	32
H. H. Albro.....	36	Captain J. S. Loomis.....	31
F. Hyde.....	36	John Waydell.....	31
G. W. Smith, 3d badge.....	30	M. W. Doran.....	25
J. McGlenney.....	30	D. T. Kenney.....	25
F. Whittaker.....	29	C. Snyder.....	14
George H. Ripley.....	25	William H. Park.....	10

The first of a series of similar matches for badges presented by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, will be shot to-night.

THE RIFLE IN NEW JERSEY.—The Jersey City Schutzen Corps and the Greenville Sharpshooters constitute the United Schutzen Park Association of Jersey City, and have been lately incorporated as such by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey. They have purchased at a cost of about \$20,000 a plot of ground situated in Greenville, at Bergen avenue and Newark Bay, and erected thereon a nice lofty festival hall, in Swiss style, also shooting and target houses; distance of range 200 yards. These grounds, from which one has a fine view over Newark Bay, Staten Island shore, etc.; it can be reached by the steam cars of the Southern Railroad of New Jersey, or by horse cars from Jersey City, and were inaugurated a few days ago by a prize shooting festival lasting three days, and which was attended by numerous marksmen from New York, Hoboken, Newark, etc. The weather was fine during the festival and the shooting good, considering that the place, range, etc., were new to every comer. The following is the result of the shooting:—

Target of Honor.—Only open to members of the Jersey City Schutzen Corps; three shots each; target divided in twenty-five equal rings, each ring one inch wide.

1st prize, \$20—E. H. Helmers (crowned king.)
2d prize, \$20—L. Miller
3d prize, \$20—B. Lippmann.
4th prize, two barrels of ale—H. Kahl.
5th prize, \$10—F. Etting.
6th prize, \$10—F. Schafer.

Ring Target.—Divided in twenty-five equal rings, each one inch wide; open to all comers; one ticket for three shots cost \$2; number of tickets unlimited, each shooter getting but one prize; thirty prizes, \$200.

No. of Prize.	No. of Rings.	Amount.	Winner.
1st prize.....	68 rings.....	\$30.....	Wm. Hayes, Newark.
2d prize.....	67 rings.....	\$25.....	T. J. Rathjen, S. Island.
3d prize.....	67 rings.....	\$20.....	A. Zengner, Greenville.
4th prize.....	66 rings.....	\$15.....	F. Belcher, Newark.
5th prize.....	66 rings.....	\$12.....	K. Klein, New York.
6th prize.....	66 rings.....	\$10.....	Ph. Klein, New York.
7th prize.....	65 rings.....	\$8.....	Ch. Koegel, Newark.
8th prize.....	64 rings.....	\$7.....	J. Beller, New York.
9th prize.....	63 rings.....	\$6.....	John Raschen, Hoboken.
10th prize.....	62 rings.....	\$6.....	J. Blinnenburg, Hoboken.

Man target.—Divided in ten perpendicular lines, each line one inch wide, from breast to top of head; open to all comers; one ticket for five shots cost \$2; number of tickets unlimited; each shooter getting only one prize; twenty prizes, \$150.

No. of Prize.	No. of Shots.	Amount.	Winner.
1st prize.....	43 lines.....	\$25.....	Wm. Hayes, Newark.
2d prize.....	42 lines.....	20.....	A. Ermisch, Hoboken.
3d prize.....	42 lines.....	15.....	A. Zengner, Greenville.
4th prize.....	40 lines.....	12.....	Ph. Klein, New York.
5th prize.....	39 lines.....	10.....	T. F. Rathjen, S. Island.
6th prize.....	39 lines.....	9.....	Captain Raschen, Hoboken.
7th prize.....	38 lines.....	8.....	F. Belcher, Newark.
8th prize.....	38 lines.....	6.....	John Raschen, Hoboken.

This association will have ready for use before the opening of the next season some more improvements, viz.: they will build a commodious hotel for the accommodation of all the visitors and Summer boarders, also a large pier for landing passengers coming by steamer from New York and elsewhere. To it will be attached a large number of bathing houses, etc. This place will without doubt be next Summer the rendezvous of a great many sportsmen as well as those whose business will not allow them to be absent from the city for a long period.

SCHUTZEN PARK, UNION HILL, October, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The last practice shooting of the season took place last week, and I will now give you a few items of the shooting last Summer. There were in all twelve regular shooting days on which participated 51 shooters, or 15 to 20 every day. In this period 9,032 shots have been fired at the different targets, viz.: 1,970 at the ring target, making 34,441 rings; 486 at the stich, making 55 bullseyes; 6,576 at the bullseye target, making 615 bullseyes. Average of rings in one shot, 17.5—that is, six inches from the centre. Average in bullseye target, one bullseye in 10.19 shots—bullseye four inches in diameter. Average in stich target, one bullseye in 8.81 shots—bullseye four inches in diameter.

In the bullseye target the following gentlemen made the most bullseyes: Wm. Hayes, Newark, 108; T. J. Rathjen, Staten Island, 92; Ph. Klein, New York, 73; Tac Aeschbach, Hoboken, 52; John Raschen, Hoboken, 50; A. Ermisch, Hoboken, 40. The following are the best individual scores on the ring targets:—

Name.	Result.
T. J. Rathjen, Staten Island.....	12 days, 2,330 rings, average 108.3
Ph. Klein, New York.....	12 days, 2,344 rings, average 105.3
A. Ermisch, Hoboken.....	12 days, 2,317 rings, average 105
William Hayes, Newark.....	11 days, 2,238 rings, average 203.5
John Raschen, Hoboken.....	12 days, 2,189 rings, average 182.4
Captain Raschen, Hoboken.....	12 days, 2,169 rings, average 180.7
Tac Aeschbach, Hoboken.....	11 days, 2,016 rings, average 183.3

There were five gold medals to be awarded—one given by the United Schutzen Association to the shooter who had it the most times in his possession. Messrs. William Hayes and T. J. Rathjen were tied, each one having won it three times, and had to shoot off, Mr. Hayes winning the medal with the remarkable score of 218 against the 205 of Rathjen.

Two medals of the New York Schutzen Corps, given to those gentlemen having the most and second most rings during the year, except on the first shooting day. Mr. T. F. Rathjen, Staten Island, receives the first, making 2,174 rings; Mr. Ph. Klein, New York, receives the second, making 2,162 rings.

Two medals of the Jersey Schutzen Corps, given to those gentlemen making the most and second most rings during the year, except the three first shooting days. F. J. Rathjen, of Staten Island, received the

first, making 1,797 rings. A. Ermisch received the second, making 1,705 rings.

And now, in conclusion, take the averages of Messrs. Hayes, Rathjen, or Klein—202, 198, and 195 rings, which is equal to a little more than an 8-inch bullseye on the 200 yards range at Creedmoor. Has this ever been accomplished at Creedmoor by any one shooter—to make a bullseye every shot at different times and in different weathers? RIFLEMAN.

THE RIFLE IN CALIFORNIA.—Early this month a most pleasant presentation took place at San Francisco, which will tend to fix the date of the real beginning of scientific military rifle practice in California. On the occasion of the muster of the Second Brigade, Captain H. J. Burns, of Co. E, First California Infantry, was presented with a Sharp's Creedmoor rifle, coming from E. J. Westcott, Esq., President of the Sharp's Rifle Company, as a testimonial of the great interest this officer had taken in introducing military rifle shooting into California. The rifle was of the finest make, and bore a plate containing the presentation inscription. Before the surprise caused by this handsome gift had subsided Major R. H. Savage gave to each member of the California team a gold medal. The following gentlemen were the recipients of these handsome trophies:—Private William Burke, Private J. Robertson, Sergeant George H. Strong, Corporal C. Nash, Private D. Watson, Private T. Murphy, Private J. Steed, Private R. A. Sarle, Captain H. J. Burns, Corporal C. B. Preble, Private W. Dove, Lieutenant E. O. Hunt, and the captain of the team, Private J. S. Campbell. The medal was designed to commemorate the victory of the Sumners over Co. D, of the Twelfth New York Infantry. The decoration on the medal, a cut of which we give, is as follows:—



CALIFORNIA MEDAL.

On the face is engraved the flags of California and New York, with the Creedmoor 500 yards target in the centre; surrounding the flags, on the outer edge of the medal, the title earned by the terms of the match, "Champion Rifle Company of New York and California," also the date and place of shooting. The back of the medal is reserved for the name of the wearer, and the perpetuation of the score made by him in the match.

We sincerely trust that the members of the various San Francisco regiments will put in an appearance here next year. Nothing can be more absurd than the idea that New York men are the only ones entitled to carry off the prizes in the rifle contests. There is nothing like a keen rivalry in such matters. We also hope that before long some of our Creedmoor men will pay a visit to the Golden State. We have even heard that such a thing is not only possible, but probable. Rifle shooting must not be made one-sided nor monotonous. California, from its pleasant climate and the fact that men can use their ranges almost all the year round, must in time produce a class of riflemen which will be hard to beat. As it is to-day, nothing gives us more pleasure than to record their triumphs.

—The Rifle Tournament opened in San Francisco on Friday morning at the Presidio range. Twelve teams of six each entered, besides 200 individual entries. The first match was open to members of the California Rifle Association, commissioned officers of the United States Army, and members of the National Guard; distance 200 yards. The second match was for the Kellogg Challenge Cup; open to members of the National Guard and officers of the United States Army and Navy. The third contest was the Presidio Short Range Match, open only to enlisted men in the United States Army stationed at posts in that vicinity. The aggregate value of the prizes was \$1,300.

In the first match at 200, with United States Springfield rifles, seven shots, there were 120 entries. The two highest scores were 30 each. In shooting off the tie the first prize was won by 4 points, and the second by 2. The third prize was won by a score of 29. Ten competitors scored 28 each, and shot off for the remaining five prizes. Of the 148 contestants for the Kellogg Challenge Cup, distance 500 yards, five shots; greatest possible score 25; twenty-seven scored the required fifteen points to admit them to the second stage of the match, which was deferred until Saturday morning, after which a match between twelve teams of the National Guard was shot.

A NEW RANGE ON THE HUDSON.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., October 21st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A number of the citizens of our village have formally organized themselves into an association called the Rhinebeck Rifle Club, and at a meeting held on Monday evening last, elected the following officers: Geo. Esselstyne, president; Lewis H. Livingstone, vice president; Geo. Tremper, secretary; James B. Livingstone, treasurer; Peter Mendel, armorer; and the following executive committee—James Montfort, Fillmore Burgher, Mr. H. Wygant, N. B. Killmer and Arthur Williams.

The club has already begun work on the range, such as building bluffs, excavating marker's pit, and having targets built. It is the general opinion of those who have inspected it, that this will be the finest range

on the Hudson River. As soon as the club has its first practice I will send you the scores. I think they will be good ones, and no doubt the numerous friends of the members will be glad to hear from them through the medium of your inimitable FOREST AND STREAM. P. M.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN OCTOBER.

Moose, *Alces macchis*. Red Deer, *Capreolus virginianus*.
Elk or Wapiti, *Cervus canadensis*. Squirrels, red, black and grey.
Hares, brown and grey. Quail, *Optyx virginianus*.
Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*. Pinnated Grouse, *Tetrao cupido*.
Woodcock, *Scotopax rusticola*. Curlew, *Numenius arquaria*.
Ruffed Grouse, *Tetrao umbellus*. Sandpipers, *Tringana*.
Plover, *Charadrius*. Wilets.
Godwit. Reed or Rice Birds, *Dolichonyx oris*
Ralls, *Rallus virginianus*. vorus.
Snipe and Bay Birds. Wild Duck.
Caribou, *Tarandus rangifer*.

GAME IN MARKET.—Considering the weather and the difficulties of transporting without loss, the market is well supplied with game of every description peculiar to the season. Ruffed grouse are very abundant, the fine fresh looking birds received from Connecticut and this State being worth \$1 per pair, while those brought on ice from the West bring considerably less. Prairie chickens (pinnated grouse) sell for \$1.25 per pair. Woodcock, coming principally from Connecticut, are worth \$1 per pair for fine birds. Quail are more abundant, the law now being off in Connecticut, and prices have fallen to \$3.50 a \$4 per dozen. It is a little remarkable that no quail should be received from the West, and it indicates a short supply from that region. The supply of English snipe is very limited, most of those received being from New Jersey; price \$3 per dozen. Canvas back ducks, Western birds, are worth \$2.50 a \$3 per pair; mallards, \$1 a \$1.25; widgeon, 75 cents to \$1; black ducks 75 cents to \$1; teal, mostly green-winged, 75 cents to \$1. Venison, from Minnesota, in very fine order, is worth 30 cents per pound. Stall-fed wild pigeons, \$2.50 a \$3 per dozen.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.—A correspondent writes: "Why don't Carl Dittmar let the sportsmen of the country know (by the experiments of disinterested parties,) through the columns of your valuable paper whether his powder is now uniform in quality and free from danger of bursting guns? Sportsmen here are anxious to know more about it before adopting its use." We would suggest to our correspondent to write to Carl Dittmar, at Neponsett, Mass., and procure a sample of the powder and experiment for himself. There have been numerous results published in our columns, which appear to differ practically. We believe, however, that Mr. Dittmar now claims to have made the powder safe and sure.

—A sportsman's club has been organized at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., with the following officers:—President, E. V. Green; Vice Presidents, Hon. Jas. Shanahan and Dr. J. C. Schoon; Secretary and Treasurer, L. H. Young. The club has twenty charter members, all sportsmen thoroughly interested in the protection of game and the carrying out of the State game laws, which for some time have been a dead letter in that vicinity, particularly the clause relating to Sunday shooting. Our correspondent mentions that last Sunday he met with a party of three "hunters," whose united bag comprised a robin, a chipmunk, and a female yellow bird. The new club means business, and will publish fair warning to violators of the law in each paper published in Montgomery county.

—Messrs. O. and C. Bell, while shooting off Rodgers' Island, near Catskill, last week, saw and killed two canvas back ducks. Very rare visitants to those parts, we should say.

AN UNFORTUNATE SPORTSMAN.—J. C. Brigham, of Elizabeth, N. J., who went to Bayonne a few days ago and shot twelve robins, was arrested and taken before Recorder Myers, who fined him \$10 for each bird.

THE NUMBER OF SHOT IN A CHARGE.—We publish the following for the benefit of game and pigeon shots alike. Both class of sportsmen will find this table useful when trying new guns at a target, as it will show the number of shots a charge contains against the number the gun puts in the target—i. e., presuming that no one fires more than 1½ oz. of shot in a charge:—

NUMBER OF PELLETS EACH SIZE IN 1 OZ.			
Leroy, Edgar & Co.	Tatham & Bros.	Chicago Shot Tower Co.	English Shot.
No. 10.....822	843	No. 10.....854	1,700
9.....560	568	9.....596	1,000
8.....375	399	8.....434	605
7.....278	291	7.....323	350
6.....209	218	6.....216	270
5.....149	168	5.....172	220
4.....121	132	4.....143	180
3.....98	106	3.....118	130
2.....82	86	2.....92	110
1.....68	71	1.....75	80
B.....59	59	B.....62	—
BB.....49	56	BB.....53	—

To find the proportion in one, and a quarter or one and a half ounces, of course it is only necessary to add the proper proportion.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Salem, Oct. 25.—During the past week there have been a few quail shot, but one party started two broods, and neither of them were grown so as to fly well—in fact, they are rather late this year. One man reports sixteen woodcock as the result of a day's sport lately, and others say they are more plenty than for some seasons. Bay birds are essentially gone, though an occasional "winter" is seen. Snipe scarce. Partridge are about as usual, and never plenty, and always shy. Ducks are about. Old squaws and shell-drake I have seen, and a large flock of geese went south yesterday A. M. No whistlers or dippers yet. Loon and other divers are quite numerous. Coots plenty.

Cohasset, Oct. 25.—Gunning for the past week has been poor, too much calm weather with fog on the coast. The

flight has been mostly black duck, shell-drake, and brant, with very few coot. Smelt fishing is still good. We expect a large flight of ducks next week. Winter yellow legs plenty for the last two days; large and in splendid condition. S. K., Jr.

NEW YORK.—Schroon Lake, Essex county, Oct. 18.—Sporting times are lively in the vicinity of this lovely sheet—the Lake Como of our country. On the 11th inst. Messrs. James G. Dimond, J. E. Sidman, Jacob B. Crane, C. L. Smith, R. E. Smith, W. D. Haven, and Will Fisk, all of New York city, engaged in a "grand hunt," with George Wickham and Ed. Jenks as guides. In the afternoon a noble deer was driven into Schroon Lake by the hounds and speedily dispatched by Mr. Dimond. On the following day another deer was killed on the same ground by Mr. Fisk and Art. Jenks. On the 13th inst. the same party, accompanied by Messrs. John Wright, J. D. and J. H. Burwell (the latter the well-known and most popular proprietor of the Ondawa House,) proceeded to Crane Pond, about five miles distant, where they encamped for three days, enjoying in the meantime capital and successful sport. Result, five deer and dozens of ruffed grouse. Schroon Lake lies on the very borders of the great forest, and within a few hours' drive and tramp of some of the wildest and most sublime scenery of the Adirondacks. Indeed, some of the noblest pinnacles of that range display their majestic forms in full view from this lake. No better accommodations could be desired than those furnished by the model establishments, the Leland and the Ondawa Hotels, both situated in the pleasant village at the head of the lake. No more efficient guides can be secured anywhere than Sam. Saunders, Ben. Wickham, Geo. M. Sawyer, N. B. Knox, and Ed. Jenks. Route to Schroon Lake: Rail from Saratoga Springs to Riverside, 50 miles (Adirondack Railroad, fare \$2;) stage to Pottersville, six miles (good road and fine scenery, fare \$1; excellent dinner at Lock's Hotel, 75 cents; steamer Effingham, through the entire length of Schroon Lake, nine miles, fare 75 cents. No more delightful trip could be enjoyed. E. R. W.

NEW JERSEY.—Somers' Point, Oct. 25.—This is a favorite locality for duck and snipe shooting, and, in fact, for shore shooting of every kind, as well as for fishing. Ruffed grouse, and an occasional deer and bear in the adjacent wilds. Capt. Japheth Townsend keeps a first rate country inn for the accommodation of sportsmen. He and his sons are expert hunters and fishermen, and are clever and obliging. He has a good yacht and plenty of boats. Charges \$10 a week. His house is five miles from Absecom Station, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

VIRGINIA.—Norfolk, Oct. 23.—Have just returned from "Back Bay" and although much too early for good shooting, killed thirty-three, pintails, mallard, black duck, widgeon and teal. Heretofore we have had plenty of quail within from ten to twenty miles of this city, but this year there appears to be very few; have shot but twenty-one this season against about 100 for same period last year.

—A correspondent, writing from Helena, Ark., wishes to know if he can have two imitation swans made with machinery sufficiently powerful to tow one of Colvin's twelve pound canvas boats with a cargo of 175 pounds. We fancy that such machinery would be as expensive as a small steamboat, and that our friend will have to content himself with getting at his ducks by the old-fashioned methods. Regarding the sporting facilities of that section our correspondent writes:—

"Helena is a beautiful little city of 5,000 inhabitants, situated in Phillips county, Ark., on the Mississippi River, and about 100 miles south of Memphis, Tenn. There are numerous lakes on both the Mississippi and Arkansas sides of the river which team with all the varieties of water fowl that winter in this latitude, while on their banks roam the black bear, deer in abundance, and occasionally a panther larger than those I saw in Central Park in September. During all winter our market is supplied with what is called here the trout, weighing from 2½ to 8 pounds—a very game fish, and also what are known as the bass and white perch, weighing from two to five pounds. All three will make a reel sing." H. C.

—The Georgetown (Col.) Miner says: "Elk are found in almost every part of the park, generally in the timbered country or on mountain slopes, singly and in bands of ten and fifteen, according to the season. With proper care they can be stalked as near as 150 yards, but a good hunter who 'jumps' a herd at fifty yards will bag three-fourths of the number before they are out of range. When dressed they weigh 800 to 1,200 pounds; but as a dozen tall fellows, their shapely horns laid back, go crashing and thundering through the thick pine forest, leaving a storm of branches and dust in their wake, each elk may easily be estimated to weigh a ton."

[We should like to know what kind of a rifle they use in Colorado, where they kill two-thirds of a herd of elk before they are out of range. It must be either a "repeater," or a very good scatterer.—Ed.]

—A pigeon match was shot at Peter's Valley, Sussex county, N. J., on the 21st inst. between Hon. D. A. Wells, of Milford, and S. Danley, of Matamoras, Pa., for \$100 a side, ten birds each, twenty-one yards rise. Wells killed 9 and Danley 7 birds.

—The Tremont Sportsman's Club have been holding a pigeon shooting tournament for the last few days at Beacon Park, Boston. The first match on Thursday was at double rises, 18 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, five pairs of birds each. Messrs. Portlock, Stark, and Mingay each killed all of their birds, and agreed to divide the \$100. In a similar match which succeeded, Mr. G. Crandall killed ten birds and took first money, the second being divided between Messrs. Portlock, Stark, and Mingay. After some minor sweepstakes, one for \$100 was shot at 10 single birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, with the following result:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Portlock.....	3	Locke.....	10
Mingay.....	3	Anthony.....	10
Cook.....	10	S. B. Newton.....	10
Tucker.....	10	Stark.....	2
Perry.....	6	Richards.....	0
G. Crandall.....	10		

Messrs. Tucker, G. Crandall, Locke, Anthony, and S. B. Newton having tied, they agreed to divide the \$100 between them.

Another sweepstakes of \$100, at ten single birds, was

next shot for, and the result, after some excellent shooting, was as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
S. Shaw.....	10	Fifield.....	7
Portlock.....	6	Healey.....	10
Mingay.....	0	Cook.....	6
W. W. Crandall.....	10	Stark.....	8
Tucker.....	1	Richards.....	5
Perry.....	3	S. A. Smith.....	2
G. Crandall.....	10	Locke.....	0
Morgan.....	6		

Messrs. Shaw, W. W. Crandall, G. Crandall, and Healey having tied, divided the whole money among them.

Next came another \$100 sweepstakes under the same conditions as the last, and this resulted as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
W. W. Crandall.....	9	Tucker.....	8
Stark.....	9	Anthony.....	10
Cook.....	1	Richards.....	0
Healey.....	9	T. Smith.....	0
G. Crandall.....	10	Locke.....	10

Messrs. G. Crandall, Anthony, and Locke having killed all their birds, agreed to divide the money.

During the afternoon a match for \$25 a side was shot between Messrs. Stark and Locke, both of New Hampshire. Mr. Stark won the match, killing all his birds but the fourth, while Mr. Locke missed his eighth and ninth.

Mr. Locke, of Portsmouth made some excellent shooting, scoring his first twenty birds without a miss; three birds that were nicely killed with open wings were ruled against him, called on the ground by the referee, there being no judges in any of the matches except in the match between Lock and Stark. QUAIL.

NASSAU SHOOTING CLUB.

EAST NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Yesterday the Nassau Shooting Club of this place had their regular monthly shoot. The old shooting ground of the club has been abandoned, as the close proximity to dwellings and the congregation of boys, who soon find out the days fixed for great events, made the whole thing an annoyance to all hands; so we appointed a committee to visit Mr. Dexter, of Dexter Park Shooting Grounds, and arrangements have been made to hold the rest of our shoots at his place, and, by the way, he has got all the facilities requisite for a good trap shoot. The badge presented to our club by Mr. H. Van Wiclen, of Brooklyn, is creating much interest among the members, and is looked upon as a sort of "Flying Dutchman." Every time you see it, it is somewhere else. Yesterday was the fifth time it has been contested for, and yesterday the fifth different man took it home. Our shoots we hold every four weeks, so four weeks from Thursday last, or November 11th, it will be contested for again. We generally, after the regular shoot, wind up with one or two small sweepstakes, and for pure amateurs at the sport we have considerable fun. I herewith inclose you our score of the regular club shoot at five birds each, twenty-one yards rise, 1½ ounce No. 8 shot, each man to gather his own birds, and as we have some members who count heavy on avoirdupois, it is sport in itself to see them strike a gait for a wounded bird. The score is as follows:—

Wm. A. Dunham.....	0 1 1 0 0—2	J. K. Powell.....	1 1 0 0 1—3
H. Van Wiclen.....	1 0 1 1 0—3	Henry Haubt.....	0 1 1 1 1—3
Sam Livingston.....	1 0 1 1 1—4	C. Colyer.....	1 0 0 1 0—2
Ike Vancise.....	0 1 0 1 1—3	Geo. Forbel.....	1 1 0 0 1—3
Dave Storms.....	1 1 0 0 1—3	Geo. Orr.....	1 0 0 1 1—2
W. R. Selover.....	0 1 0 1 1—3	Gerrit Bergen.....	0 0 1 0 1—2
H. Boehme.....	0 0 0 1 1—2		

The above score resulted in the transfer of the badge from Mr. Davey Storms, the previous winner, to Mr. S. A. Livingston, the Secretary of the club. Yours, etc., HIGHHOLDER.

ST. LOUIS GUN CLUB.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 17th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

You have doubtless noticed some account of the arrest and detention of Captain Bogardus in this city, on the 8th inst., at the instance of R. S. McDonald, President of the St. Louis Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, all on account of the Captain's having given an exhibition on that day at the Abbey Race track, to a few friends, of his ability to shoot twenty-eight pigeons in four minutes. He accomplished the feat in two minutes and forty seconds.

When Captain Bogardus—who is recognized by persons here who are acquainted with him to have much tenderness of heart towards dumb creatures—indulged in an exhibition of his profession, which he had done hundreds of times before unmolested, the soft-hearted President of the S. P. C. A. hired a fourteen-year old boy to attend the exhibition, as a spy and informer, and upon this youth's testimony he swore out a warrant and had the Captain arrested while at his dinner at the Southern Hotel. Bail was promptly furnished by Mr. John W. Manson, Secretary of the Gun Club. The Captain was put to considerable expense and trouble to be present at his trial. So warmly was his cause espoused by members of the Gun Club that Mr. McDonald asked to have the case dismissed, which was done. With a view to more fully show the President how little the members of the club cared for his bluster and threats to arrest every person found shooting pigeons in the city, they determined to hold their last club shoot for this year for the champion gold medal, and invite Captain Bogardus to be present and participate. The shoot was held Tuesday, October 17th, at the club grounds, at Rinkel's Six-mile House. There was quite a gathering of friends of the club members, citizens and reporters. The expectation was that arrests would be attempted, but such was not the case. The shoot passed off pleasantly, nothing occurring to interrupt nor mar its enjoyment. The following is the result of the shoot for the champion gold medal, which must be shot for twelve times during the year to become the property of the person winning it the most times in that number. H. C. Pierce is the present holder. Ten single birds; 21 yards rise, 80 boundary, H & T plange traps, tame birds, St. Louis Gun Club rules to govern:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
H. C. Pierce.....	11 11 11 11—11	H. P. Wilson.....	11 00 11 01—7
E. Capelle.....	00 11 11 01—6	C. Jeff Clark.....	11 00 11 01—7
T. Bissell.....	11 11 00 11—8	W. H. Wadsworth.....	0 11 11 01—7
W. A. Albright.....	11 01 01 11—8	C. M. Williams.....	11 11 11 01—9
Jno. A. Ringold.....	01 10 01 10—5	E. C. Sterling.....	10 01 10 01—6
Geo. Rinkel.....	11 11 11 11—11	N. V. Verrier.....	01 01 01 11—6
J. B. C. Lucas.....	11 11 11 11—10	E. S. Chateau.....	00 11 11 00—1

Messrs. Pierce, Lucas and Rinkel having tied on ten birds, moved back to 26 yards and settled the tie with the following score:—

Pierce.....	1 1 1 1—5	Lucas.....	0 0 1 1—3
Rinkel.....	1 1 0 1—3		

Mr. Pierce having won with fifteen straight birds, retained the medal. After the club match, Captain Bogardus shot at twenty birds from two traps set forty yards apart, he standing equi-distant between them. He did very clean shooting with the following result:—

Captain A. H. Bogardus.....	11 11 01 11 11 11 11 11—19
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There is no member of the Gun Club but would gladly assist Mr. McDonald to protect dumb animals from cruelty, or to carry out the full intent of the society of which he is president; but they are equally determined to protect themselves from imposition. Now that the game season is at hand, sportsmen generally are gone, or going, after the fur and feather of forest and field. Many from here are going to the Memphis shoot and show. We hope to meet you and other Eastern sportsmen there. Respectfully yours, H. C. P.

PIGEON SHOOTING IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 17th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We have organized a club at this place, under the name of the Viley Shooting Club, and we hope to do some good work in a short time. The following is a list of the officers and members: F. W. Woolley, president; M. D. Richardson, treasurer; R. Gilmore, secretary; Executive Committee—Janus Smith, chairman; C. M. Johnson and G. A. DeLong. Members—C. Y. Peck, D. Noble, Jr., C. W. Bradley, Samuel McChesney, John Lamphear, H. P. Kinkead, John A. Headley, Samuel Smith and Thomas Martin. All are amateurs. Below I hand you the score of our first match against the Hunter's Club, of this city; and considering the difference in practice of trap shooting (the Hunter being an old organization) between the two, we feel somewhat elated at our success, and hope to come off victorious in our return match. The score is as follows, seven men from each club shooting, ten single birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:—

Hunter's Club.....	54	Viley Club.....	50
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I would send you the score of each, but it would take too much of your valuable space. The judges were Col. Frank Waters, C. M. Johnson and Major Joel Higgins. I will send you a report of the return match.

R. GILMORE, Secretary.

CHILLED SHOT.

BOSTON, Mass., October 22d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As your foot note to my letter of the 11th instant refers to "English Opinions," communication of September, I will again avail myself of your courtesy in the way of a few brief queries. Wishing simply to get at the truth (having no interest whatever in any particular manufacture of guns or shot), I have a very decided determination to have the best of both if obtainable. Now, like Mr. Thomas Gradgrind, I want facts. E. O. says, "The shot called chilled in America are not the hard shot used at the late trial." This may be so, but I have never heard of any chilled shot here other than those I referred to as for sale by Mr. Schaefer, and imported by him from Roberts, Lampen & Co., Newcastle, England, and these, I can say without fear of contradiction, are precisely similar, and of the same make, as those used at the trial, and they are the shot we have been trying in these parts with capital results. E. O. also says, "All experience at game, and scientific data, are in favor of soft shot." Possibly, but that is not the conclusion arrived at by sportsmen here, and I confess that, failing to apprehend the theory in the case, and never having met in my readings with the facts he refers to as sustaining it, I shall feel under obligations to him if he will favor me with both. I am not quite prepared to believe a soft substance to possess better penetration and killing qualities than a hard one, and in my own guns, both choke bore and perfect cylinder, I know the chilled shot give the best results. Why should they not? I am open to conviction on this, as on all other matters.

Your correspondent, S. S., describes the correct thing in the way of a gun—one stock and two pairs of barrels; one choked, the other short and open for covert. With these one good gun is a complete outfit, and, as Frank Forester says, "The man of one gun is to be bewared; he is likely to prove an ugly customer."

UNDER GRIP.

[Will our English correspondent reply to the above? If chilled shot was manufactured in this country and would produce such superior effect it would doubtless come into general favor, unless, indeed, the constant use should result in an undue amount of wear and tear to gun barrels. But we are already taxed for our shooting appliances far beyond the imposition of our English cousins, and everything but our powder and shot is imported, and pays a duty—guns, shells, wads, caps, and, in many instances, dogs—all go to swell the list. Why our manufacturers do not produce as good material is unexplained; that they do not is beyond a question. We were recently shooting with a gentleman who used paper shells of American manufacture; his misfires amounted to at least fifty per cent., a result following which profanity was almost a virtue. Is it inability, indifference, or a niggardly economy that imposes such material upon sportsmen who are desirous of patronizing and encouraging home manufactures.—Ed.]

GROUSE SHOOTING IN IOWA—THE SETTER BISMARCK, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Meeting the "Squire" of your staff, shortly after my return from the West, he made me promise to furnish a short account of my shooting. Starting with Bismarck from this city September 8th, and spending a day at Chicago, I arrived at State Centre, Marshall county, Iowa, about 2 P. M. on the 11th. I found my friend Shipman at the depot in hunting dress, with a two-horse team and his dogs, waiting my arrival to give me an evening's shoot. In a few minutes I had unpacked my baggage, changed my dress, and with gun and Biz I was with him in the wagon, and the team making fast time for the prairies. After driving some six or eight miles we let the dogs into the stubble fields and soon found the birds. That evening I killed ten and Shipman eleven. The next day was Sunday.

On Monday I went by myself; rode out on a "buck board" with a boy to drive. A "buck board" is simply the skeleton of a wagon with a seat and a board for the feet, and on the hind axle is tied a box, in which we carried the birds. I started in a south west direction, and after proceeding about eight miles commenced shooting. This day I bagged twenty-three chickens and a few snipe. During the week I gunned in this manner, averaging about twenty grouse per day, a few snipe, and some ducks. I enjoyed the week very much, as my horse was very suitable, and took no notice of the gun or its report. She had but one eye, so certainly did not see much on the other side of the head. The place once occupied by the eye was entirely vacant. The name of this horse, which was of the feminine order, was Cyrida. She was a good traveler, true as steel, never shied at objects, nor moved a muscle at the report of the gun. I often fired from the wagon every day, killing more or less without rising from the seat, and scarcely ever doing so or getting out until the dogs pointed. Shooting in this way at my time of life is pleasanter than continued walking with pockets loaded with these huge birds. In short, I never carried over half a dozen cartridges in my pockets, everything in the nature of luggage being in the box attached to the buck board, which was always at hand. Twice I got *sloosed* (sloosed) during the week. Cyrida got fast in a quag-mire, and I was obliged to unharness before she could, only by superhuman, or rather supererquine, efforts extricate herself. Getting "sloosed" is a serious business; one of these events occurred in this manner: Driving near a slough I noticed a flock of ducks sitting among the reeds in the water. I let them have one barrel and gave them the other as they rose. Biz helped me to gather three from the water, but I noticed one fall in the grass on the other side, so I got into the buck board and started for the place. I drove, as I supposed, far enough from the slough to enable Cyrida to proceed without danger, but it was a mistake—all of a sudden Cyrida went down. I was obliged to jump out into the water about knee-deep and unharness. I then pulled the buck board out on to the dry ground, and after everything was clear I waded in to assist Cyrida. Getting hold of her shoulder

and lifting to the utmost of my strength, Cyrida reared and extricated her fore feet, only to make a lunge in my direction, falling again, this time with my legs under her body, so that I was fastened in this position with only head above water. I finally extricated myself, but with every thread of clothing dripping with water. I again assisted Cyrida; she would rear, pitch, and flounder; then rest a while and try it again; at last poor Cyrida reached *terra firma*. After harnessing and hitching her to the buck board we drove on the prairie, and Biz found the duck. My boy driversaid this duck was a "dam duck," but they are usually known as "mallards." This experience occurred about sunset as I was, returning to my quarters, and I was obliged to ride at least six miles wet to the skin. I gave the boys at the village an account of my mishaps, but instead of receiving sympathy they laughed at my misfortunes. On the other occasion of getting "sloosed" Cyrida broke some of the harness and one of the shafts to the buck board. I instructed my driver particularly not to mention anything of this second mishap.

The past week I spent at my friend Shipman's, but birds are not plenty in that neighborhood. One is obliged to drive from four to six miles before reaching the prairie. Near the town the land is fenced and under cultivation. Sunday evening Shipman, with two very fleet nags hitched to a light buggy, drove about twelve miles in a northwest direction to Farmer Price's, where we put up for the night, intending to make a full day on Monday at the grouse. That day I bagged twenty-six, Shipman twenty-five; one sandhill crane and about twenty ducks were also killed. We saw six geese and tried to get a shot at them, but to no purpose. If we had not been diverted from the grouse by the other game we could easily have bagged forty grouse each that day. Last year I killed on the 22d of September on that ground forty-two grouse. Shipman's method of approaching cranes is in this wise: when the wind is fresh, with dogs in the wagon, drive down with the wind on to the crane at full speed. The cranes when they rise are obliged to fly against the wind and in your direction. We then fire from the wagon. In this manner we got near enough to kill one dead with No. 6 shot. We got several shots at cranes that day, and would have killed more had our cartridge been loaded with coarser shot. Tuesday we gunned homeward, killing about forty grouse, some snipe, and a few ducks. The remainder of this week I made Shipman's my quarters, having Cyrida and the buck board in service.

I occasionally took a shooting friend along, especially those who had brag dogs. I never boast of my dog, but am proud of my shooting qualities. Relying entirely upon this, my strong hold, I could easily beat any of those fellows about two to one. After shooting at State Centre from the 11th to the 27th inclusive, I was about to pack up and come home when I was persuaded to give them another trial, which I did, and was badly beaten, and that by a base stratagem. Each of them—Shipman and Fairhead—had two bitches. One of these animals was in that peculiar condition to which such creatures are liable two or three times in the course of the year. She was tucked away under the seat, and I knew nothing of the circumstance until we got out of the wagon after driving some ten miles to the hunting ground. Old Biz soon left me. He and that miserable cur got hid away in a corn-field for upward of an hour. I called and whistled, all to no purpose. After I found the rascal he would not hunt any, but leave me and go with Fairhead. I managed to kill eleven, while Fairhead bagged twenty, and Shipman seventeen; so out of forty-eight I got only eleven, and these I "walked up" in the corn. Out of this business there came very near being an unpleasantness, but as Fairhead gave me all the birds, packed them carefully in ice, furnishing ice and otherwise treating me handsomely, I concluded to say nothing more about it. The birds I brought home in splendid condition.

The total of the trip of my own shooting was 209 grouse, 43 snipe, and about 50 ducks. The sandhill crane and some other birds were killed between us. This is the seventh season that I have hunted grouse at State Centre. The first was in 1866. Then there was scarcely a dwelling where now there is a very busy and thriving town. The Northwestern Railway had just opened through the country—a beautiful and rolling prairie, extending as far as the eye can reach. I am confident I saw more chickens in one day in 1866 than I saw during the entire trip of this season, but when chickens are so abundant you do not get a proportionate number of shots. When they are plenty they gather in flocks of often fifty to a hundred, called packs, and you seldom get any more from one of these flocks than you do now from a bunch of, say half a dozen. They are not half as plentiful this season as last, but owing to the heavy crop of grass they lay well to a dog's point.

This is the sixth year I have hunted them over Biz, who is now in the eighth year of his age. He hunts with as much endurance as ever. I hunted him every day but one of this trip except the Sundays. There seems to be no tire to him. He scorns riding in a wagon, even after a week's hunt. Three-quarters at least of all the birds killed were over his points. Some days every bird killed was from his point.

DAVID BROOKS.

SHOOTING ON CAPE COD.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., October 17th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Myself and friend, Mr. James Carroll, with our staunch and faithful dog—Dandy, a fine pointer; Speed, a staunch and good setter, and Bounce, my Laverack and Irish prize winner—started on Monday down the cape, arriving the same evening at Eastham. On Tuesday morning we prepared for grass birds and snipe. After a row of about two miles, we landed on the marshes of Nosset Harbor, a fine marsh of two or three miles square. We had only walked a few yards, when old Dandy brought up stiff, being well backed by Speed and Bounce. Up went a snipe, to be brought down by your humble servant. After bagging several of the same sort, we found good grass bird shooting. It being my first hunt on them, I was surprised to see they were so near a game bird, as I saw them lay to the dogs as well as snipe. They are very fat and well suited for the table. After about four hours' work our bag consisted of thirteen snipe, forty-four grass birds and three yellow legs. On Wednesday the 30th, we shot over the same marsh with about the same luck. On Thursday we went in search of quail, and on Friday we were successful in finding three large coveys, and after breakfast we started for the swamps. Arriving at the edge of the brush and near a log, up went a snipe out of range. I pulled on him, however, and marked him down on a sandhill two hundred yards off. Thinking he must be hit, we went after him, when he got up again, and was nicely brought to bay. Just as Bounce was bringing him in, Dandy and Speed came to a point, and up went about fifty quail, heading for the swamp. Three fine fellows fell to our guns, and we marked the covey down in the grass among some little pines, and in a short time we were among them, and such sport as we had for about two hours cannot be described. After about two hours' shooting it commenced raining very hard, and we were forced to leave the field and start for home, where we counted our bags, and found thirty-five quail and one snipe, making in all about one hundred and thirty birds. After partaking of dinner, we bid good bye to our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Peniman, and boarded the train for Portsmouth, where we arrived in good order, well pleased with our trip down the cape.

QUAIL.

NOTES FROM INDIANA.

VALPARAISO, Ind., October 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Rumors of war! All along the banks of the Calumet and down the Kankakee the firing has been rapid for days past. No call for reinforcement has yet been issued; but flying squadrons of geese—have been passing all day long, hungering, hastening towards the scene of conflict. Reports have come in from the outposts, but they are not entirely satisfactory; so I am going to rig my light battery of No. 10 C. F. B. L., 4 drachms powder and 1 oz. of No. 6, and hasten to join the fray.

It's a pity, isn't it? The pot hunters are getting the best of the birds; always on the ground days ahead of the flight, they are prepared for

the slaughter—nothing else. They seldom shoot at flying birds, but sneaking, cat like, upon the unsuspecting young flocks, they cut down five, ten and fifteen at a single discharge. Oh, how I hate them! (the pot men, I mean). Well, the ducks have come, but long continued raw rains, sleet and snow has at last driven them south. It seems but a day since the season opened for pinnated grouse, and now it's most gone. Geese have been moving south in great numbers of late, and the Kankakee marsh must be alive with the honk, honk, honk, morning and night.

Messrs. Westcott and Davis, of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club, have been shooting with me for a day or two. I very much regret that the chicken shooting was over, practically speaking, for Mr. Westcott seemed anxious to have a day at them. We visited my old stamping grounds, but the birds were wild and did not give us any shots worth mentioning. W. brought one down which got up away to his left, but circled around over him, and he must have dropped him fully ten rods with No. 9 shot at that. We had a good day at snipe, killing another chicken on the way to the marsh. This is the second day at snipe, I don't know how many the gentlemen bagged, but near a hundred. Next week they have arranged a trip to the Kankakee and to the Calumet, and as they are both superb shots, I have no doubt will make fine bags. Eastern gentlemen will always find a hearty welcome, and no pains will be spared to make their trips successful. Yours, W. H. H.

DEER HUNTING IN VIRGINIA.

BELLE FONTE, Nottoway Co., Va., Oct. 23d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Captain Fraser and party, including my brother and self, accompanied by seven deer hounds, hunted the Hone & Fraser estates, in Dinwiddie county, last week. First day killed two and started eight; second day, killed none, started four; third day, broke a fine buck's leg, but he swam the Nottoway River and got away; killed none, started three others; fourth day, hunted Col. Tacker's and Mr. Edwin Fraser's plantation, in Brunswick county, joining another party; killed three, all of them being shot by Mr. Frank Jones at two stands. Two deer were killed right and left on the full jump. I regard this as a great field performance, as these deer were hunted and killed in true sportsmanlike manner, none of them being on or near water, but on the full run through pines and oaks. The annual camp deer hunt takes place on the Cabanis estate in November, where the prominent deer hunters of Nottoway, Dinwiddie and Brunswick meet. I start for Memphis, Tenn., to-morrow, to attend the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Convention, as judge of dogs, etc., and to represent your journal. If all accounts are accurate, there will be a meeting of owners of pointers, setters and hounds, also field sportsmen, such as this country has never seen before. However you will soon hear from me.

JNO. M. TAYLOR.

GAME PROTECTION IN NEW JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In one of the September numbers of your paper I saw a notice (which is taken from the Germantown *Telegraph*) informing all persons who desire to shoot in the six lower counties of New Jersey, that they are obliged to purchase certificates of membership in the West Jersey Game Protective Society, or be liable to arrest and imprisonment. The article concludes with the remark that they (the Germantown *Telegraph*) consider the act of Assembly, from which the West Jersey Game Protective Society derive their charter, unconstitutional, and an outrage on the community. If, Mr. Editor, such a charge as the above had appeared in the Germantown *Telegraph* only, I should not have thought it necessary to answer it; but when published in such a paper as the *FOREST AND STREAM*, which is recognized by all as one of the leading sporting papers of the country, and with no comments to the contrary by you, as to the unjustness of such allegations, I cannot let such remarks pass by unanswered. Those persons who declare our charter unconstitutional, do so on the ground that it distinguishes between the citizens of New Jersey and other States, and prohibits citizens of other States from enjoying the same benefits. As this question is purely a legal one, I do not intend to burden you with a legal argument, but will refer you to the case of *Haney et al vs. Compton*, which is reported, I believe, in 3 Verboom (New Jersey Reports). In that case the constitutionality of the rights of non-resident oystermen, under an act of Legislature, are fully discussed. Under an act of Assembly no non-resident can engage, or be employed, in the oyster trade in the State, under penalty of seizure and confiscation of his boat and tackle. This act is analogous to the act under which we derive our charter, and it has been sustained by the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

It will be found that all cases in which State laws have been held to be unconstitutional, as trenching upon the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States, that the State Legislature has attempted to define the way in which individuals may use their property; to define the way in which property may be used in which the State has no interest, and not as in the present case to define the way in which its own—the State's own—property may be used. See also the case of *Corfield vs. Coryell*, 4 Wash. C. C. Rep. 371. For the benefit, therefore, of those who wish to contest this matter, I think it may be safely said that a decision of a Supreme Court of the United States would be necessary for a final disposal of the question. And should any one desire to enter into litigation with us on this point, we are prepared to fight it out to the end. Leaving, therefore, the question of constitutionality to the courts, we come to the second remark of the Germantown *Telegraph*, to wit: That our charter is an outrage on the community. How an outrage on the community? Are we working against the community? Are we trying to exclude the community from joining our Society? Let us, Mr. Editor, look for one moment at our charter, and see what it requires. It requires all non-residents to take out certificates at the cost of five dollars the first year and two dollars every succeeding year, and resident members, by our by-laws, are required to pay three dollars the first year, and two dollars for each succeeding year. The only requirements for membership are the payment of dues, and as no election is necessary, it is not possible to exclude any person from membership on the ground of prejudice or dislike. The funds of the Society are derived from the membership dues, and after defraying all current expenses, the charter of the Society requires the balance of the funds to be expended in the purchase of fish and game. This has been most faithfully adhered to, and last season the Society purchased nine hundred quail and ten pairs of prairie chickens, which was all they were able to obtain so late in the season. This season the Society has already purchased 225 black bass, and have stocked several streams. Arrangements have been made to purchase 200 more fish, 4,000 quail, and 400 prairie chickens. This game and fish is distributed among the different members, over the six counties which are included in our charter, as evenly as possible. In addition to the above, the Society uses every possible means in its power to prevent the shooting of game and fishing out of season.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is what the Society has done, and this is the object for which it was formed. If the Society can only succeed in replenishing each year the stock of game which has been shot out the previous season, and thus giving good shooting for the coming one, it will have accomplished its ends. If this is an outrage on the community, then the sooner we do away with game protective societies the better.

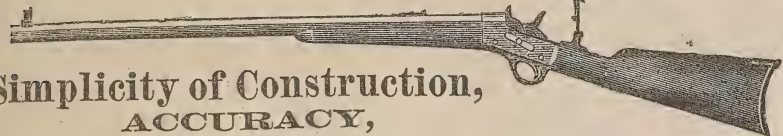
It is to be regretted that a paper like the Germantown *Telegraph*, which professes to take an interest in sporting matters, does not first inquire into the objects and actions of a Society like ours, before condemning it.

A MEMBER.

HARMLESS AMUSEMENT.—Mr. Mucklestone (after missing his bird for the twentieth time): I say, Gaskins, I do believe the birds are frightened at me! Old Keeper (blandly): They didn't ought to be sir!

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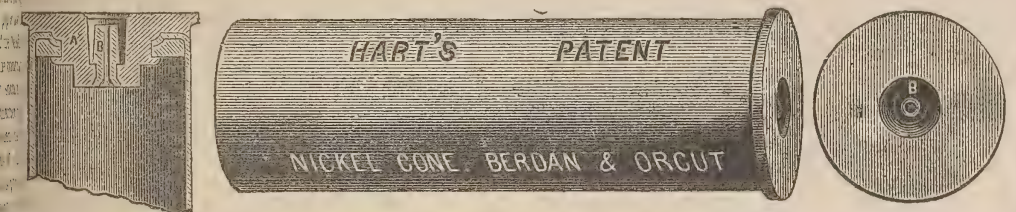
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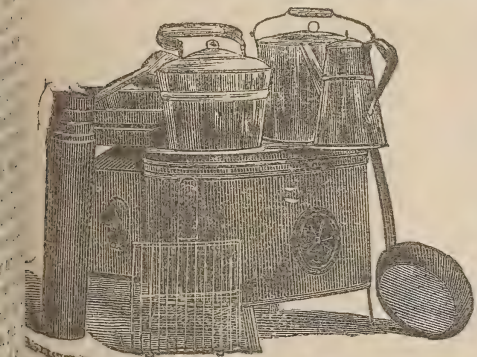
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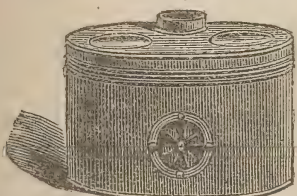
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(See *The Field*, January 30th, 1875.)

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Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St.,
New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-
SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which
will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be ex-
amined about the 15th. All special orders given to
Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of
the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority
of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape,
Tolley, and others, will shortly be published, and can
be had on application at No. 1 Cortlandt St.

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St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

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has just received an invoice of these close-shooting
guns, and from him any information in reference to
the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on ap-
plication.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S FINE ENGLISH BREECH LOADING GUNS,

Made to Order

OR

FROM STOCK.

These Guns, celebrated for
genuine high class workmanship
and No. 1 SHOOTING POW-
ERS, are built in six qualities
(or brands.) They are now im-
ported direct to our NEW YORK
OFFICE, and sold by the Manu-
facturers to SPORTSMEN at the
following prices.

Pioneer,	\$65 Gold.
Tolley,	90 "
Standard,	115 "
National,	140 "
Challenge,	180 "
Paragon,	225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others re-
quiring Guns specially built, on
our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING,
with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes
carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price
sheets to our

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**MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,
Birmingham, England.**

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Miscellaneous.



**W. W. GREENER'S
DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING
GUNS.** Winner of the Silver Cup,
value 40 guineas, at the Great Lon-
don Field Trial 1875, beating 33 com-
petitors with 68 guns, also winning
in all the other classes for the Im-
proved System of Boring. These
guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards,
loaded with large shot, and will
shoot well with small shot with a
less powder charge than guns bored
upon the old system. For report of
the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. Mc-
Laran, Williams & Co., Agents, St.
Louis, U. S. A. Address
W. W. GREENER,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

WILLIAMS & POWELL,

Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,

Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the
extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABIL-
ITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader
and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,)
its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the
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W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated
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grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP
ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the AN-
GLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

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Spring.

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aug26-tf



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Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetra-
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pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave
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lets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as
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RABLE, a fact remarked on by the *Field*, that the
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Shooting qualities first-class.

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LOADERS.

Same action as new guns. Send for circular and
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Apr 8-6m

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1
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All of the above give high velocities and less resis-
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National Tube Works Co.,

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COATED INSIDE AND OUT WITH AN

INDESTRUCTIBLE ENAMEL. WARRANTED.

Joints are connected by our Patent Sleeve Coup-
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Specimens can be seen and obtained on application
at the Company's Offices, 8 Pemberton Square, Bos-
ton, and 75 William street New York. Oct1-12y

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OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF
the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July 22-6m

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THE Hotel and table are in all respects first-class, while the charges are moderate, and such as similar accommodations cannot be obtained elsewhere. Rates—first, second and third floors, \$3; fourth floor, \$2.50; fifth floor, \$2. L. A. PRATT, formerly proprietor of the Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. Sep 16

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NIAGARA.

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EVERY FACILITY FOR FISHING and gunning; house newly furnished; excellent table, fine boats and competent baymen. Bluefish, weakfish, kindest, striped bass, geese, brant, wild fowl and bay snipe of all kinds in their season. Woodcock, quail, partridge and English snipe on the grounds of the Hotel. Reached via N. J. S. R. R. via Pier 8, N. R. E. H. FRAME, Proprietor. Sep 2-2m

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GESE, BRANT AND DUCKS.

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THE TRAP SHOOTER'S REFEREE
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Rules for Pigeon Shooting

of all of the prominent Gun Clubs of the United States and Canada, including the Rules of the Hurlingham and London (English) Gun Clubs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Gunsmiths everywhere, and at the office of Forest and Stream, or mailed on receipt of price by CHAS. SUYDAM, Publisher, 149 Chambers street, New York City. Sept 2tf

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THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN.
CONTAINING HINTS TO SPORTSMEN, NOTES ON SHOOTING, AND THE HABITS OF THE GAME BIRDS AND WILD FOWL, & C., OF N. AMERICA.

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July 1

For Florida.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN Mail Steamship Company's line to Savannah, Ga., sailing every Saturday, from Pier 22, below Pine street, Delaware River, at 12 o'clock noon, making close connections through to all points South. The line is composed of the steamships JUNIATA and WYOMING. The Wyoming does not carry passengers. The Juniata is a favorite ship with the traveling public, having passenger accommodations of the most superb character. She has recently been refitted and elegantly furnished with everything requisite to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

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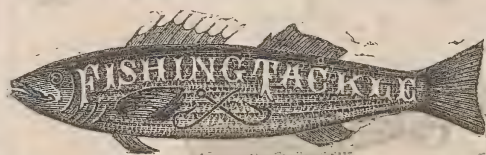
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Aug 26-1y

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In ordering, give the size of shells and a loose measurement outside of vest. N. S. GOSS, Neosho Falls, Kan. July 22-1y



THERE CAN BE NO GREATER PORTABILITY without serious defects. They are the only portable boats that are equal to the very best whole ones for local use. July 29-1y

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Orders solicited and filled promptly. Sep 12 3m THOMAS & ABBEY, Proprietors.

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FOR SALE—A BRACE OF VERY SUPERIOR thoroughbred, staunch, well-broken setters; broken to work together; good retrievers; should not be separated. For particulars address H. S., at this office. oct14

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I HAVE FIVE DOG WHEELS OF August 26. Sired by Kirk; bred from General Custer's stock by the late Hon. K. C. Barker, Detroit, out of Daisy. She was by Mr. R. Hoe, Jr.'s, imported Spring, out of Fanny, bred by the late Hon. K. C. Barker from his old stock. Price, boxed and delivered at express office at six weeks old, \$25 each. Will sell Daisy after whelps are weaned. Price \$50. OAKLEIGH THORNE, Millbrook, N. Y. oct7-tf

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Express Rifles, Double and Single,
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A Hand-Book for Sports-
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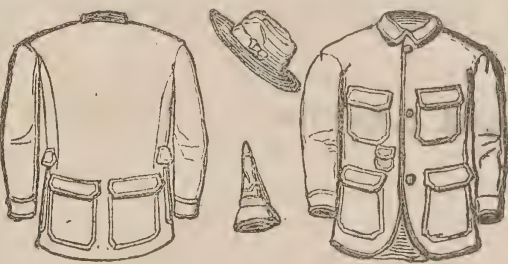
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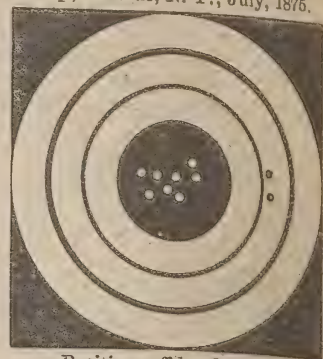
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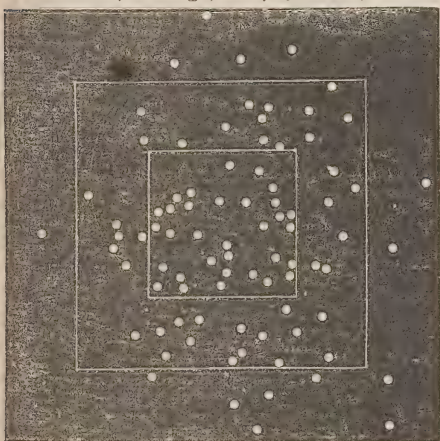
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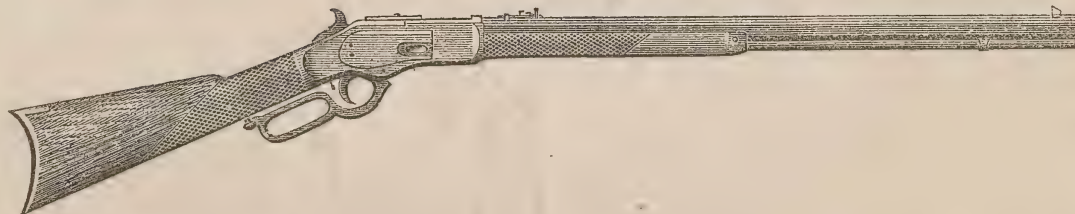
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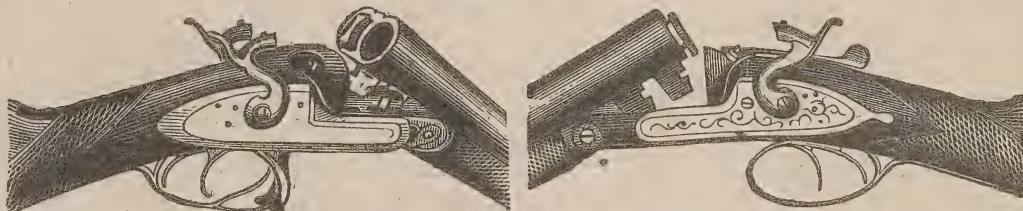
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1875.

{ Volume 5, Number 13.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

A Deer Hunt in Washington Territory.

THINKING probably that you would be glad to hear something from one of your readers in this far off portion of the American Union, I have concluded to give you a brief account of a deer hunt in which I had the pleasure of participating.

On the 24th of September last, about one o'clock P. M., our party, consisting of nine persons, among whom were Capt. Burton, U. S. A.; Judge Jacobs, J. J. Hunt, purveyor general of the party; Wychoff, a capital shot; two other veteran hunters, as well as three soldiers of Capt. Burton's command, a leash of nine hounds, left in an open boat the wharf at Port Townsend for Lopez Island, distant across Admiralty Inlet about twenty-five miles. It will be remembered that Lopez Island is one of the islands long in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and which was finally awarded to the United States by the decision of his majesty, the Emperor of Germany. It lies northeast and parallel with the historic San Juan Island. It is on an average four miles in width, and twenty in length. It is lower than the surrounding islands, is mostly covered with brush and fir and alder timber, but the land is generally fertile, and the climate very mild. There are no wolves, bears, panthers, cougar or other destructive animals on the island. It is the home of the deer, and is the hunter's paradise. There are a few settlers scattered over the island, living in a state of primitive simplicity, most of them having Indian women for wives. Our objective point was one of these settlers named Barlow; but none of the party knew on what portion of the island said Barlow lived. All being pioneers, however, we did not doubt our ability to find Barlow's; therefore, with sails unfurled and a fair breeze, we ploughed through the tide rips that abound in this portion of Admiralty Inlet, and steered towards the southern end of Lopez Island. But alas! about eight miles from our destination the wind failed us, and we were compelled to propel our heavily loaded craft with oars. Late at night we succeeded in making a landing in a small bay at the southern end of the island. The hounds were eager for the fray, and notwithstanding all our efforts, one of them broke away, started a deer close to camp, and the music of his voice, resounded in the woods until long after midnight. Early the next morning the Captain and myself, Mr. Hunt and Wychoff, two and two, started off to find Barlow's. Directing our course northward, we wandered through dense brush, over logs, and under logs, for about an hour, when hearing the sound of a woodman's axe, we directed our course thither, found the chopper, and he put us on a trail leading to Barlow's, about four miles distant. Word was sent to the rest of the party, and we all arrived at the objective point about two o'clock P. M. Mr. Barlow is an old resident of the island. He was formerly a British subject. He has a farm of about one hundred acres. By extending a fence across a narrow neck of land spreading out into three peninsulas, he has enclosed by about eighty rods of fencing full fifteen hundred acres of land. On the northern peninsula, containing about two hundred acres, we turned loose all of our hounds about three o'clock, and in an hour the party had killed three fine deer. This ended the hunt for the day. One noble old buck successfully ran the gauntlet of five hunters armed with Henry rifles, and passed, with tail flying, Barlow's clearing into the woods beyond. The purveyor general, a man in whose vision death was supposed to slumber, the gallant Captain and the crack shot, each got in several shots, but to no purpose. They all declared they would not shoot at that buck again, even if they should find him sleeping on his sylvan couch.

The next morning was foggy and drizzly, and the hunt did not commence until about ten o'clock, when the hounds were turned loose upon the same ground as before. In a short time the woods were wild with their noise. They swung around towards Wychoff; we heard the report of his rifle and we counted one; then to the purveyor

general, and he was out of luck; then to Bates, one of the veteran hunters, and he scored one; then to the gallant Captain, and he got in two shots and counted two; then to your humble servant, and he scored one. There were many more shots, but they failed of their mark. The hunt for the day closed in about two hours, and we all being thirsty, repaired to the camp to take a drink—of water, of course!

The next morning was bright and glorious, and the hunters were early at their stands. Soon the baying of the hounds was heard, and from its deep base and frequency we all knew that they had started an antlered monarch. Round and round he swung, but keeping constantly within the dense brush; eager and more furious became the chase—the whole pack of hounds were bellowing close in his rear. In about three-quarters of an hour they drove him from his brush retreat into the open ground. He passed by two hunters, who fired at him, but he plunged over the bank into the water with the hounds after him, swam about a mile, and reached the shore of another peninsula, and entered the brush again. The fleet-footed Barlow confronted him as he came out of the water, and to the astonishment of all fired and missed. The hounds soon brought him back to the water again, when he boldly struck out across the channel to the San Juan shore. The old veteran, Bates, was on hand with a boat this time, and then commenced a row for life. The old veteran gained at every pull, and half a mile out, or more, came within rifle range. He took his rifle, fired six shots, but missed, finally clogging a cartridge in his gun. He again seized the oars, and pulling alongside of the noble fugitive, seized him by the horns, and ignobly drowned him by holding his head under the water. He brought him in triumph to the shore, and we weighed him; he pulled down two hundred and five pounds. This chase disorganized the hunt for a short time, but late in the afternoon three more were added to the killed. This closed the third day.

The fourth day was to close the hunt, and all were eager to make this their great day. We early took our positions on the southern bank, and along a road leading across the base of a densely wooded peninsula, about a mile south of where we had hunted the previous days. The hounds were taken upon said road and let loose about seven o'clock. In less than ten minutes they gave tongue. Shortly a shot was heard, and one of the veteran hunters counted one. Soon another shot was heard, and the gallant Captain added to his list of laurels a fine barren doe. Another shot, and Wychoff counts another, and so on, until the number of the dead arose to six, as the result of about four hours' hunt in the forenoon. In the afternoon we were reinforced by quite a large party of gentlemen from the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, which happened into an adjoining bay on a cruise for smugglers, who abound in this archipelago. The hunt in the afternoon, in which our friends joined, was very exciting, but not as fruitful in results as desired or contemplated. The hounds had three large bucks in the water at the same time, and the firing for fifteen or twenty minutes was very continuous; and yet, Mr. Editor, those noble animals reached the cover of the woods again unscathed. Still, it may be said, in extenuation, that the firing was down a steep bluff, at a running object, and at long range. Nothing but the head of a deer can be seen while he is swimming, and when there is anything of a swell it requires some practice to hit that head with a rifle.

The hounds, chilled with swimming, returned to the woods with but little spirit to force the hunt. Two more were started, however, and both killed, and our jolly friend, the purveyor general, covered himself with glory. In four days we had killed twenty deer, and had at least eighteen hundred pounds of venison. As we were kindly tendered a tow to Port Townsend, we gladly embraced the opportunity, and arrived with our freight at that beautiful town about two o'clock in the night, refreshed, reinvigorated and rejuvenated.

O. J.

PREPARATION.—Parson's daughter (to the Squire's Keeper)—"What are you doing with the pheasants, Muggles?"—Keeper—"Well, Miss, there's a lot o' city gents a coming down with Master to shoot on the 1st, so I'm a takin' a few o' their flight feathers out!"

For Forest and Stream.

A BULL FIGHT IN TEXAS.

I LOVE to sit on the sea-shore in the clear moonlight, and, watching the long waves roll in, listen to the heavy boom of the surf and dream. Many such an hour have I spent on the shores of North Carolina, Florida, and Texas, and above all, in dear old California, lying on the white sand near the water's edge and looking out on old ocean, peopling the beach with memories of bygone days with fair ladies and brave men, many of whom, alas! have long ere this wandered beyond "the shining shore" which bounds the thither world.

But 'tis not always a dream, for many a brave and knightly deed have I witnessed on the smooth sea beach, though as yet unheralded in song or story; and I once was a spectator at as gallant a tourney as was ever fought in the brave old days when the lilies of the Moslem and the war-cry of the Frank rang over the desert, while Christian and infidel strove together for the possession of the Holy Cross and the Sepulchre of our Lord; albeit the combatants were not mail-clad warriors, but used alone the weapons provided by their Maker.

One bright night in Texas, when the moon shone with unrivaled splendor and the soft trade wind had cooled the air after a hot, hot day, when the wavelets of the bay rippled on the shore with a gentle murmur, and the sea birds had gone to their rest, and the laughter and song of the camp had quieted down to the light and regular foot-fall of the sentry as he slowly paced his lonely beat, the Captain and I lighted our pipes, and going a little distance from the camp, sat down on the pure white sand to smoke and talk and dream. Long we sat quietly smoking, with but a word now and then—for silence is golden at such times—when three immense bulls came down from the prairie beyond the bluff to the smooth, level sand of the beach. They came about the same time, but by different paths, some fifty yards apart; nor had we any notice of their coming by hearing them roar while on the prairie. They came in a quiet, determined way, that at once attracted our attention. Voiceless as they seemed while coming down, no sooner were they fairly on the beach than the trio commenced a loud deep roar, which seemed to be the very incarnation of wrath. This was done by all three almost at the same instant—so much so that we could not distinguish which commenced first. At the same time they began pawing up the sand most viciously, and throwing it in showers over their backs with their horns, while ever and anon they would slowly advance toward each other a few steps at a time. They were the biggest brutes that ever I saw, fully as large as buffaloes, but with immense horns, quite six feet from tip to tip (Texan cattle, as is well known, are celebrated for their wide-spreading and long horns.) It was very evident that there was to be a triangular duel, though not precisely like the one in which Mr. Midshipman Easy figured. So the Captain and I picked up our chairs and removed to a shady spot under the bluff whence we could overlook the field and study the maneuvers of the combatants.

The moon was shining so bright that it was almost like day, and the shadows were as sharp cut as in the sunlight. The moonlight of California and Texas is celebrated for its magnificence. Travelers say that of Italy and the Orient pales before it. To give a practical illustration, one capable of being appreciated and understood by all your readers, I will mention that one night in Texas while discussing this subject I proposed as a test the reading of the small print of the New-York Herald, and upon bringing out a copy we found that we could read it with ease. If any of your readers wish to test the force of the illustration let them try the same experiment here. It is probably due to the purity of the atmosphere, for I know that objects on the Texan prairies are visible fully one-third further than at other places, and I noticed the same thing in California.

After about half an hour of sullen roaring and pawing the animals had approached within proper distance, when, giving one last and most terrific roar, they rushed furiously

THE "WHITE TAILS."

at each other, the three heads striking together almost at the same moment. The shock was tremendous, and the crash of the horns could have been heard fully a mile. All three came to their knees, and one rolled quite over; for, the colliding forces not being exactly in equilibrium either as regards degree or direction, the effect was necessarily diverse. The two which struck most squarely were brought to their knees, while the third, who struck at an angle, caught one of his horns, came to his knees, and fell quite over. Instantaneously springing to their feet (it is wonderful how quick these creatures are,) they interlocked horns, and straining and panting, swaying this way and that, struggled over the sand, pressing hither and thither as advantage offered. After quite a while, by common consent, they ceased and withdrew a space, and though still quite close together, commenced pawing the sand and roaring. After this defiance, which lasted perhaps five minutes, they backed off a little distance, and once more, as if at a given signal, rushed toward each other, renewing the battle. About the same result ensued, although there was there was no fall—the same mighty struggling and roaring and straining. It seemed to strike them somehow that the triangular business was inconvenient, for suddenly the largest two appeared to unite their forces and attack the smaller. He was soon made to give ground, and as he did so in an unfortunate moment he exposed his side. Instantaneously the others rushed on him and bore him to the earth, goring him terrifically. He was soon placed *hors du combat*, and lay moaning on his side, his head flat on the ground, and his limbs limp and effortless, the latitude of sudden and total prostration. The others stood looking at him, pawing up the sand and roaring, and every now and then rushing upon their prostrate enemy and goring him furiously while he lay passive and unresisting, only moaning piteously at each savage thrust.

At length they seemed satisfied he could be no further in their way, and, as if by mutual agreement, they ceased their roaring, and walking off about a hundred yards, arranged themselves near the water's edge, where the sand was hard, face to face and some twenty yards apart. Then commenced the most magnificent duel I ever witnessed. The roaring, pawing, and throwing up of sand with the horns was renewed, and we could perceive by the manner in which the combatants shifted their positions that they were generals maneuvering, and that seemingly careless exposures were mere feints. At length, satisfied that each was too wary and skillful for any advantage to be gained, they rushed at each other, their foreheads meeting with a resounding crash. The shock was so tremendous that it brought both to their knees. With horns still locked they sprang to their feet, roaring and pushing, each striving to gain some decided advantage. Then, after a pause, they withdrew a few yards, and the whole was repeated. This was continued for nearly an hour, until finally one of them, being rather quicker than the other, thrust his horn deep in the breast of his antagonist, who uttered a loud bellow of pain. The effect was decidedly evident, for the beast immediately gave way. Quickly retreating, they again rushed at each other; but it was very apparent that our wounded friend was growing weaker. He seemed to give way more easily, and suddenly he turned tail and galloped off, the other rushing after him. He soon overtook him, when again they rushed at each other. The wounded brute was evidently maneuvering to get away, for, after a momentary resistance, he again rushed off. This time the victor pursued but a short distance when he stopped and commenced a triumphal roar, at the same time throwing up the sand. This he continued until his antagonist had reached a considerable distance, when he turned and walked slowly back toward the one first vanquished, roaring as he went. When he came near the prostrate foe he stopped, and as the other seemed to make some feeble efforts to rise, he rushed upon him, goring him again and again. Then he waited, but there was no symptom of resistance, so presently he walked around him two or three times, uttering a low, deep roar, almost a threatening growl. Apparently he was satisfied, for he then turned toward the bluff, and with loud roars of victory galloped to it, and dashing up the steep bank, rushed off across the prairie to his expectant admirers.

We approached the prostrate animal, which was uttering low groans, and found the ground stained with blood on every side, while the sand was plowed up in every direction. The poor fellow seemed utterly exhausted and apparently dying, and we discussed the propriety of putting him out of his misery. My friend was wiser than I, and advised me to do nothing of the kind, else the law would make me pay its value, and, moreover, he thought he might not be injured beyond recovery, though he had evidently lost much blood. Sure enough, when we arose in the morning he was gone. The sentry stated that about an hour before daylight he had, after many efforts, struggled to his feet and slowly staggered up the bluff and across the prairie away. We never saw any of them again. The three had evidently come some miles to have their duel on the beach, for they did not belong to any of the herds in the neighborhood. It was a magnificent display of prowess all through the fight, and it was the only bull fight at which I "assisted," as our Spanish friends say, while I was in Texas.

MONMOUTH.

For Forest and Stream.

"TIP."

HOW I would like to see your broad, savage, good-natured, intelligent face. You had a great many admirable points, Old Tip, and some you hadn't. Tip was a broad-chested, large-headed, half pointer, half coach dog, with tail turned up in about a three-foot curve. I first made his acquaintance in this wise: Lauren Hinsdale, a young farmer, who lived a mile out of the village, came to me one evening in the latter part of June and said, "There are two or three broods of woodcock up in my thorn lot; come up early on the Fourth and I will show them to you."

"But I haven't any dog."

"I've got a dog, and what is more, I will give him to you if you will take him. He is about a year old; can't get him to do anything but chase the chickens and suck eggs; he ought to make a good hunter."

Just at daylight upon the Fourth I drove up to Lauren's house; found him in the back yard washing out his gun, losing every other rag in the bottom of the barrel, and then twisting and twisting with an old rusty wormer to extract it. He had made about two quarts of ink and wasted half of it over his clothes, but it didn't hurt them any. Tip was chained up near by, anxious for freedom. We walked over to the thorn lot—high ground covered with thorn

bushes running down to a brake at the outer edge. This was a favorite place for Fall birds, and also for a breeding ground. Tip didn't know a woodcock from a grasshopper—wouldn't even chase one. He enjoyed the shooting, but he did not help us or interfere with us at all. We found the birds without much trouble, and in the course of an hour and a half I killed twenty-two. Lauren fired twice. He said he "didn't know how it was, but he could hit them better when he was alone." We then went to the house and took breakfast, and then Tip and I drove home. I found that James Seymour, a friend of mine, had given the dog to Hinsdale. The reason he gave him away was because he was such an awful thief; would steal anything and everything he wanted, or rather take it whether anybody was about or not. His mother was one day broiling some steak; as she stepped out a moment Tip stepped in, and when she returned she found Master Tip had pawed the steak off the gridiron on to the floor, and was sitting calmly by waiting for it to cool. Cooked meat or raw meat, milk or pie, or eggs, everything eatable suited him, and a great deal of it. Tip stood by while Seymour was telling me this, looking up in our faces with an air which made me think that perhaps he could explain if he only had a chance. He certainly behaved well with us. I chained him to the bannister of the front stairs the first night and he gnawed off two of the uprights! After that I did not chain him there any more. He wouldn't steal anything if he couldn't get at it, and so we got along together nicely. (My wife says "he would steal off the fourth pantry shelf.") I didn't know she kept anything up there except soap and salt.

Tip enjoyed accompanying me upon what the old ladies called my "docterin'" excursions. He was perfectly fearless; was not afraid of anything or any dog, or any number of dogs. One, two, or three would come out of a farm yard to dispute his passage, and he would pitch straight into them all, and whip them out before they comprehended that hostilities had commenced, and come out gaily with head and tail up, perfectly unconcerned and unruffled. One day a big dog twice his size, with a small dog to do the barking, came up to the further side of a ditch—ten feet of water between. One growl from the big dog, and Tip pounced plump into them. They were so astonished that they went off in a prolonged yelp in directions various. A few weeks this went on and there was a change. Tip was a thoughtful dog. I have no doubt but that he looked at the matter in this way: "It is all very nice to whip out a dozen or two of these miserable curs every day, but nearly every one gives me a taste of his teeth, and with them all I notice that the next morning I am very stiff and sore. Now, a sensible dog will consider whether it pays, and I have made up my mind that it does not. I won't fight any more for fun; I will run away when I can, and when I can't, look out." He acted upon this principle ever after, and Tip was much thought of by all the dogs round about, except two or three whom he was compelled to chew up to their heart's content.

Tip learned to hunt pretty well. He would find and point snipe and woodcock very nicely, seldom flushing a bird, for he was very deliberate in his movements. He was as strong as a horse; would have made a capital dog on prairie chickens. He would dash into the creek for a duck, and when he reached the deepest part would invariably thrash and kick and nearly drown himself, but he never did quite. I kept him for a year and then handed him over to Seymour, his original owner. James kept him a few months, and one day when S. E. J. was in the store he told him that he might have Tip if he wanted him. He had such a habit of jumping through the front windows that he couldn't afford to keep him. S. E. J. said he would take him. Tip, standing by, heard it all, and what did he do but march straight off all alone a quarter of a mile to S. E. J.'s house, jump over the gate, walk into the sitting room, and lie down quietly at Madam's feet. There S. E. J. found him upon his return home. That night he was put in the barn, where he amused himself by gnawing off a second growth hickory spoke in the wheel of the new buggy. But they fed him well, and talked to him, and made much of him in every way, and he never stole any more. Uncounted beefsteaks might have been piled up under his nose and he wouldn't have touched a mouthful. His great failing was a propensity for chasing geese and turkeys and calves. He would take after two or three calves, run them just about off their legs, and then swing to one side with head and tail up with an air that said as plain as could be that he "hadn't seen a calf anywhere in these parts." A flock of geese he would drive ahead as fast as they could waddle and then dash through the flock, looking neither to the right nor left—"hadn't seen a goose." Turkeys would rise and fly; on he would go under them, taking no note of the commotion overhead. Think he liked calves the best. One day S. E. J. and myself were out after spring snipe with him, driving from one piece of ground to another. Tip had been worse than usual among the calves and geese. I told S. E. J. that if there was not a stop put to it soon every farmer would be after us. Said he, "I don't like to have him do so, but how can I help it? If you can, go ahead." Tip soon ran into a flock of geese, scattering them in all directions. S. E. J. called to him but he did not heed until the dispersion was concluded; then he turned to wait for us; we had stopped, and I gave him a charge of No. 8. He came straight in, and never after did he disturb the flat-footed bird; and furthermore, he never forgave me for shooting him. For months after, whenever we met he would growl in a way that would have led any one not well acquainted with him to the conclusion that he would certainly bite the next second. He visited me every day as usual; came up to me to be patted, growling savagely all the time. I understood him, and respected him the more. S. E. J. was his master; "if he thought proper to shoot me, well and good; but it was not for you to do it." When S. E. J. and family left for Minnesota Tip accompanied them to the depot, sat down in the waiting room, bid them a solemn farewell, and when the train had gone he walked straight up to the store of James Seymour, his old master, and took possession. Since then he has taken H. G.'s advice and "gone West," where, I trust, he is happy and makes some one else happy among the prairie chickens.

ALIQUA.

"My young colored friend," said an army chaplain to a young negro, "can you read?" "Yes, sah!" "Glad to hear it," said the chaplain. "Shall I give you a paper?" "Sartin, massa, if you please." "Very good," continued the chaplain. "What paper would you choose, now?" "Well, massa," said the meditating negro, "if you chews, I'll take a paper o' terbacker."

WHEN the leaves are falling, the nights cool and the October moon is full, the lordly bucks begin their nocturnal rambles over their favorite runways and scraping grounds in search of the timid does that hide away from them in the thickest "popples" and willow swamps. A little later in the season the deer will be found running in pairs, and then the still-hunter has but to watch the scraping grounds in openings in the forest, and the "jack" oak ridges which are so common in Minnesota and other States. Early in the Autumn the deer browse in poplar thickets on the outskirts of the prairie or near the settler's clearings, and at such times they lie very close, often jumping from their beds within a few rods of the hunter. As the season advances and the snow falls, the cold North winds drive them into the heavy timber where they browse on hazel bushes and red willow, (kinnikinick,) the inner barks of which the Chippewa, Sioux, Dakota, Arikaree, and other northern Indians smoke clear, and mixed with tobacco. I have often detected the smoke of the red willow in the cabins of many of the settlers on the frontier, whose limited means necessarily make them use economy in everything.

When the twigs of the trees become toughened by the cold, the deer browse on species of the white pines, and visit lumbering camps regularly at night to feed on the twigs of the fallen trees. There are several species of fungi that the "white tails" are very fond of, which grow on the white birch and sugar or rock maple. I have trailed them from swamp to swamp and finally shot them when feeding on fungus, their stomachs being full of the same.

Deer have their desserts, which consist of young wheat and "bagas," Swedish turnips, which are taken from the settler's patch. The acorns of the white oak is the natural dessert of the deer, yet there are many epicureans among them that show a decided preference for the rutabagas. Now for a word to sportsmen. Do not all go to Minnesota. The State is over run with hunters, and has been for three years. Last Winter Todd and Otter-tail counties were overrun with hunters, both red and white. The Chippewa and half-breeds shoot deer for lumbering camps, and for shipping. The settlers lie with guns loaded with buckshot all night in "baga" patches and on "jack" oak ridges, and woe to the unfortunate *ceruus* that leaps the garden fence, or steps out from the shade of the thickly leaved oaks into the moonlight to munch a few acorns.

The Western, or "timber wolves," ran into Minnesota last Winter in large numbers, and I often heard their prolonged howls when going the rounds to my traps, and for several weeks I saw but a few trails of deer near camp, so thoroughly had they been routed by the hunters and wolves. In vain I tramped many miles to lay bait for the wolves, but they would never touch the titbits I left for them in the timber, though on the prairie, fifteen miles from camp, many wolves were poisoned by hunters. Small packs of six or eight would come within twenty feet of my cabin door, where deer, grouse, hares, and small birds were hanging in easy reach, yet they never gained courage to steal the game, but appeased their hunger by eating the bloody snow where game had been dressed.

Minnesota was once the best hunting ground of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, and when they moved away from certain districts, there were deer enough left for the whites around the beautiful lakes and in the unlimited hard wood timber of the "Gopher" State, yet the hunters have flocked from all quarters until the deer are "cleaned out" from many localities. In the Fall of '73 the country from Avon to the Little Elk River was alive with hunters. Ruffed grouse were killed in thousands early in the season; and the crack-crack—crack-crack of Winchester rifles was heard from all sides at the break of day, as numerous deer were running the gauntlet between lakes and tamarack swamps hotly pursued by dogs. It was no uncommon occurrence to hear the full fifteen shots of the "Winchester," and the seven louder reports of the "Spencer," and after a pause, two or three scattering shots as the hunter had found time to shove a few more cartridges into the empty magazine of his rifle, before the game was out of sight. During moonlight nights the occasional sound—bang of the shot gun, told a sad story for many an old buck taken unawares on his nocturnal parade.

I crossed many bloody trails of deer after the 15th of December, showing plainly that the settlers hunt long after the deer law is up. A few gentlemen in Sauk Centre and vicinity offered a reward for the apprehension of any person found killing deer after December 15th, and put posters in many places, preventing the killing of deer in a great measure, as the settlers were afraid to smuggle them to hotel keepers and butchers after a certain date.

There are deer in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Colorado, Michigan, the Canadas, and many nearer our homes, and there is no necessity for us all to crowd into Minnesota as we did last Autumn. In the "Gopher State," deer, and a straggling elk, moose, or black bear, is all the game to be had. In Colorado there are antelope, white tailed and mule deer—"black tail deer"—elk, mountain sheep, bears, &c., which can be found within a few day's ride from Denver, and in close vicinage to Fairplay, Oro City, Hamilton, Granite, and many mining towns. In the Autumn there is plenty of game in the Rocky Mountains west of Denver, and in Winter good shooting can be had in the foot hills where game collects from the mountains for winter quarters.

In some localities where deer were numerous four years ago, it is now a rare sight to see a deer's tail going over the bushes, or hear the thud-thud-thud, of their hoofs as they strike the ground when retreating. Never visit one particular locality year after year until the game is exhausted. It is an easy matter to build a winter camp, and by scouring the country game can be found and much territory pleasantly surveyed and many new and interesting places be discovered. There are plenty of good hunting grounds to be found if live hunters will strike out and find them, so let us not kill too much game in one locality and in so doing "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

J. H. BATTY.

—The weather has been so anomalous in Great Britain this year that in the middle of April sunstrokes occurred in the north of Scotland, while in the south of England the weather was still wintry.

—The fish-hawk's motto—"I fights mit sea-gull."

Fish Culture.

FISH CULTURE IN PRUSSIA.

A correspondent of *Land and Water* has been visiting Mr. Max v. d. Borne, at the extensive fish hatching establishment of that gentleman at Berneuchen, Prussia, and gives the following as the result of his observations:—

"The breeding of trout in natural waters is much easier and more certain than keeping and feeding them in a confined space, as in the former they seek their own food, particularly if the brook contains various aquatic plants and insects. Trout thrive in ponds as well as in running streams if the bottom is suitable.

Trout fry love shallow brooks with pebbly bottoms. They avoid holes, as there lie the larger fish ready to prey on them. They also prefer a change from the sun's rays to the shady resorts under the overhanging branches, shrubs, and water plants where their food abounds. Mr. v. d. Borne's brook is arranged as follows: The water is taken from the Mietzel, a tributary of the Oder, a stream in which there are no trout, but plenty of pike, perch, pike-perch, burbot, eels, and the usual whitefish. The water flows in a lively manner over sandy and partly clayey ground, in which there are many weeds and insects. The water is led from above a mill belonging to Mr. v. d. B., from whence there is a fall of twelve feet. The brook is 800 feet in length, and has a gradual fall of twelve feet. It is also provided with a number of miniature waterfalls made with boards, in which three-cornered holes are cut out to allow the trout to pass and repass. The bottom of the brook is partly lined with drain tiles, and in some places boards placed on end-stones, which are kept in their places by weights above, below which small pools are created for the use of the fish. The wire-netting at each end is closely woven, so as to prevent other fish entering, or the departure of the trout. Notwithstanding these precautions, small pike fry, burbot, and the large destructive water beetle (*Dytiscus marginalis*) do enter. But by an arrangement above the entrance a key is turned which stops the flow of water, and partly empties the brook.

I was present when this was done, and we caught several small burbot (*Lota vulgaris*), monster frogs, and beetles. Late in the Autumn the outlet of the water is raised two and a half feet, so as to form a miniature lake and good winter quarters. Both sides are planted with trees and shrubs, serving as a protection to the fish as well as a supply of insects which fall from the branches. The fish hatching house itself is built partly under ground, as the aquarium at Hamburg is. The interior of the largest room is 40x40 feet; the other, 20x20 feet. Without detailing all the appliances within, I will merely mention that there are twenty-six stone troughs to accommodate 1,000 fry in each. It certainly is the most extensive establishment of the kind I have seen, and must have cost this enterprising gentleman considerably over a thousand pounds. The result is that the Oder now contains salmon, which a few years since was not the case. One of twelve pounds was caught, and sent to Mr. v. d. B. during my stay at his hospitable mansion, and ate as nice as any of those which find their way to London.

The enemies he has to contend with are otters, herons, kingfishers, sea-eagles, etc.; for instance, from a pond containing 400 large carp, 353 were killed by otters in six weeks. To prevent this destruction, some traps were procured from Henry Lane, Wednesfield, England, which admirably answered their purpose. In the years 1871-74, the following were trapped:—45 otters (including 13 unborn), 2 fish eagles, 187 herons, 120 kingfishers, 40 divers, 178 various ducks, 47 carrion crows and other birds of prey, 4 foxes, and other animals. The otter traps are placed three inches under water at places where the animal enters and leaves the water. When trapped he descends to deep water and there drowns. In Canada they are usually trapped in the paths they make to slide down to the water, the localities of these otter slides being well known to the trappers there. In one heron's stomach, Mr. v. d. Borne's keeper found twelve hand-long carp. Henry Lane's trap for these birds is excellent. A fish is placed on a kind of fork under water, which, when the heron seizes, catches him by the beak. The kingfisher's traps are arranged thus: a narrow board is placed across the brook, and on the centre a square piece of wood, which contains the trap. The kingfishers naturally seat themselves on the trap to look for the small trout and are caught."

Mr. v. d. Borne has recently published a small work on fish-hatching and is now engaged in collecting information from all parts of Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, preparatory to issuing a book which will be a guide to the fishing tourist in each of these countries, telling them where to fish and the varieties to be caught in each place.

FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.—The *Richmond Whig* says: "We understand that the Fish Commissioners have, during the past few weeks, been engaged in distributing black bass, caught in the Shenandoah, in various streams on this side of the mountain. Beginning with the tributaries of the Occoquan, they have deposited some in the Rappahannock, and its tributaries, the tributaries of the Pamunkey, the North and South Anna, and then the Rivanna, the Rockfish, and the Tye Rivers. They have also deposited about forty in the James at this point, and about the same number in the North River at Lexington. They propose, during the present week, to stock the Appomattox, the Blackwater, the Nottoway, and the Meherrin and New Rivers. They desire, also, as soon as they can, to put some in the Mataponi and in Jackson's River, at Clifton Forge."

"In the upper Roanoke the black bass has been for several years, but the stream being small, they were almost exterminated by seines and traps. A law forbidding the use of traps and seines was in force for two years, and both the bass and red-eye began rapidly to multiply; but the law being very unwisely repealed, the seines and traps again appeared, and the result was that the Commissioners could not find enough bass in the stream to stock the neighboring stream—New River. Seines and traps in small streams are fatal to any permanent increase of fish, and people must make up their minds to that result."

In addition to the waters mentioned above, Mr. John N. Rose, of Lynchburg, in the employ of the Fish Commission of the State, recently left Riverton with 800 young

black bass in cans, furnished by Prof. Baird, which it was his intention to place in the Rivanna, Tye, and James Rivers. The Virginia Commissioners are taking active steps in restocking the waters of the State, and at the recent State Fair held at Richmond they were in attendance to receive suggestions and consult with gentlemen interested in the subject.

FISH CULTURE IN TENNESSEE.—Prominent men in Tennessee are encouraging all in their power the growing interest now taken in fish culture. Hon. Joseph N. Fowler, of Nashville, has written a letter to the *Columbia Herald* on the subject, in which he says:

"Since the first settlement of the country, great changes have taken place in our streams. The removal of timber and the cultivation of the land, have affected the waters and also the fish. Some of our finest food fishes, as the black bass, spawn about the time our Spring freshets bring down from the plowed lands large quantities of earthy matter, which settles on the young spawn in quantities greater than the parent fish can clear off, burying the fish entirely. Animals of kinds which flourish in a state of nature meet with many difficulties in a state of civilization. Our intelligence and care must provide against such injurious consequences as follow changes introduced by us. The people will also sustain a prudent, efficient and judicious system for the propagation of fish.

There are but few States in the Union that enjoy greater advantages, so far as fresh water is considered. The Tennessee is fed from a vast extent of surface by numerous streams furnishing a body of water that would cover hundreds of square miles of land abounding in nourishment for our own fish. To care for this domain and have it devoted to useful purposes is at once the duty of the State. I trust, then, that the next Legislature will make such provisions as the experience of the times and the practice of other States warrant. The results of intelligent care for fish have proved so satisfactory in many of our States that there can be no doubt as its advantage."

Natural History.

THE AUTUMNAL MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

GOING home from my office just before daybreak, these calm October mornings, I sometimes hear overhead faint little calls, so tender and far away that if the ear was not trained to observe them they would never be noticed. These small cries are the notes of delicate birds flying south. It is delightfully mysterious! Where have they come from? and where are they going thus by night, and straight over forest and farm, and city and sea? If we go into the woods we shall find them peopled by a different folk than crowded their arches six months or three months ago. The thrushes, which have made melody all Summer long, have unstrung their harps, and are silently taking their leave. The dainty, satin-slipped ground warblers and wag-tails have left their fern coverts. The scarlet tanagers, that used to glow among the trees like firebrands, have kindled the maples and flown away, taking with them titled orioles and crazy chee-winks. In their place are strangers—fox, and white-throated, and gray-crowned, and tree sparrows; the northern pee-wee; the tiny kinglets and little groups of warblers chattering gaily in subdued tones among themselves. There is a quiet, serene satisfaction expressed in the demeanor of these Autumn visitors altogether different from the exultation and riotous singing of the full-plumaged hosts which return to us in Spring. Yet they are—all except the young birds of the year—the same that we saw when the crisp oak leaves under our feet were unfolding from juicy buds. But in some cases birds which were common in Spring are very rare now, and *vice-versa*; this has come to be a rule with some species that we can count upon, since we have learned that in the Spring they always migrate northward by a route west of the Alleghanies, and return along the coast, or just the opposite.

If you ask why they go north at all, I must tell you that these sparrows and warblers only differ from all other birds in going farther. Every bird moves more or less with the seasons. Crows, for example, are here pretty much all Winter, but not the same individuals; those who built their nests in our woods are now in Virginia, and the ones we see to-day are visitors from Canada. Our Autumn birds went north to find suitable places in which to raise their young. A bird cannot live anywhere, although we have come to think it as free as air. Even the eagle and the frigate bird, roaming over continents and oceans, must have a home wherein to hatch their eggs. The choice of this by any bird depends on several things, but upon one consideration in particular—the chance of getting suitable food for its young. For whatever be the chosen diet of the parents, the chicks must have their tender worms and flies—and an astonishing quantity, too—until they are strong enough to gather their own subsistence and gradually adopt the rougher fare of their parents. If the birds cannot find the necessities of their home life here, and only about one bird in three does, they must go on to the high Catskills or the higher Adirondacks, to the plains about Quebec, or to the wilds of Labrador, to those mysterious mountains south of Hudson's Bay, even to the reedy shores of lakes close under the Arctic circle, that have scarcely time to get free from ice before another Winter freezes them again. No explorer has been to such high latitudes that he has not found birds yet nearer the pole in the Summer time. But the Arctic Summer is a short one, and the adventurous water fowl that have been consorting with the polar bears are easily chased out by Jack Frost. Then two or three families join together for the journey, and some bright morning whirl away from the ice-clad shores buoyed up by a favoring wind. Soon they come upon other friends and

warn them, and that strange longing to travel seizes upon all as this increasing army of messengers sweeps by, and "Up and Away!" is the cry as every wing is stretched toward the south. After a time they move more leisurely, and the hardier Winter birds who don't care for cold weather so long as the tall grasses are not snowed under linger behind, while the old males of all kinds gradually outstrip the females and weaker young, and reach us a little ahead of the rest. Thus the fugitives keep just in advance of Winter, as he also marches southward, flying mostly by night, and by day picking up a bountiful harvest of berries, ripened seeds, larvae and eggs of spiders and beetles and flies, and such insects as they can capture.

By the last of October about all the small, short-winged birds are gone from our woods—some no farther than Cape May, some to the rice fields of Louisiana, some even to the West Indies and Honduras. Then the tardy robins collect in noisy flocks and depart as though they had done us a great favor in staying so long; the few last Spring birds revive their notes for a day, and at night reluctantly drift away, twittering gentle farewells as they go; cawing crows, like huge crayons, draw black lines across the sky; a solitary hawk wheels majestically athwart the lurid November sunset; and we are alone with the snow-birds and the gathering storm.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in The Christian Union.*

—One would hardly think of looking in the composing, or even the editorial rooms, of a New York daily paper for living birds; yet during the last month several birds, migrating at night, have flown in at the windows of *The Tribune* rooms on the top floors of their new building about midnight, and their names have been taken. Thus came a ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*); a golden-crested kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*); a pine-creeping warbler (*Dendroica pinus*); a white-eyed vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*); two white-throated sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*); a snow bird (*Junco hyemalis*); and last, Wilson's black-cap (*Myio-dioetes pusillius*).

—The facility with which canary birds and linnets have been taught to execute tricks is well known. In India the barga, a species of weaver bird, noted for the skill with which it constructs its retort-shaped nests, so as to escape the depredations of the monkeys, are also taught wonderful feats. On given signals it is said that the birds will feed every lady spectator with a bit of sweetmeat or candy, thus showing a ready discrimination between the sexes. A miniature cannon is also loaded by the birds with coarse grains of gunpowder one by one; the ramrod is skillfully used, and they then take lighted matches procured for them, and apply them to the touch-hole. It is substantiated that a bird has been known to apply the match five or six times on the failure of the cannon to explode, and to remain perched on the gun apparently quite elated by the performance, when the piece finally went off.

EAGLES.—A number of eagles have recently been shot in various parts of Pennsylvania. One shot by John Hadman, in North Coventry, Chester county, had carried off bodily a large lamb and returned the following day after another. When his wing was broken by a shot he fell and was seized by a dog, but he forced his talons entirely around one of the dog's ribs, causing him to howl terribly. The eagle was then killed with clubs. Another, a bald eagle, was killed near Landis Valley, Lancaster county, which measured seven feet three inches from tip to tip of wings. When eagles take to carrying off lambs and young babies, they must of course be killed; but in a few years the typical American bird will be as extinct as the great auk or the dodo.

CHINESE TELESCOPE FISH AND HAIRY TORTOISE.—Mr. Henry Lee, writing to *Land and Water*, says that several notable living curiosities have recently been brought to the Brighton Aquarium. Chief among them were ten individuals of the "telescope fish," just arrived from China, and which are so called from their prominent eyes protruding considerably from each side of the head. The Chinese name of this fish is "Long-tsing-ya." Bloch makes of it a distinct species, which he calls *Cyprinus macrophthalmus*, but it is merely a monstrosity—though a very remarkable one—of the common gold carp (*Carrasius auratus*), and has been cultivated by continuous selection by the Chinese, with the wonderful art they display in breeding these domesticated pets, until the progeny is so disguised that the original form is almost lost. Regarded from the front, it appears to have a broad forehead, large and projecting eyes, and compressed under lip; a countenance, in fact, which reminds one at once of a half strangled pug dog. Mr. Bartlett, of the Zoological Gardens, who many years since had some of them in his possession, compares the skull of the Chinese in breeding and perpetuating these deformities in fish with that of the Chinese in producing, by similar selection, pet dogs with very short noses and large projecting eyes. Goldfish were first reared in China, in A. D. 960. In the year 1129 they abounded, and since 1548 there has been produced at Hang-chow a variety called the "fire fish," from its intensely red color. It is universally admired, and there is not a household where it is not cultivated, in rivalry as to its color, and as a source of profit. Several artificially produced varieties of the goldfish are preserved in the British Museum. Some have the vertebral column deformed, and are hump-backed; in others, the dorsal fin is reduced in size, or to a serrated ray, or is entirely absent. Others again have the caudal fin tri-lobed, or four-lobed. In the specimens just received at Brighton the caudal fin has three lobes, and is elongated in an extraordinary manner. One of them is of the usual bright golden color, two are perfectly white, five gold and white, the other two are of the blackish bronze hue common to the young of the ordinary goldfish. They average about three inches in length.

Mr. John Mesney, of the Imperial Customs, Hankow,

recently arrived from China, has presented to the Aquarium a little tortoise covered with a singular growth on the shell three or four inches long, which he believed to be hair. This erroneous belief is doubtless fostered by the Chinese, who induce Europeans to purchase, as great curiosities, their "hairy tortoises," as some rogues in England sell painted canaries. The so-called "hair" is a filamentous alga, or water weed, which grows on the back of the animal in the pond or tank in which it is kept exposed to the light. The microscope soon showed the character of the filament growth.

We have examined several specimens of the so-called hairy tortoise, and know of no more amusing pet for the aquarium. They are extremely rare, however, even in China. Mr. Edward Cunningham, of Boston, we believe, once brought some to this country. The Japanese produce the peculiar malformation in the upper jaws of their dogs, by breaking their bones when they are puppies.

BLACK COCKATOOS.—The London Zoological Gardens have recently acquired specimens of the great black cockatoo (*Alucroptera albertina*) of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. The entire plumage is slaty black, powdered with the white excretion from the skin that is so abundant in cockatoos, pigeons, and some other birds. The bare, skinny cheeks are of a blood-red color, varying in intensity with the health and condition of the bird. The bill is of immense size and strength; the head very large, possessed of powerful muscles to wield the jaws, and covered with a feathered crest. Than this singular bird perhaps no living animal offers a more striking example of the exact relation that always exists between the structure of an animal and its habits. It is evident that the form of its extraordinary bill alone enables it to live upon a kernel that cannot be obtained by any other bird.

Its favorite food in its native state consists of the kernel of the canary nut, which grows on a lofty forest tree abundant in the islands where the birds are found. These nuts are so excessively hard that it requires a very heavy hammer to break them; but they are readily opened by the bird, which, taking one in its bill and holding it against the notch in the narrow upper mandible by means of the singular, horny-tipped cylindrical tongue, cuts a notch in it by sawing the cutting front edge of the lower mandible from side to side. Thus done, it is enabled to break off a small piece of the hard shell by a strong bite, and then, with the long tip of the upper mandible, it picks out the kernel piecemeal. The tongue itself is very singular, being a bright red cylinder with a horny black tip, and having two roots diverging to each side of the lower jaw. The appearance of the bird is remarkable.

AUSTRALIAN VENOMOUS SNAKES.—A long experience of the effect and cure of snake bites in Australia (the country most infected with poisonous snakes) shows that, in all cases of poisoning by the snakes of that country, injected ammonia affords a perfect cure. The large blood vessel immediately above the bite should be opened and the ammonia forced in. I know an immense number of instances in which ammonia has effected apparently impossible cures. But this may not hold good of the snakes of other lands. It would be difficult to say that all snake poisons are the same substances, or have the identical effects upon the system, and, therefore, it cannot be said that the same substance is a remedy in cases so distinct. The poison of the carpet snake may yield to a cure that would be powerless against that of the terrible *Ophiophagus elaps*. It is certain that the poison of the Australian snakes is less powerful than the Asiatic ones, but they make up an equality by their number. So thickly are they spread over the southern part of the continent that the large sheep farmers there employ natives to destroy them, giving so much a head. In killing them they should be approached sideways and smartly hit with a stick on their back. This is easily broken, and then they are powerless. If they are approached from behind they can rise and bite you as easily as in front. But unless its young are attacked or unless its enemy stands between it and its hole, these snakes seldom attack man.

—The first gull of the season appeared in New York Harbor on Oct. 28th.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, Oct. 31st, 1875. }

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending October 30th, 1875:—

One Virginia Deer, *Capreolus Virginianus*. Presented by Miss Lesher.
One White-tailed Porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus*. Presented by Master Harold H. Miller.

One Hedge Hog, *Erinaceus europaeus*. Presented by Mrs. Katarine Rakock.

One Canary Bird, *Serinus canarius*. Presented by Mrs. John D. Savage.

One Monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*. Presented by Mr. Jacques Warner.

Two Young Opossums, *Didelphys Virginiana*. Presented by J. L. Morrill, M. D.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

MILITARY GARDENING.—The *London Gardener's Chronicle* refers to the introduction of gardening as one of the pastimes provided for the British soldier in India. Lord Napier, in reporting the results of the experiments of the last year in Bengal, says the soldiers are taking increased interest in the matter, and the regimental gardens not only supply considerable quantities of vegetables to the troops, but also afford healthful recreation for the soldiers, and are attractive places of resort. It is a diversion which deserves encouragement, and we shall be glad to hear that our friends on the outposts are seasoning their rations and adorning their quarters with the products of their own vegetable and flower gardens.

PLANTING BULBS.—Readers of *FOREST AND STREAM* have each year had seasonable hints on the proper care of bulbous plants. The beds should now be prepared and properly enriched with leaf mould or well-rotted stable manure, preserving the lightness and tilth of the soil by

the intermixture of sand. A heavy damp soil is unsuited to bulbs of any kind. A writer in the *New England Farmer* gives the following practical directions for securing a beautiful floral display in the early Spring:—

"Plant large sized hyacinths and tulips from three to four inches in depth, smaller ones at two inches. Crocuses, from one to two inches, according to their size. After planting the bulbs, cover over the beds with dried leaves or loose straw to the depth of three or four inches, and place pieces of board over it to prevent the covering from blowing away. Early in the Spring, take off the leaves or straw, and as soon as the bulbs appear, rake off, with great care, all the debris which may remain upon the beds. There are no flowers which possess more brilliant hues than those comprised in the bulbous tribe, and none which give so gay an air to the garden beds early in the season. Sometimes long before the snow has left us, their tightly shrouded crowns will appear and delight their owner by the first signs of vegetation which the garden displays.

Bulbs of all kinds are now offered by the florists and seedsmen at quite low rates. Those which possess high-sounding names, to be sure, are high-priced, but a dozen unnamed hyacinths or tulips will often give you quite as much satisfaction as the costly ones, and their price is trifling when compared with their rare loveliness. A bed of tulips and hyacinths in early Spring is a possession often coveted by one's neighbors, and now is the time to secure it. Clusters of crocuses and snowdrops, either scattered over the sward, or planted in clusters, among other bulbs, are also a lovely adornment when the face of nature is brown and sear.

COAL ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—According to the accepted chemical tests of the day we believe it is usually claimed that coal ashes contain no fertilizing elements. An Illinois farmer, writing to the *Country Gentleman* says he has found them a valuable addition to the soil of the garden, and that their influence for good is particularly felt on tomatoes, potatoes, cabbages, and vegetables generally. Our own observation in the cold clay soil of Westchester county confirms the opinion of this Western farmer. The largest corn we saw during the last season was grown on a small plot where the coal ashes had been deposited, and were very freely incorporated in the soil. The writer above referred to adds:—

"In volume five of the *Maison Rustique du XIX Siècle*, printed thirty years ago, I find in the chapter entitled '*Coup d'œil sur le Jardinage en Europe*,' the following paragraph: We encounter on the banks and borders of canals and rivers many boats loaded with coal ashes, which come from Belgium, Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, and a large number of other cities and towns which send to Holland the excess of their coal ashes, of which a part only is used in the agriculture and horticulture of Belgium. This very exciting fertilizer (*amendment*), when carefully rid of the half-vitrified scorias with which it is always mixed, is, for the gardeners of Holland, a powerful means of forcing active vegetation."

The soil of Holland is very sandy, if not all sand, the earth so saturated with moisture, and the climate so humid, that the use of the watering pot is unknown. Coal ashes have been found of great value in moist and cool situations with sand, and in dry and hot ones without it, and the benefit conferred by them in two such opposite conditions of soil and climate would seem to warrant a trial of them in almost any and all intermediate places. The cost of coal consumed in the United States and the quantity of ashes produced, are almost beyond calculation in sum and quantity, and if agriculture and horticulture find in the latter a powerful fertilizer it will practically result in cheapening food and fuel both.

—At the Georgia State Fair, held recently at Macon, a valuable prize was offered for the fastest walking horse. There were six competitors, a colt belonging to J. E. Lewis of South Carolina, being the winner. This is a feature which should be adopted by all agricultural exhibitions, and is not unworthy of encouragement by turf associations. A fast walker, for the practical uses of the farm or the road, is quite as valuable as a fast trotter.

—The epizootic has been very prevalent this Fall, but the experience gained in 1872 in its preventive and cure has greatly mitigated its severity. It is pretty clearly settled by competent medical authority that epizootic is simply influenza, which, if the animal is judiciously treated is as readily relieved as an ordinary cold. Horses that are properly fed and cared for seldom suffer seriously from it. The best English and American authorities agree that a mixed diet and cleanly and well ventilated stables—in short, such regimen and care as a proper regard for the comfort of the horse require, secure him against all danger from epizootic.

—The Department of Agriculture of the State of Georgia estimate the average cost of raising a bushel of corn in that State at fifty-eight cents; of oats, twenty-nine cents; of cotton, eleven cents. The average cost of raising a horse or mule to three years old is reported at \$60, the number annually foaled is reported at 6,033. There were \$1,100,000 expended this year in buying horses and mules brought into the State.

OUR WOOL PRODUCTION.—The Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers publishes a paper by Mr. George Geddes on "Wool Growing in the United States," from which it appears that since 1860 the product has trebled, while it is an admitted fact that our growers have the best variety of sheep for the production of wool for clothing purposes. While the industry has developed to remarkable extent the possibilities before it are great. The plains of the trans-Mississippi States and of the Pacific coast afford a fine field for it, and there exists the opportunity for the production of fine wools, equal to those of Australia and New Zealand, and superior to those of South America. Mr. Geddes thinks that these plains will eventually become the source of the world's supply of fine wools.

PROFIT FROM LOW-PRICED GRAPES.—It is probable that the time for "fancy" prices and enormous profits in grape growing has gone by. The culture has extended so rapidly that we shall never again see entire crops marketed at fifteen to twenty cents per pound, and the fortunate grower reap a profit of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per acre. The grape is so easily grown that such prices cannot be maintained, and lovers of this fruit may reasonably expect a supply at rates low enough for the consumer, but giving a fair profit to the producer. The great secret of success is in selecting varieties that are early enough to always ripen a crop and are always hardy enough to withstand our severe Winter. Aside from our old stand-by, the Concord, we can safely recommend the Salem, Delaware and Rogers 43 and 4. Any one of these can be produced by the acre, at a cost not exceeding two cents per pound, and sold and marketed at good profit at five cents. A friend of ours, residing near Rochester, sold and marketed Isabella grapes for four cents per pound, and cleared considerably more than \$100 per acre over all expense of cultivation and interest on value of the land. The only difficulty he experienced was that occasionally his crop would not ripen, and had to be sold at about two cents per pound for making vinegar. Even then it paid expenses and as much profit as most farm crops. With varieties like Salem and others we have named above, there need be no difficulty in ripening a crop every year.—*Babylon Signal*.

—The art of baking an apple well, is to bake it in a moderate heat without breaking the skin. It is confining the steam—holding the moisture—while baking, that reduces the apple to the proper delicious consistency. Different apples—according to the thickness of the skin, require a longer or shorter time to bake, but three to five hours are about the extremes, sweet apples requiring more time than sour ones.

—Some idea of the magnitude of the trapping interest may be gained from the sales of traps annually by the Oneida Community, who make a specialty of selling traps as well as of using them. Their sales of traps, in 1874, of all sizes, from those large enough for the grizzlies of the Rocky Mountains, down to the most diminutive rat traps, amounted to \$92,431.23.

—The rapid spread of the foot and mouth disease in Great Britain, and the ravages committed can be somewhat appreciated by considering the number of cases. For the quarter ending October 16th, these numbered as follows:—In Somersetshire, 83,000; in Cheshire, 50,000; in Dorsetshire, 48,000; in Gloucestershire, 44,000; in Oxfordshire, 39,000; in Warwickshire, 33,000; in Norfolk, 31,000; in Cumberland, 32,000. Throughout England and Wales there were for the same time over 500,000 cases. The money damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

—The farmers of Linn, Hardin, Grundy and Marshall counties (Iowa) are building a railroad. It is called the Farmers' Union Railroad. Its starting point is Lisbon. Twenty miles are graded. The rails are of Michigan maple, which will be used until the road earns the iron. It is of the narrow gauge, and will cost, ready for business, a little over \$4,000. Farmers along the line have laid out towns at the stations, and donated lots to the company which will sell for enough to pay for the road.

—The Louisiana orange crop this year is larger than that of any previous year.

The Kennel.

DOGS IN ENGLAND AND THE NOTTINGHAM DOG SHOW.

The following letter from our valued correspondent, "Viatores," will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the importation of fine dogs from England:—

NORTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 4, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

On September 30th we visited Mr. Wm. Wardlaw Reid's kennel at Peckham Rye, six miles from London. Owing to failing eyesight, Mr. Reid sold most of his fine kennel at Aldrich's last July, among which were his celebrated Laverack setters Sam, and Jess, full sister to Sam. Although Mr. Reid has given up shooting to any great extent and disposed of most of his kennel, he still has the wish that is in every true sportsman's heart, viz., that of owning one or two brace of good dogs, and if he has parted with Sam he has some young ones of his get as well as a few fine brood bitches. Mr. R. goes in for the Laveracks, and has bred his three-quarter and full-blooded bitches of that strain to such dogs as Mr. Pilkington's Dash, Mr. Laverack's Blue Prince, by Pride of the Border, and his own Sam. He does not object to a slight outcross of good setter blood, and when he cannot get them pure Laverack, likes them at least three-quarters. He still keeps a few dogs in training, and as these were in the country, and we did not see them, we can only speak of Clytie, black and white Laverack bitch, two years and three months old, by Pilkington's Dash, out of Mr. Reid's Jess; Jess full sister to Sam. She is a very handsome bitch, and her orange and white brother Brathay is about as handsome a setter as we ever saw; he was sold at auction last July for sixteen guineas, which was "dog cheap." Flash, an orange and white bitch, three years and a half old, by Mr. Brierley's Fred, out of Mr. Reid's Jess, is a three quarters bred Laverack, and very fine looking. This bitch was bid in at the sale at Aldrich's for ten guineas, Mr. R. thinking she is worth much more, if only to use her to breed from. If she had been in a little better condition to stand a long sea voyage we would have purchased her for a friend, but as she had not fully recovered from weaning a large litter of puppies, we were afraid to risk her on the high seas. However, there is a possibility of her seeing your country before Spring.

We next saw a brace of black and white ticked, or more correctly speaking, blue dog pups four months old, by Mr. Laverack's Blue Prince, out of Mr. Reid's Flirt; Flirt by Mr. Reid's Sam, out of May, which latter he sold to Mr. Henbelle, of Philadelphia, for fifty guineas. These puppies were seven eighths Laverack, and were very fine looking. A brace of black, white and tan bitch puppies, same age as the above, were next shown. They were by Mr. Reid's Sam, out of his Joy. Joy is of the celebrated Wemyss Castle breed. For looks we liked these as well as any young dogs we have seen in England. Mr. Reid has a famous breed of Dandy Dinmots. The puppies we saw were very handsome, and his stock dog Nip is a winner at Crystal Palace and other shows.

NOTTINGHAM DOG SHOW, OCT. 2, 4, 5, AND 6.—This show was very fine in every respect but one, and that was the one we went so far to see, viz., the pointer and setter entries. Of the pointers there were eighteen entries of dogs and bitches, large and small classes, but with the exception of three or four they were a poor lot, and we could have given them ten points and a beating had they been entered in any dog show in America, averaging the points in each lot. The bitches were better than the dogs, though there wasn't one that could have held her own against Mr. Waddell's old lemon and white Dream.

The setters were not much better in way of entries, and in the two classes for Irish reds there were but four shown, and poor ones at that.

Both the winners were without pedigrees, and one of them was very bright in color, with much white, and the only thing we saw that could have induced the judges to give him a prize was his great size. A fifteen months old dog was by long odds the best looking:

The black and tan setters were better. There were thirteen in all, and all of them were remarkably good. We have never seen a better lot together, and it must have given the judges considerable trouble to award the prizes. We think, however, they sacrificed one or two points in favor of color, for there was a dog that to our eye was perfect in everything except his tan markings, which were a trifle too dark.

In the English class there were only nine entered, and some of them were sorry looking enough. Mr. W. F. Bayly's were all good. He showed two first rate Laveracks, and his orange and white dog Dash, by Grouse, out of Lard, took first prize. This dog is a very fine one, but terribly "throaty." His Pert, a black and white ticked bitch with a very Laverack look, took first in her class. Zephyr, a white dog with black and tan markings, was another good one. This dog was entered without a pedigree, and for sale at \$20. He was not a Laverack, but in looks was like "Mohawk's" Field Trial bitch Kirby.

In the spaniel classes there was a fair show, there being thirty-eight in all, which included three Irish water spaniels and five water ones other Irish. Some of the clumbers were beautiful, and are the dogs we should breed in America for ruffed grouse, woodcock, and all covert shooting. We never remember of seeing a full blooded dog of that breed at home, but there are some good spaniels of Norfolk and Sussex blood bred there, and a New Jersey breeder has, we believe, a fine strain of black and tan cockers. Strange to say, none of that color were at this show. We believe that Mr. Jenkins, of Baltimore, has the only pure clumbers in America. We saw some fine dachshunds, and the show of fox terriers was wonderful, there being no less than 130 of those useful and beautiful little creatures.

In class No. 20, for other hounds, there was but one entry, a large, wiry-coated dog, and we should think this breed would be a useful animal in America to run foxes on the snow in some of the Northern States. Baring the setter and fox hound classes the show was a great success. There being 640 dogs entered in the different classes. As many sportsmen with their setters are shooting on the moors, and that cub hunting has just commenced, it is not to be wondered at that the classes for these dogs were not better filled—in fact, in that for fox hounds there was not a single entry.

We have yet to see the Russian setter that so much has been written about, though we have seen a dog that answers the description of that breed, and that is the griffon. These dogs we first saw in Paris at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and a half bred one, the other half being setter, was very like the picture "Stonehenge" gives in his book on "The Dog" of a "Russian setter with English cross." The griffon is much used on the Continent for sporting purposes, being very staid, staunch, requiring but little breaking, and, as a general thing, is a good retriever. They are usually of a dirty liver color, though we have seen some with white marks, as well as one or two that were tawny gray, or rather dull red-black, with dirty white underneath. They are as shaggy as a poodle, their size being that of a good-sized setter, the half breeds, when crossed with setter or fox hound, being somewhat larger. These dogs are used sometimes to cross with the fox hound, the issue making a large and wiry-haired animal, not unlike the otter hound. They are also crossed with the French beagles, and, we are told, make excellent dogs for driving rabbits to the gun. Yours truly, V.L.A.T.O.R.E.S.

IMPORTED SETTERS AND POINTERS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Setters and pointers broken abroad and brought to this country have proved inferior as a rule to our best breeds, when tested with them at once in the field, as well as against animals that were imported when young and trained on American game. The English greatly surpass us in the breeding of fine stock of every description, and there is no doubt that the blood imported to this country in the past two or three years has improved, and will further greatly benefit our stock of American field dogs; but I am convinced that foreign setters and pointers, broken on their native birds, cannot compete with our own trained dogs on our species of game, owing to the difference in the cover in which they would be hunted and the dissimilarity of the game of the two countries.

In answer to a letter, Mr. Ed. Laverack, who is doubtless the best breeder of setters living, expresses himself as being of the same opinion, and I have taken the liberty of quoting that portion of his favor to me: "I consider you are quite right in procuring a young dog, from nine to twelve months old, and to break him on American ground and the game found there. I feel certain that American dogs, accustomed to your game and the nature of your country and the variety of scrub or ground, would beat our English dogs until they were accustomed to hunt and find your different species of game. I have ever found that all dogs require to be accustomed to the nature of ground and game. An English dog, accustomed to range wide and fast on Scotch and English moors, would be too fast and not range close enough for quail, snipe, etc., and, unless used to cover or brush, would have to be educated, that is, used to the ground and game. Nevertheless, well bred English dogs, when broken at your game in your country, would quite equal, if not surpass, American dogs. The great value of my pure breed is, they never knock up, and can last daily for weeks, and are good on all kinds of game when accustomed to it." Again, in a second letter to me, Mr. Laverack reiterates his opinion: "I quite agree with you as to having the young dogs broken on your American game."

Thus far all importation of English dogs have been those of broken, and I may say aged, setters and pointers, which will be better suited for stock purposes than for the field. I have given these extracts from Mr. Laverack's letters to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM, trusting they may be valuable to them in importing animals from abroad. HOMO.

BRITTANY POINTERS.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The little extract from "Wild Sports in Brittany," which appeared in your paper of October 28th, attracted my attention at once, recalling, as it did, a conversation long since with a fine old sportsman now passed on. A gentleman of elegant leisure and a collieomaniac, his experience in field sports covered nearly every part of the globe. I recollect well (being, as they say, a dog man,) his praises of the Brittany pointer as the very best dog for general shooting within his ken—of fine nose, staunch, enduring, facing the roughest cover, and withal a capital water dog. Are not these dogs the very fel ows for American sportsmen, and worthy the attention of our importers and breeders? How can we get the genuine simon pure, and of whom? Can your Leipsic friend, Fr. von Invernois, give us any information, or possibly Col. Waring may have heard something of them, as his charming "Farmers' Vacation" papers in Scribner's indicate his late travels in their region? I have no personal knowledge that the gallant Colonel would even look at a dog, but a lover of good horses and fine cattle usually has an eye for a good dog, and I hope he may have met some sportsmen there who can put us in the right track.

UNDER GRIP.

[Fr. von Invernois may be able to furnish us with information regarding Brittany pointers, or some of our English or French correspondents may confer the same favor. If Col. Waring has as good an eye for a dog as he has for a cow—vide his capital description of the cattle on the Island of Jersey—his observations would be both valuable and interesting. We agree with our correspondent that a tough, rough and ready dog of the kind described would be admirably adapted for this country.—ED.]

ARECA NUT AS A CURE FOR WORMS.—A correspondent writes us from Fort Scott, Kan., under date of October 25th, as follows:—

"I administered one of the areca nut powders (thirty grains) to my Gordon setter Billy to-day noon, and in two hours he passed several pieces of a well-defined tape worm. Dr. O. A. Ingalls submitted it to microscopic examination and discovered both the head and tail. The Doctor was greatly surprised at the quick action of the powder, and started off immediately to find some man with tape worms so he could dope him with areca nut. S."

ANOTHER CURE FOR WORMS.—The remedy mentioned below is well worth a trial, but we have found the areca nut to be so successful that we now prescribe it in preference to anything else:—

BRIGHTON, Penn., October 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Seeing a great many inquiries in your valuable paper asking a cure for worms in dogs, I would give you a very simple remedy which I have used with success, namely, common washing soap dissolved in their food, or cut in small cakes and put in a piece of meat. S. S.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—At the kennel of A. C. Waddell, Esq., at Newton, N. J., Fanny, one of the finest pointer bitches in the country, whelped on the 29th ult. The litter comprised seven puppies, viz., five dogs and two gyps, sired by old Phil, who is too well known to require further mention.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Black Bass, *micropterus salmoides*, *micropterus nigricans*.
Striped Bass *Roccus lineatus*. Bluefish, *temnodon solitator*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—A bountiful supply of fish and prices kept within moderation is a blessing to the people. Such is the condition which we have to report this week, and although the variety is not so great as before the close season for trout commenced and the Spanish mackerel left for Florida, still the benches present a fine appearance. The cousins German to the last named fish, the common mackerel, appeared in immense quantities off Newport harbor last week; the catch is estimated at three quarters of a million fish. The quality is called No. 1. and very fat. Some found their way to this market, but the larger proportion were salted; the price is from 10 to 20 cents each, according to size. Striped bass are being caught in Rhode Island; price 15 to 20 cents. Smelts (green) are still coming from Maine, and in larger quantities, the price having fallen to 20 cents. It is rather remarkable that bluefish should linger so long on our coast, and their presence may possibly foretell a mild Winter; they have been caught recently in immense numbers between Barnegat and Cape May; price 12 to 15 cents. Salmon, (frozen), bring 50 cents per pound; weakfish, very few in numbers and caught in nets in this vicinity, 15 cents; white perch, 18 cents; Spanish mackerel, (frozen), 50 cents; frost fish, (tomcods), 8 cents; halibut, 18 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 8 to 10 cents; blackfish, 8 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 12 to 18 cents; lobsters, from the eastward, 10 cents; sheepshead, (frozen), 25 cents. Fresh sheepshead, however, are being also received, coming from New Orleans in refrigerators on the steamers. Red snappers are brought in the same way, and sell for 20 cents per pound. Scallops are worth \$1.25 per gallon. Soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100; whitefish, 18 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; pompano, (frozen), \$1. per pound; pickerel, 15 cents; yellow perch, 12 cents; hard shell crabs, 50 cents per dozen; frog's legs, from Canada, 50 cents per pound. Green turtle, from Key West, 20 cents per pound; terrapin, \$12. per dozen; the latter are brought from Norfolk and Savannah.

—Our correspondent, Edgerton Browne, of Ninety-second street, East River, who is well known to our better class of anglers, and thoroughly informed on all fishing matters in the vicinity of Hell Gate, states that there has been very fine bass fishing in the Gate for the last few days. Mr. Dorrity caught five fish weighing 40½ pounds; Mr. Galway four, 17 pounds; Mr. Davis four, 15 pounds; Mr. Heine three, 15 pounds; Mr. Clark one, 7 pounds, and himself one, 16½ pounds, and one five pounds. Mr. Foley caught a good fish; weight not given.

—Striped bass fishing is said to be good about Watch Hill and Montauk.

—Gil Ward, one of the Ward brothers, noted as a famous oarsman, recently captured, at Cornwall, N. Y., a shark some three feet in length, the first ever captured in the Hudson so far north. The fish lay upon the surface, evidently affected by the fresh water, and was dispatched with an oar.

—Dr. Lavvie, in charge of the Fisheries Protection Service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, informs the Fisheries Department at Ottawa, that, contrary to the experiences of previous years, great abundance of codfish prevailed at the Magdalen Islands, and herring and mackerel were struck in large quantities on the 13th ult. Eighteen American vessels were anchored in Pleasant Bay, and about a hundred vessels were taking mackerel among the islands. Fishing from vessels is not as good as the inshore fishing. The American schooners averaged about 250 barrels each, which represents from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

LARGE SCHOOL OF MACKEREL.—The fleet of steamers engaged in Fall fishing for menhaden (mossbunkers) for sup-

plying the oil and fertilizing factories, were somewhat astonished when off Newport on Thursday last at finding themselves in an immense school of mackerel. The *Newport News* says:—

"The fabulous amount of mackerel secured yesterday off the cliffs and beach is the principal topic of conversation. The immense amount of about 125,000 mackerel was seined yesterday in our waters by sixteen steamers and a number of smaller fishing craft. The fish average 150 to the barrel. Peter Lee shipped 13,500 to New York by last night's steamer, which was delayed nearly an hour by taking them on board, and 12,000 to Boston. The whole catch was worth, in round numbers, \$6,000. Men were at work all night getting the fish ready for the Providence and Boston markets. All yesterday the cliffs were lined with ladies and gentlemen, catching mackerel by the slower but more interesting method of the hook and line. As many as fifty people were fishing from the forty stens, and people had to take care not to get on other people's hooks instead of their own."

Mackerel have also appeared in large quantities in Fisher's Island Sound, where at least a hundred boats are engaged in the fishery. Last year the mackerel fishing was very poor, but this season it has been exceptionally good.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*, Oct. 27th.—Blackfish have been very abundant for the last two weeks. For the first time in many years hake have come into this harbor, and last week they were in the Sound in large numbers—handsome fish, weighing from one to three pounds. On Friday a party fishing on "New Reef," off Branford, caught a large number, the first of the season. But the best day's sport yet recorded was on Saturday, when Dr. W. H. Thomson, of New Haven; M. S. Crosby, of Waterbury; and J. C. Kinney, of Hartford, in company with Eli Hills and Capt. Ward, with the yacht Niagara, caught in two hours a bushel and a half of hake by actual measurement.—*Courant*.

—A muscalonge was caught at Cromwell, Conn., one day last week. This fish is very rarely found in any waters but the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

THE FISHERIES.—There have been 82 arrivals of the fleet the past week, as follows: 1 from off shore, mackereling, 19 from the Banks, 13 from Georges, and 9 from the Bay of St. Lawrence. The receipts are—1,355,000 lbs. of Bank codfish; 259,000 lbs. Georges codfish; 432,000 lbs. of Bank halibut; 106,000 lbs. Georges halibut; 1,700 barrels Bay mackerel, and 3,075 barrels shore mackerel. Many of the shore mackerel catchers are about hauling up.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Oct. 29th.

SEA AND BAY FISHING IN CALIFORNIA—WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

IT is not the mere hooking of fish that brings delight, although to a thorough angler this and the playing of them in their game struggles to escape and elude the fisherman's skill, constitute a large portion of the sport, but either the quiet, pleasing or exciting scenery, as the case may be, is a charm. The free wind beating upon the cheeks, the glad waters sparkling and singing in the sunshine, the dancing waves, the rugged and romantic rocks, the exhilarating sail or row; if on a river or lake, the shade of trees, the song of the birds, and here in California even in our mild Winter season, just after the welcome rains, the verdure of the newly Spring grass and budding of some of the small wild flowers, are some of the most delightful sources of enjoyment. At the time when you have rigid Winter at the East we have plenty of enjoyable fishing in San Francisco Bay, and in the Pacific Ocean, especially in the bay in the Winter months, we have had for these two years good bait fishing for young salmon or grilse, besides other kinds of angling which I will presently give you some idea of.

Speaking of scenery while fishing, there are but few anglers who do not love the poetry of nature during their sport—they indeed live in the midst of it, and if they read Izaak Walton's great and fascinating work, they must love poetry for his sake. Here there is the poetry of angling—in the quiet enjoyment of beautiful natural scenes and the delightful repose it produces for the contemplative mind. The most pleasing passages in good old Izaak's book are those in which he leaves his rod to angle for itself, and for the fishes to hook themselves if they will, throws himself down under the shadow of the trees on the grass, and converses of what he sees around him. "There was a good and contented and gentle spirit," as a good writer declares, "in the interesting old man, a soul at peace with itself, a mind ever at ease," and these form the very life of his pages, and make them ever fresh and young. In one part of the "Complete Angler," his great work, it is mentioned that he and his companion, Venator, seek shelter while a shower of rain falls; they watched the drops from the leaves of the trees dotting the stream, and a rainbow appeared, which caused the old angler to repeat some beautiful lines on the rainbow, by Vaughn, beginning with:—

"Still young and fine! but what is still in view
We slight as old and soiled, though fresh and new;
How bright wert thou when the first ravished eye
Thy vivid colored arch did first descry;
Which, with intente looks, watch'd every hour
For thy new light, and trembled at each shower."

This reminds me that one day last April, while fishing for tom-cods I beheld after one of our mild Spring-like showers over the bay, one of those glorious bows of the most brilliant and distinct colors, spanning the whole heavens, without any other object to interfere with our ravished vision, and, on account of its strong and dazzlingly bright colors, forming a double arch.

But to resume the subject of fishing—of all our out-door sports, I think, angling is the pleasantest, (of course this is merely an individual opinion); but this may so prove to me because I have for so many years (being now seventy-three) most earnestly entered into this amusement, and acquired of course, by continued observation and practice, a tolerable skill and successful experience in it. If one is

weary there is generally a pleasant bank to sit down upon; the clear ocean, bay, lake or river to look over, the fresh breeze blowing about one's face; the graceful flight of the sea gulls and other water fowl, as well as land birds, to watch and observe; in short, nearly all the attractive luxuries to be found together that throw such a charm around open-air amusements.

But now let me cease from sentiment and romance, and begin to talk a little about the fish and other matters connected with this recreation here, and something of their natural history—the latter a study which is at least interesting to some minds.

One of the most common of the fish on our coast, and indeed on many shores in most parts of the world, are a species of the *percidæ*, both the sea and river perch. The sea perch, by some here called porgies or surf fish, are very plentiful. On the coast of New England they are termed cunners or nippers—the latter name is obviously derived from their nipping bite. In New York, I believe, the cunner is termed the "bergall," a Dutch name, and is known also by its Indian name, "chogset." At Boston it is described as the "blue perch." Their general color is black, mixed with brown, with faint transverse bars of an uncertain dusky hue. The largest exhibit a light orange tint throughout the whole body, with the head and gill-covers of a chocolate color, mixed with light blue, and with blue fins and general bronze coloring in some lights. Like all the perch tribe, on the back is a stiff fin with spines. They are caught most plentifully near rocky shores; they take almost any bait. It is a tolerably good and sweet pan fish, but they should be eaten as fresh as possible, as their flesh is very soft.

The perch, which inhabit chiefly the rivers, abound much, also, in some parts of our bay; they are white with blotches of a dirty black on their sides. The quality of their flesh is much better than that of the sea perch. They are found but in small numbers on the ocean coast; they run about two pounds in weight. We have most years an abundance of smelts in our bay and all along the southern coast, especially in the Summer months. They are considered generally to belong to the salmon family. Their average length is ten inches, although I have seen specimens occasionally as long as eighteen inches and weighing two pounds. They are angled for from the wharves with long rods, the bait or hooks about one to two feet from the surface of the water. They are rather dry in their quality of meat, but are much liked by some persons as a breakfast fish. They come up the bay in immense schools in Summer, and are very voracious and afford great amusement to women and children anglers from the piers.

We have a fish called the rock-cod or rock-fish—another species of the perch family. There is a numerous variety of them of several colors—brown, black, and bright red. They are taken in plenty wherever the bottom is rocky. They weigh from half a pound to twenty or thirty pounds. You fish as deeply as possible for them, and they are almost omnivorous in their appetites, taking all sorts of worms, flesh and small fish. Their meat is white, and good in flavor and firmness. At Fort Point, near the Golden Gate, where I sometimes fish, there is a large sea-wall, at the end of which the rolling waves from the Pacific break with great force. In the eddy formed by these billows, the bottom of which is very rocky, I often catch some fine sea trout and bass. The first is a fish of a dark greenish black color, spotted on its sides with red. Its form is rather long, like the trout family. They are very game and lively, and are a good fish for the table. But the sea bass is much better. This fish is nearly as silvery as the salmon, which it much resembles. It is not plentiful in the bay, but is numerous in Monterey Bay, 200 miles south of this.

We have had for three years the rather small tom-cod in the bay, which is a great acquisition for the fishermen, both professional and amateur. It is one of the best in the market; its flesh is white, very tender, sweet and delicate. Most persons fish for it with hand lines, but I use a rod and take about as many with it as any one else.

Of course we have many more valuable fish than I have named. We have many oceanic wonders and curiosities, too, such as medusæ, sea-squalls, jelly fish, or sea nettles, (some of them a foot in diameter), star fish, painted shrimps, sea-balloons, spider crabs, and other marvels too numerous to mention.

E. J. HOOPER.

FIGHTING FOR AN EEL.—A fight between two eagles occurred at Masonboro Sound a few days ago. A large number of persons were at the different landings along the sound at the time, when their attention was attracted to the combatants by a piercing cry, often repeated at short intervals. The birds were each of the bald eagle species, and when first observed were about two hundred yards above the Banks channel.

One of the birds held pendant from his talons an enormous eel, which the other bird was endeavoring to gain possession of. The bird possessing the eel was taken at a great disadvantage, as it required the use of his talons to hold his prey, which left him but his beak with which to ward off the assaults of his foe. The attacking bird, realizing his advantage, swooped upon his enemy, tearing the feathers and flesh from the back and breast of his opponent. Long and fierce the struggle waged. Each of the birds was of enormous size, yet one of them, taken at so great a disadvantage, at last perceived that resistance was in vain, and, after one despairing wail, released its prey.

As the eel descended, and had nearly reached the water, the triumphant bird, with victorious cry, swooped upon it, and firmly closing it in his talons bore it way to the distant sand shoals. The struggle lasted about fifteen minutes.—*Wilmington Star.*

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Nov. 4.	H. 3 M. 14	H. 1 M. 51	H. 0 M. 4
Nov. 5.	4 4	0 51	0 4
Nov. 6.	4 58	1 45	0 58
Nov. 7.	5 54	2 40	1 54
Nov. 8.	6 49	3 35	2 49
Nov. 9.	7 45	4 30	3 45
Nov. 10.	8 40	5 25	4 40

MOHAWK AND DAUNTLESS.—In our last issue we could only summarize the result of the race between these yachts; there were many points involved which make it worthy of a more extended notice. The Mohawk is the largest centre-board yacht ever built; the Dauntless is one of the largest and finest specimens of a keel schooner ever constructed for pleasure purposes in this country. The race, therefore, was to be a test of keel vs. centre-board, and the results were directly opposed to those expected by yachtsmen, the conclusion of the race being so close as to leave the main question unsettled. It was anticipated that in going to windward the greater draught of the Dauntless would give her a better hold on the water, and that before the wind the huge centre-board of the Mohawk being mostly out of the water would so lessen the resistance as to give her the advantage in speed. On the contrary, however, the Mohawk proved the abler vessel in going to windward, and passing her antagonist, was the first to round the buoy. We think, however, that this result hardly decides the question of the superior ability of the centre-board vessel in going to windward. It was observed that the Dauntless labored heavily, and appeared to sail better on one tack than on the other, and that her mainmast set badly. It must also be remembered that the Dauntless has been out of commission for a year or more, and was only fitted out, and that somewhat hurriedly, for this race, whereas the Mohawk has had the benefit of a season's racing, and was in thorough order for the event. The Dauntless, also, on the run home, split her fore gaff, tearing the foretop-sail, and rendering that and the foresail almost valueless, and yet she fairly beat the Mohawk before the wind. It is to be regretted that the sailing directions were misunderstood by those on board the Mohawk, and that in finishing the race she did not pass the light ship "close aboard," as ordered. The finish would have been much more exciting, and not decided by an error. As for the advantages of a centre-board over a keel vessel when of the largest class we do not consider them sustained. In a very large yacht a few feet more or less of draught can make but little difference, and even if a little speed is gained the advantage is more than counteracted by the loss of cabin room. The liability to spring a leak in the trunk when in a heavy sea-way, or of accident to the centre-board itself, should be considered. Our first large centre-board schooners were built for the lumber trade, and to enable them to navigate the shallow waters of the Southern rivers. We remember an instance that occurred some years ago when one of these vessels was discovered at sea in an almost helpless condition. In crossing a bar her board had taken the bottom, and on the voyage had broken in two and become fastened athwartships, the iron band twisting but not breaking, and holding the broken part in this position, acting almost as an anchor, or at all events as a very respectable drag. For small yachts, where quickness in stays is an essential there can be no question as to the advantages of the centre-board.

THE DAUNTLESS AND RESOLUTE.—The last race of the season was finished on Thursday, and the years' yachting brought to a termination by the match between these two fine yachts. It was another trial also between keel and centre-board, although a leading wind both ways prevented the match from being more than a trial of speed between the two vessels, and no occasion offered for bringing out qualities which may be especially claimed for either mode of construction. The Dauntless, with the consent of Mr. Hatch, had taken on board several tons more of ballast, and there can be no question as to her advantage in point of fitness over her trim on the day of the race with the Mohawk. There was none of the dragging or unequal sailing which was so perceptible on the latter occasion, and she made the round trip of 220 miles in eighteen hours and a half, the quickest on record over this course.

The start was made from Stapleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, the Dauntless crossing the imaginary line between the yacht Vindex and the club house at 5:27:10 and the Resolute at 5:35:33. The wind was from the west, blowing the eight knot breeze stipulated for in the agreement. As the darkness set in soon after the start the yachts remained invisible to each other until the conclusion of the race. From the reports of guests on board of each both yachts must have been sailing splendidly, the Dauntless logging from thirteen to fourteen knots per hour. Barnegat was abeam at 9:30, and as the Resolute reports the same bearings at 9:47, the yachts must have been very close together at this time. At 2:45 A. M. the Dauntless rounded the lightship on Five Fathom Bank, and the Resolute at 3:57 turned the same mark, having lost about an hour and ten minutes. The same breeze held on the homeward run, the Dauntless passing the winning point, the Sandy Hook Lightship, at 11:55:25. The Resolute was off Barnegat at 9:30 in the morning, and when off Long Branch, the Dauntless being seen beating up from the lightship, it was known that the race was lost, and the yacht was kept along the beach. The Dauntless anchored off Stapleton at 3:29:25, and the Resolute at 3:50, although had the latter rounded the lightship she would have been much later.

—The yacht Nautilus slipped her moorings in Newark Bay, near Bayonne, Wednesday morning. She was driven by the wind against the Newark Bay bridge with such violence that her bow was stove in, and she filled with water and sunk.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.—The rain storm of Saturday interfered with what promised to be a very interesting race between Mr. Julien Kennedy of Yale College, winner of the single scull race at Saratoga last year, and Mr. Wilbur Bacon. The New York Rowing Club was to have held its annual regatta at the same time, and a portion of the programme was carried out. Messrs. Wm. G. Scott and Frank Ellison contested for the Leland medal, and the latter, the present holder, retains the trophy. A six-oared

gig race was also rowed by the following crews: W. R. S. Stewart, bow; T. R. Green, J. A. McKinn, J. T. Van Rensselaer, R. B. Harshorne, E. C. Cruger, stroke; C. Frothingham, coxswain, and J. O'S. Madan, bow; L. C. Ogden, Jr., Julien Kennedy, G. W. Wise, G. L. Rives, F. Appleton, stroke; E. A. Drake, coxswain. The first named were the winners. Other races were rowed, but no official time was taken on account of the rain.

ROWING IN WASHINGTON.—A four-oared shell race, three miles straightaway, between crews of the Nassau Club, of this city, and the Analostans, of Washington, was rowed on Thursday last on the Potomac. The race was the most closely contested of any ever rowed on this water, and was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic spectators. The crews were composed as follows:—*Nassaus*—Stroke, John Gunster; No. 3, G. T. Floyd Jones; No. 2, Lindsey Watson; bow, Robert Reynolds. Average weight, 148½ pounds. *Analostan*—Stroke, O. L. Prescott; No. 3, E. Cumberland; No. 2, S. Burns; bow, C. A. Brown. Average weight, 155 pounds. On the word being given to go the Nassaus caught the water first and gained a slight lead. Their opponents, however, quickly drew even, and for two miles the boats were side by side, when the Nassaus drew ahead and took a lead, which, in spite of repeated spurts on the part of the Analostan crew, they maintained to the winning stakeboat. Time, for the Nassaus, 20m. 52s.; for the Analostans, 20m. 58s.

RIBBLESS BOATS.—Sail boats, for coast and river fishing, "built up" without ribs, are very popular in Massachusetts Bay, on account of their speed, lightness, cheapness, and ease of construction. They are so easily and quickly made that Eastern fishermen are becoming independent of the boatbuilders, and each man builds his own boat at his leisure. To make one, the only material needed are good clear pine boards, each the whole length of the intended boat, a few pounds of small nails (galvanized,) and the material for the stem, keel, and stern post. The boards are run through a saw mill and cut into strips about an inch and a half wide, and out of these the boat is built up according to working models. These models are merely patterns of wood that give the outside of a half section of the boat. They give the shape of the boat at every foot of her length, and are formed from some existing boat or drawn from a scale designed by some competent boat-builder. The keel, stern post and stem are set up and secured together firmly, and then to the keel two strips are fitted horizontally, one on each side, and having been planed down at each end to fit the model, holes are bored through them, and they are securely nailed to the keel. Over each is laid another strip, and with the plane and shave it is fitted to them in such a way as to conform to the shape of the boat, and then each is nailed down as before. In this simple manner the work proceeds. As the strips are nailed one over the other, they are bent to conform to the shape of the boat, and beveled to give the sides the right form.

A single day's practice in fitting the strips to the shape of the boat will enable a good carpenter to do the work with neatness and dispatch, and any person skillful with plane and hammer could in time turn boat-builder. When the sides rise to the gunwale, a broader and thicker strip of oak or ash is laid over all, to act as a fender and gunwale. During the whole process, the strips are kept heavily painted with white lead, and, when all is finished, we have a ribless shell, showing no nails except at the top, and exactly conforming on the outside and in to the model. To give lateral strength, shorter pieces of the strips are built up from the keel inside, and carefully fitted to the sides. The seats are placed over these, and then decks, storeroom and cabin may be added as desired. Boats made in this way are very light and buoyant, and, being smooth on the outside, are good sailers. In case of injury, they are easily repaired by cutting out the broken place and inserting new strips, secured by backing on the inside. In practical use, such boats are found to be swift, dry and safe. They make good sea boats, and are said to resist injury with ease. In sailing they demand plenty of ballast, to compensate for their lightness. Their cheapness and ease of construction are rapidly bringing them into favor, as the cost is about one-third less than by the ordinary method. Two men with the materials in hand can easily make a boat 18x6 in sixteen days.—*Scribner's.*

The Colleges.

YALE.—The annual Fall festival of the Yale Athletic Association was held at Hamilton Park, New Haven, on the 27th inst. The track was heavy, owing to the previous night's rain, yet many of the performances were far above mediocrity. The sports commenced with putting the shot (16 lbs.) T. H. Linsley, '76, S. S. S., 32 ft. 5 in.; F. W. Vaille, '76, 30 ft. 10½ in.; N. H. Strong, '76, 28 ft. 10 in.; 3.

One Hundred Yards Dash.—First Heat—W. J. Wakeman, '76, 1; F. W. Vaille, '76, 2; E. M. Andrews, S. S. S., 3. Time, 11s. Second Heat—D. Trumbull, '76, 1; J. F. Keaton, '77, 2. Time, 11½s. Third Heat—F. W. Brown, '78, S. S. S., 1; J. H. Hammond, '76, S. S. S., 2; C. E. Anthony, '76, 3. Time, 11½s. Final Heat—W. J. Wakeman, '76, 1; D. Trumbull, '76, 2; F. W. Brown, '78, S. S. S., 3. Wakeman ran very fast, and won by two yards in 10½s.

One Mile Walk.—B. Maurice, '77, 1; M. H. Phelps, '76, 2; J. B. Crenshaw, '76, law, 3. Maurice took the lead, and was never headed. Time, Maurice, 8m. 13s.; Phelps, 8m. 21s.

Running High Jump.—A. M. Gale, '78, S. S. S., 5 ft. 3 in.; O. D. Thompson, '79, 5 ft. 2 in.; W. A. Surrie, '76, 4 ft. 9 in.; 3. The struggle was close between Gale and Thompson; the latter weighed 190 pounds.

Half-mile Run.—D. H. Kellogg, '76, 1; W. J. Wakeman, '76, 2. Time, 2m. 10s.

Standing Long Jump.—O. D. Thompson, '79, 11 ft. 1½ in.; A. M. Gale, '77, S. S. S., 11 ft. 1 in.; D. B. Cushman, '76, 10 ft. 7½ in.; 3.

Three-mile Run.—A. H. Ely, '76, 1; L. L. Clapp, '76, 2; T. A. Vernon, S. S. S., 3. Ely held a commanding lead throughout, and won by 200 yards. Time, Ely's first mile, 5m. 54s.; second mile, 12m. 27s.; three miles, 18m. 39s.; Clapp, 19m. 27s.; Vernon, 19m. 29s. The latter entered the race without practice, and was not provided with suitable shoes.

Hand Race, 120 Yards, Ten Flights.—W. J. Wakeman, '76, 1; D. Trumbull, '76, 2; O. D. Thompson, '79, 3. Time, 19½s.

Senior Scull Race, 440 Yards.—G. Creighton Webb, 1; N. H. Strong, 2; W. T. Strong, 3. Fifteen or twenty started.

the number being divided and running opposite ways of track. Time, 57s.

Dash of Four Hundred and Forty Yards—W. A. Durrie, '76, 1; W. H. Backus, '77, S. S. S., 2; N. H. Strong, '76, 3. Durrie won by thirty yards. Time, 58s.

One Mile Run—D. H. Kellogg, '76, 1; A. H. Ely, '76, 2; T. A. Vernon, '76, S. S. S., 3. Kellogg won by 100 yards. Time, 5m. 20s.

Throwing the Base Ball—C. H. Morgan, 327 ft., 1; W. V. Downer, 320 ft., 2; C. M. Dawes, 316 ft. 3 in., 3. There was a strong cross wind, which prevented the competitors throwing up to their best form.

Referee and judge of walking, James Watson, New York. Starters, W. P. Watts, New York; G. C. Webb, Yale College.

HARVARD.—The annual Fall regatta of Harvard College took place on the 30th ult. The weather was unfavorable and the water quite rough. In the six-oared race, two miles, Holyoke won in 13m. 31s., Holworthy second, in 13m. 50s. Holyoke also won the four-oared race in 15m. 8s., Holworthy second, in 15m. 9s. Loring won the single scull race in 16m. 49s.

HARVARD AND TUFT'S FOOT BALL.—The second of the series of games between these colleges was played on Tuesday last, resulting in a victory for Harvard. As the games are now even, great interest centres upon the third and final one, which will probably be played at Cambridge during the Fall. The game played is the Rugby, somewhat modified, and has not been used before in the United States, although adopted by the McGill's of Montreal, skill and agility taking the place of brute strength.

PRINCETON—FALL REGATTA BUMPING RACES.—The need of a series of class races has long been felt in the college, but though spoken of often by many, this year has witnessed the first race. Early last Spring a movement was made toward this end, but the interests of the University crew clashed with those of separate class organizations, and the project was postponed until this Fall. A straightaway race being out of the question upon our narrow canal, it was decided to adopt the English style of bumping races. Wednesday last witnessed the first day's rowing, and to-day the last. We subjoin a brief account:—

First Day.—'76 got away to a very poor start, not hearing the words, "Are you ready?" '77 got away rapidly, closely followed by '78 and '79 in order. At the end of the first quarter '78 bumped '77. The other two crews rowed on to the finish, '76 being in the lead. After the race '77 claimed a foul start, alleging that their steering apparatus was broken within the first ten strokes. After considerable discussion the referee allowed the foul, declaring that '78 had made no bump under the existing circumstances, and that the boats must start on the second day in the same order. '76 pulled in moderately good form. The best rowing and steering on this day was done by '78, Thurston, their bow oar, was performing his part well.

Second Day.—'76 and '78, dissatisfied with the decision of the referee in regard to '77, refused to row. They contended that the rudder of '77's shell was not broken until after the first ten strokes. '77 and '79, therefore, were the only crews to start; '79, however, followed the example of '77 on the preceding day and broke their rudder. A foul start was again declared. '76 and '78, wishing to row again, the judges decided that the race should be rowed in heats, '76 and '78 pulling together, and after them '77 and '79.

Third Day.—Considerable excitement had been caused by the results of the two preceding days; and when '76 and '78 appeared, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by their respective classes. A good start was effected, and the two crews leaped from their positions simultaneously. '78, by very splendid rowing, succeeded, in spite of Mr. Parmley's fine stroke, and Mr. Taylor's good steering, in bumping '76 before half the course had been gone over. '79 was not so successful with '77, the two crews coming in about the same distance apart as at the start, with a slight shade in '77's favor. '79's crew showed fine material, and Mr. Presbrey's stroke was good. '77, however, profited by the experience of a winning race at Saratoga, and were too fast for their opponents to catch.

Fourth Day.—It now remained for '77 and '78 to row the deciding heat. The weather was a great drawback, but the crews were at their places at the given time. The start was good, and both crews pulled in fine form and at a high speed. '78 gained considerably on '77, both crews putting in a lively spurt on the last quarter. The Sophs, however, did not succeed in bumping the doughty Juniors, and so the cup presented by Messrs. Drayton, Alexander & McCook, was handed over to Captain Nicoll, who will probably hang it up beside the flags brought home from Saratoga in the Summer of '74. Below is a roll of the crews and judges:—

'76.—J. H. Taylor, Phila., bow; F. H. Markoe, N. Y., No. 2; F. A. Marquand, N. Y., No. 3; W. B. Van Lennep, Great Barrington, Mass., No. 4; J. M. Mann, Princeton, No. 5; G. D. Parmley, N. Y., stroke and captain. George Goldie, umpire.

'77.—C. Green, Iowa, bow; J. Halsted, N. J., No. 2; J. Campbell, Washington, D. C., No. 3; W. Williamson, Illinois, No. 4; John J. J. Michigan, No. 5; Benjamin Nicoll, N. Y., stroke and captain. J. M. Cross, umpire.

'78.—J. C. Thurston, N. Y., bow; J. H. Hess, Md., No. 2; J. McFarland, Va., No. 3; E. J. Van Lennep, Mass., No. 4 and captain; D. Stewart, Md., No. 5; H. Stevenson, N. Y., stroke. A. Marquand, umpire.

'79.—H. Williamson, N. J., bow; H. Rankin, N. Y., No. 2; F. Larkin, N. Y., No. 3; E. Roessle, Washington, D. C., No. 4 and captain; J. Gillman, N. Y., No. 5; F. Presbrey, Washington, D. C., stroke. Jos. Dulles, umpire. Col. S. W. Stockton, referee.

SUMMARY.

Class regatta, Princeton College, Oct. 27th-30th, 1875: Class crew, '77, 1; Class crew, '78, 2; Class crew, '76, 3; Class crew, '79, 4.

LOUNGER.

MAGAZINES.

Scribner's.—Probably the most important feature of the November issue of this magazine is the commencement of Mr. Bret Harte's new serial, "Gabriel Conroy." The opening chapters, which indicate a story of unusual interest, and which may be said to be in Mr. Harte's best style—or, rather, in his usual style—appear to be founded upon the melancholy incidents connected with the loss of the Donner party of emigrants while en route to California many years ago. The story, however, cannot yet be outlined, the hero—or at least he from whom the story takes its title—but just appearing. The leading illustrated articles in this issue are "William and Mary College," "India and

its Native Princes," and "The Curiosities of Longevity," the latter producing some rather startling statements, if not facts, which are opposed to the recent assertion of a well known savant that centenarians are myths. The miscellaneous sketches of Scribner's are all good, and the number calculated to sustain its high reputation as a magazine.

St. Nicholas.—We miss Miss Alcott in the current number of this charming magazine. Mr. Trowbridge, however, has not deserted his little friends, who were so much pleased with "The Young Surveyor," and is contributing a series entitled the "Bass Cove Sketches," which are quite as entertaining. Mr. Noah Brooks, of the *Times*, commences a serial entitled "The Boy Emigrants," which promises to be very interesting. Mr. Brooks tells a story in a simple yet attractive manner, and his long experience on the Pacific coast must have furnished him with an exhaustless fund from which to draw the materials of sketches similar to the one under mention. The engravings and cuts in St. Nicholas are always good, and the whole number is one of unusual interest. We are promised, however, in the issue for December, something quite out of the common. Our little friends will find both instruction and pleasure from the perusal of St. Nicholas.

The Popular Science Monthly.—Under the able direction of Prof. E. L. Youmans, is the most attractive of scientific periodicals. The current number opens with a very able paper by Ely Van de Worker, M. D., on "The Relations of Women to Crime," followed by an illustrated article on "Hydroids," from the pen of Mrs. S. B. Herrick. Hydroids are those beautiful and delicate plant-like forms, living on the border line, which unite the animal and vegetable world, and are brought from the bed of the ocean by dredge or trawl. "The Origin and Development of Engineering" is ably explained by Sir John Hawkshaw, F. R. S.; another illustrated paper is that on "Insectivorous Plants," by E. R. Leland, and the medical profession is still further represented by Dr. B. W. Richardson's remarkable article on "Induced Disease from the Influence of Passion," and "Suicide in Large Cities," by Allan McLane Hamilton, M. D. The miscellany contains a number of short articles of current interest in the scientific world.

Lippincott's Magazine for November presents an unusually attractive table of contents, embracing several entertaining illustrated articles and the continuation of two serial stories. Mr. Sidney Lanier tells us of St. Augustine in April, and accompanies his sketch with illustrations of the quaint old Spanish town, and a description of the Indians now confined in Fort Marion as prisoners of the Government. Another account of Indians is given in the article entitled "Qualla," which describes a mountain region of North Carolina almost inaccessible, and inhabited by a nearly forgotten tribe, who are living in abject poverty and misery. "Summer Days at Vichy" is a pleasant and readable description of this famous watering place and the mingled crowd of health and pleasure seekers to be found there during the season. There are many other entertaining sketches, and the usual "Gossip" and able reviews of current literature.

The Galaxy.—The November issue of this popular literary periodical contains the continuation of Mr. Justin McCarthy's story, "Dear Lady Disdain," and the conclusion—rather a sad one—of Mrs. Annie Edwards' novel, "Leah, a Woman of Fashion." An unusual number of short sketches is a feature of the number under notice, the most notable of which are "The Battle of Chickamanga," by William Farrar Smith, and "Nannette Schiller," by Mary A. E. Wager. Mr. Richard Grant White continues to split straws in his windmill crusade against the present mode of writing and speaking the English language, and contends, in reply to the *World* criticism, that if he did write "2 gills one pint," he knew better. Heterophemy is the awful word used as a title for the reply.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

TAME INDIAN.—If "Tame Indian" will send his address to "Top Snap," lock box 39, Cazenovia, N. Y., he will write him about gun.

R. J. K., Philadelphia.—Where can I procure a small metallic pump to fasten on the side of the well of a 16-foot yacht? Ans. From W. & B. Douglas, No. 85 and 87 John street, this city.

BEVIN, East Hampton.—Does powder grow better or worse with age? At what age does the change take place? Ans. Powder certainly deteriorates with age. The time the change takes place depends entirely upon how and where it is kept.

J. B., New York.—A correspondent informs us that the business of William Moore & Co., the senior of which firm we reported as defunct, is still being carried on in London, at No. 43 Old Bond street, under the style of Wm. Moore & Grey.

BLACK, Columbia, Pa.—Will you please tell me where I can get a setter dog broken, and how much they would charge for doing it; also, how I can send a dog to the place? Ans. Write to Lewis R. Morris, Campbell's Station, Guernsey county, Ohio.

SPORTSMAN, Franklin, Wis.—Will you be kind enough to give me, in the next issue of your interesting paper, the name of some prominent game dealer to whom I could ship wild ducks and other game. Ans. Messrs. E. & A. Robbins, Fulton Market, New York.

ED., Harrisburg, Pa.—Can you give me any information in regard to S. Thornton as a maker of breech loaders? I have a ten gauge gun bearing that name, imported by Low & Garlick, of your city. Ans. Know of no such maker, and are inclined to think the gun is of German manufacture.

T. C. F., Huntingdon, Pa.—I have a very nice spaniel bitch whose eyes become inflamed after hunting and discharge a disagreeable, nauseous matter for a few days. She then appears to get better and discharges very little. Can you favor me with a prescription to relieve her? Ans. See answer to "Augustine" in this column.

F. C., New Haven.—Does Captain Bogardus pull both triggers with his first finger or not? There has been a great deal of discussion on this subject, and it interests a great many. Ans. The champion uses one finger for both triggers. The illustrations in his last book, "Trip to England," show his mode of holding the gun and shooting very accurately.

R. A., New York.—Can you inform me whether there is good shooting in the neighborhood of Dover Plains, N. Y.? I would like to go to a place for about a week's good sport, and do not care to take a journey for nothing. Ans. Know nothing positively about Dover Plains. Understand there is a fair ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting.

F. D., Philadelphia.—1. I have a valuable Pape breech loader, the stock of which has not sufficient bend to suit me. Can I in any way have it made more crooked? 2. Can I for \$100 get a better English gun than any \$75 American; if so, where? Ans. 1. Yes, your gunsmith can have it done for you; if not, address us. 2. Yes, decidedly better; of any importer.

J. J. P., Bellefontaine.—In answer to Crook you say, "Try a drop of glue on top of wad; it will do away with both creaser and reamer." Please give mode of application, as a drop on top of wad is very indefinite. Ans. Have a bottle of Spaulding's prepared glue by you when loading paper shells; pass the brush around the edge of the shot wad after it is in the shell; enough glue will adhere to hold it fast.

W. T., Hamilton, Mo.—Do you think the gun by which enclosed target was made choke bored? What is meant by 30-inch circle; thirty inches in circumference or diameter? Do you consider enclosed a good target? Ans. Cannot tell without seeing the gun. The target, which appears to have 104 pellets in a 10-inch circle, is equal to any made by choke bores. The usual targets are thirty inches in diameter.

W. H. S., Philadelphia.—1. Where can Belmont's oil be obtained? Can it be bought in Philadelphia, and in what quantities do they sell it? 2. Is a Springfield army rifle considered a good shooter? Ans. 1. John Kluder, corner Second and Walnut streets may keep it; if not, you can get it of H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland street, this city; it is sold by the bottle. 2. Some of the Springfield rifles shoot remarkably well.

G. W. M., Augusta.—Please inform me what kind of a gun is best and safest for boys from twelve to fifteen years of age to practice with to become good shots. Is not an air gun good to begin with? If so, whose make would you recommend, what is the price, and where can I obtain it? Ans. An air gun we would consider dangerous. A breech loading rifle of 22 calibre would be the best to commence with, but even then it should be done under the supervision of some experienced and careful person.

T. J. A. F., Helena, M. T.—1st. Please inform me what size wire cartridge to use in a No. 12 Parker shell? 2d. What No. of shot would you recommend for ducks and geese? 3d. How can I break a young dog from biting birds when retrieving? 4th. What make of breech loading shot guns draws the cartridge out the farthest? Ans. 1st. No. 12. 2d. No. 4 for ducks and No. 1 for geese. 3d. Run wires sharpened at both ends through a bird, and compel your dog to retrieve a few times. 4th. Little, if any difference.

A. J. D., Philadelphia.—I have an English pointer pup six months old. I wish you would answer me through your paper whether it is proper to cut a dog's tail or not; also which is the best book on dog breaking? Ans. If your pup's tail promises to be very long we think it would be best to shorten it a little, but some tails are naturally of the proper length. The operation should be performed in the case of a pointer when the pup is very young, say four or five weeks old, so as not to show a blunt end. "Dinks, Hutchinson and Mayhaw on the Dog" is the best. We can send you a copy, price \$3.

BILLY BREECH, New York.—Some time ago I wrote to you asking where to go pigeon shooting, to which you so kindly replied. Unforeseen business prevented me leaving town, so I must again trouble you for information. Where do you advise me to go for good sport? How is Pike county, Penn., or Sag Harbor, L. I? I prefer wild pigeon, grouse, or quail shooting. If possible, give me the address of some parties to whom I can go for minute particulars. Ans. Pike county is an excellent locality. Go to Milford, via Port Jervis, on Erie railroad. Find "Bub" Wells for information.

H. A., Perrineville, N. J.—I have two fine thoroughbred bitches; one is a setter, the other a pointer; both had pups recently; the setter had eight, the pointer only one. As the pointer is a good mother I have placed four of the setter pups upon her. Now, I want to know if the hair upon the setter pups will be shortened by sucking the pointer bitch? Ans. We are inclined to think it will, as it is well known that when an American baby is nursed by an Irish nurse the child ever afterward speaks with a brogue, is very fond of potatoes, and uses a shillalah skillfully.

STANSTAD, Montreal.—I have a fine deer hound nearly two years old that had the distemper last Spring; he seems to be partly paralyzed in his hind parts, and when standing his head is shaking or nodding. I have had him out several times this Fall and he is worse after each chase. What can I do for him? Ans. Try the following remedy:—Sulphate of zinc, three grains; extract of gentian, three grains. Mix and form a bolus. To be given three times a day. It frequently happens that dogs afflicted as yours is with chorea, are also afflicted with worms. If they are suspected you must expel them before any remedy for chorea will relieve him.

W. W. A., Philadelphia.—I have been thinking for a year past of getting up a boat for duck shooting; it is in the form of a lifeboat and sneak boat combined, worked by a screw under water, and that can be immersed to the gunwale at pleasure. Is it unlawful to use such a boat or not? 2d. Can you inform me where I can purchase a light second hand skiff 12 to 16 feet in length, square stern preferred, with or without centre board? Ans. There is no law to prevent the use of any such boat on the Delaware River. Stephen Roberts, Nos. 368 and 373 South street, this city, may have such a boat on hand.

POINTER, Lancaster, Pa.—I have been contemplating the purchase of a new good breech loading shot gun. Will you please answer the following questions:—1st. Is there any choice between a P. Webley & Son and W. & C. Scott & Son? 2d. Should a 10 bore gun be 28 or 30 inches in the barrel? 3d. What would be the price of Scott's "Western Gun," 10 bore, 9 pounds in weight? 4th. How will the "Pioneer," by J. & W. Tolley, compare with the "Western"? 5th. What is the price of Bussey's gyro pigeon and trap and 100 birds? Ans. 1st. We should prefer the Scott. 2d. 30 inches. 3d. \$125, gold. 4th. The "Western" is the highest priced. 5th. \$25.

J. N. A., New York.—I have seen arca nut mentioned several times in your paper as being a good medicine for worms in dogs. I would like to know where it can be procured and how it is to be used. I have been in the habit of washing my dog, a spitz, once a week, and using common brown laundry soap. Would the soap cause his hair to fall out all the time, as it does? What soap is the best for the purpose? Ans. The arca nut we consider the best known remedy for worms in dogs, and we can supply you with some with directions for its use. It is very probable that such frequent washings of your dog with common soap would cause his hair to fall off. The use of castile soap would be better; but we can see no necessity for washing a dog so frequently if he is properly fed and cared for.

SUBSCRIBER, Boonton, N. J.—1. Will you be so kind as to tell me where, if at all, the Oriental powder is made, or where can I get some? 2. Do you know of a gunmaker named J. Foxall, Birmingham, and what is his reputation? 3. Are the new conical base Hart's shells better than the Orcutt, or capped base, that require the nipples in the caps? 4. Which is the best rifle for general sporting at under 500 yards? Ans. 1. Of Oriental Powder Company, No. 12 Broad street, Boston. 2. There is such a gunmaker in Birmingham, but we have never seen his guns. 3. They are totally different in construction, the first named having a conical chamber, similar to that in the improved muzzle loaders. Hart also makes the Orcutt shell. 4. We cannot designate any particular rifle as the best.

H. B. S., Chestnut Hill, Mass.—1. Please give me the exact address of some person who has wild rice for sale, as I wish to get some to plant. Richard Valentine, whose address you gave me, has not replied as yet. 2. Where can I get a strong pair of light snow shoes, and at what price? 3. Do you know of any one who has a Remington sporting rifle for sale, either 44, 45, or 46 calibre, and what price does he ask for it? Are the 45-100 rim fire cartridges still made. Ans. 1. Henry Meriam, Harwood, Ontario, Canada; state that the rice is required for seed. 2. Address Eaton & Co., No. 102 Nassau street. 3d. Know of no second hand gun. The 45 rim fire cartridges are still made.

AUGUSTINE, Pittsburgh, Penn.—I have to come to you for advice again about my pointer. His eyes are troubling him very much, a thick, heavy mucous discharge coming from them, which is increased when working him. He has no signs of distemper, eats well, and seems to feel well enough all but his eyes. They are pretty bad, or I should not trouble you. His age is three years. I wish also to ask your opinion regarding my setter pup. Several parties, among them some who claim to be good judges of dogs, have told me his tail should be cut off about two inches; that it will improve his ranging and endurance. He is five months old, or nearly so, and being a very high breed, and a beautiful pup, I do not wish to do anything about it without the opinion of an expert. So I come to you. I am of the opinion that nature regulates things pretty well, even to a dog's tail. Please state how the operation is to be performed, if necessary. Ans. Try this remedy: Nitrate of silver, one grain; water, one ounce. The proper manner of applying this preparation is with a large sized camel's hair brush. Pour a little of the liquid into a saucer, saturate the brush with the liquid, pull the lids gently asunder, being careful not to frighten your pointer with any exhibition of haste or violence, then, having the eye exposed, draw the brush quickly across it, and the business is done. Do not think of cutting your pup's tail until he attains his growth, and then an expert can see how much, if any, should be taken off. A setter's or pointer's tail, to be symmetrical, should reach just about the second joint of the hind leg, but bunglers frequently disfigure their dogs in docking them. The operation should always be done by an expert.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCUCLATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, November 4th.—Trotting at Washington, D. C. Rifle. FOREST AND STREAM Badge, at Conlin's, 920 Broadway. Pigeon Shooting Tournament, Paris, Ill.

FRIDAY, November 5th.—Trotting at Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY, November 6.—Racing at Jerome Park. American Rifle Association, at Glen Drake. Exhibition at Wood's Gymnasium.

TUESDAY, November 9.—Wrestling, Miller and Christol.

WOODCOCK ON TOAST.—A bunch of very rare visitors flew in at our office door on Friday last, in the shape of some fine woodcock, for which we are indebted to our friend, Mr. John H. Thomson, of New Bedford, Mass. The birds were in excellent condition, and although as a rule not in favor of having long bills presented to us, we will liquidate all of this description as fast as they appear.

MR. W. R. PAPE.—We had the pleasure of a call a few days since from this eminent English gunmaker. Mr. Pape's visit to this country is more one of pleasure than of business. He is now sojourning with some friends in Ohio, enjoying duck shooting. Mr. Pape is of the opinion that the question of the advantage of the choke bore system for general shooting has by no means been determined, and as many guns are ordered bored on the old plan as on the new. It will be remembered that the prize cup was awarded to this gentleman as the original inventor (in 1859) of choke boring.

—MR. E. G. BLACKFORD has been appointed agent in this city for the United States Fish Commission, and has been supplied with blanks to be distributed among fish dealers, the object being, when these are filled out to obtain accurate statistics of the fish business of New York. Mr. B. has already shown much public spirit in obtaining for preservation and classification all the specimens of rare fish which find their way into our waters, and his endeavors in the cause of science are fully recognized and appreciated by those in authority at Washington.

FOREST AND STREAM AT THE CENTENNIAL.

IN an adjoining column will be found the circulars issued from the Smithsonian Institute and the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, showing how it is proposed to illustrate the animal and fishery resources of this country at the approaching Centennial International Exhibition. The supervision and the labor of collecting the material for the special departments designated as section 3 in each circular, has been placed under the charge and management of this paper. The sections referred to are as follows:—

FISHERIES.

(3.) The apparatus which may be enumerated as used in pursuing, capturing, and utilizing the various species consists: first, of special clothing for the protection of the wearer, such as waterproofs, boots, hats, gloves, etc.; second, of the different kinds of canoes, skiffs, birches, boats, and rafts, with their oars, paddles, or poles, and other devices for pursuit and capture, or for transportation of the articles, as smacks, merchantmen, etc.; third, of bows and arrows, spears, harpoons, lines, hooks, floats, sinkers, reels, rods, artificial flies and baits, nets of all kinds, traps, pounds, dredges, trawls, rakes, etc. The apparatus for the preparation and utilization of these products will consist of models of smoke houses, salting establishments, fish flakes for drying fish, factories for the manufacture of fish or other oils, fertilizers, etc.

ANIMALS.

(3.) Under the head of apparatus for capture will be included: first, special articles of dress or of clothing for the better accomplishment of pursuit or capture of the various animals; second, the means of approach, such as boats, sledges, snow shoes, etc.; third, the various modes of attack and capture in the way of traps, decoys, lariats, bows and arrows, lances, harpoons, guns and rifles, both muzzle and breech loading, pistols, knives, etc. This division will also embrace the various forms of powder flasks, shot belts, cartridge cases, caps, primers, etc. Of the boats the smaller kinds, and especially the so-called portable boats, may be of the ordinary size; of the larger ones models will be best adapted to the purpose.

In fact, everything in the way of appliance which in any manner forms a portion of the outfit of the hunter, the trapper, or the fisherman. It is our desire to make this department as thorough and complete in detail as possible, and with this view we would solicit from our friends contributions of any articles included in the above lists, and of many others not mentioned therein. For instance, there have been of late many improvements in shot guns, loading implements, cartridge belts, etc. We should like all of these, and also camp equipage of every description, models of yachts, pictures of celebrated dogs, hunting scenes, etc. All articles embraced under the above heads, whether old relics or new inventions, useful or ornamental, will find welcome and a place. We shall make it our duty to see that every contributor obtains due credit for the article he exhibits, and when desired they will be returned.

We ask from our readers a generous and enthusiastic co-operation, that the sportsman's share in the great Centennial shall be worthy of the country. Our extensive correspondence has already furnished interesting and valuable contributions to the general display, and we are promised a large assortment of articles. We would request an early response from those who desire to exhibit, that the necessary details as to arrangement etc., can be prepared. Our proposed camp is exciting much interest and promises to be a feature of the exhibition. Articles can be sent to us at our expense.

We would also call attention to the other sections of the circulars, as deserving the notice of all owners of collections of Natural History, etc., who can assist greatly by their personal contributions.

AN INVITATION.

WE have been, in our time, the recipients of many a kind invitation. We have been asked to fish and hunt, to exercise what little skill and cunning we might possess on almost every beast, fish, or bird that inhabits land or water, forest or stream. Noted Shekarees have begged us to hasten to India and polish off a tiger or so in the jungle, and we have been cordially pressed to come and take a rogue elephant as he charged. But to-day we have received a letter from a German gentleman, a leading sporting authority, who asks us to Gorachthal near Tamsieg, in the Duchy of Salzburg, in Austria. There, over an expanse of 25,000 acres, we are to hunt the lordly stag and the bounding roe-buck. Nay, more than that. If such noble game did not suffice, we are to be tempted with chamois hunting. Salzburg lies in the midst of an Austrian Switzerland, and is the loveliest and most picturesque country on earth. Chamois hunting! That means crags to be climbed, cliffs to be scaled, and break-neck passes to be threaded. It means to scan the chamois from afar, a faint, black moving speck on the mountain side; to breathe the purest, sweetest, the most exhilarating air; to see ranging far above and beyond the snow-capped mountains; to discern below the feathery water falls and silver streams, and to listen to the music of the tinkling cow bells, from the herds pasturing in the emerald green valleys. It recalls the rifle in one hand, the stout iron-pronged alpin stock in the other, a game bag thrown over the shoulder, and how one's heart was in one's mouth all the time, until the game was down, and then the cheers, the *vivas*, as they rang reverberating in loud echoes from peak to peak, and next the cups of kirchwasser drained to bold chamois hunters, and to gallant Yagers all over the world.

This is what Herr von Ivernois, the editor of that well-known journal, *Der Waidmann*, writes us. "If you will come and visit me, I warrant good shooting. We have stags, roe-bucks, and chamois. There is also good trout fishing. There are 25,000 acres of land, and no one has the privilege of hunting there but myself, or such guests as I may invite." Gorach! That must be truly a German hunting elysium.

HOW TO CHOOSE A RIFLE.

WE have chosen this title for our little essay, as it is just what it purports to be, a general answer to the numerous questions received by us every week upon this subject. There are so many kinds of rifles now in the market that persons are puzzled which to choose. Without recommending any particular maker, we will point out certain general principles which, if remembered and acted upon, will help very much in choosing. It is certainly much easier to do this now than it would have been a few years since. The race has been won by breech loaders, as against muzzle loaders; and by the central fire cartridges, capable of being reloaded several times, as against the rim fire cartridge. We shall not stop to discuss either of these points, but go on at once to our subject.

All rifles divide themselves into two great classes—long range and short range. Long range rifles are used as military weapons for arming infantry, and as sporting weapons for hunting cariboo, deer, antelopes, and other such timid game as will not allow of near approach. Short range rifles are used as military weapons for arming cavalry, and for general sporting purposes. The division between the two may be taken at 200 yards. Rifles for match shooting may be used at both ranges; but, from the natural desire of all of us to accomplish the most difficult feats, they are generally held to mean long range weapons.

The first rule we shall lay down is this: It is necessary to decide whether you want a rifle for long or for short range. You can select either, or both, but not both in the same rifle. One will not do the work of the other. A knowledge of this will save much annoyance and some money. We will first consider the requisites of a short range rifle, and how they are to be attained in practice. 1. The first requisite is, that you shall be able to hit any mark small enough to be seen over what are technically called "hunting sights," with an off-hand shot from the shoulder. Greater accuracy than this is not needed. Such a rifle ought to shoot close enough to place a majority of any number of shots within the following sized targets:—2-inch ring up to 50 yards distance; 4-in. do. 100 yards; 6-inch do; 150 yards, and 8-inch do. 200 yards. A good off-hand shot can do this and fire very quickly, and his gun ought to be able to shoot as close as he can hold it.

2. The next requisite is, that the trajectory of the ball should be so flat within the above ranges, or, in other words, its velocity so great, that the rifleman should not be obliged to depend on an elevating back sight, raised to distances before ascertained, but should be able by merely drawing a coarser bead the farther off he is to hit his mark. There is no military or long range rifle that will do this. The best example of a weapon that could do it was the old muzzle loading, long barreled Kentucky rifle. In this essential requisite of a hunting rifle we have not improved upon the weapon of our grandfathers, but have, for certain reasons, fallen behind it.

3. The third requisite is, that the ball should have sufficient impinging surface to give a severe shock to and stun the game fired at. This requires a large calibre for small game.

The sportsman will have no difficulty in finding a number of different rifles in the market, which will answer the first requisite of accuracy within the conditions above laid down. We will say no more on this point, except to suggest that he ought to insist upon his rifle doing as well as that at least; better would be of little use. When we come to the second point, and try to get a rifle that does not require the use of an elevating back sight above 150, or even 100 yards, we shall not find it easily. The reason of this is, that military rifles, which are long range, are so fashioned that makers of so-called sporting rifles follow the proportions of powder and projectile, and the rate of twist best suited for long range, but quite unsuitable for short range. For long range we want as small a bore as possible, as long a projectile as possible, and a very quick twist, to give enough velocity of rotation to keep the elongated projectile end foremost, and as much powder as the small bore will burn. The result is a moderate initial velocity; but owing to the small surface exposed to the resistance of the air, the momentum of the heavy projectile, a very long range.

Now, for a short range rifle we require the very opposite of all this. We want as large a calibre as possible, so as to make a big hole in our game; as large a charge of powder as possible, to give a high velocity, without which we cannot have a low trajectory. This also requires a short projectile, to diminish the friction on the grooves, and a short projectile requires a slow twist. The length of the rifle barrel must be shorter, which also diminishes friction. To reduce these proportions to practice, we find that the Creedmoor long range rifle and its ammunition have the following proportions: Weight of rifle, 10 lbs.; weight of projectile, 550 grs. (ratio 1-6) weight of powder, 90 grs.; twist, 1 in 20 inches; calibre, .44 100; length of ball, 1 6-10 inches, length of barrel, 30 inches. A short range rifle, suited for deer, bears, buffalo, etc., should have the following: Weight of rifle, 9 lbs.; weight of projectile, 320 grs. (ratio 1-4); weight of powder, 80; twist, 1 in 48 inches; calibre, .55-100; length of projectile, 3 inches; length of barrel, 24 inches. For smaller game, such as turkeys, a calibre of .35-100 will answer, and the length or weight of ball, charge of powder, etc., will be reduced in proportion.

The difference in the practical operation of the two rifles will be this: With the long range weapon, if you have your range within a very few yards, and elevate your back

sight accordingly, you can make accurate shooting at all ranges. But if you misjudge your distance at all, or even if you know it and have not time to elevate your back sight to its proper height, you will certainly either shoot over or under your game. With a short range rifle proportioned as we have described, the drop of the ball, owing to its great velocity, is so little, there is absolutely no judging of distance required. Whether you are at 25, 50, 75 or 100 yards, all you have to do is to draw a little coarser bead the farther off your game is. Practice will soon show you how much. Your ball should not deviate more than a couple of inches above or below, and this does not exceed the limit of accuracy heretofore laid down.

The faults of modern American breech loading rifles intended for sporting use are: 1st—not large or heavy enough projectile to make a disabling wound on an animal as large as an old buck deer. 2d—not enough velocity of ball, owing to too little powder being used, and too great friction resulting from an unnecessarily quick twist. The muzzle loading hunting rifles that were made twenty or thirty years since avoided the second of these faults. Their calibre was smaller than we should now use; but the reason was, that in those days a hunter had to prepare his own ammunition, and he liked to make it go as far as possible. There is one other point that deserves mention. Shall we choose a single loading rifle, or a repeater, that carries a magazine of cartridges? Now, it is very clear that there are many advantages in a repeater, like the Winchester or the new Evans rifle, and the only question is, whether there are any disadvantages, due to the greater complication of the weapon, sufficient to counterbalance the admitted advantages. Time and use will alone show this. If we had to encounter a grizzly bear, an Indian tiger, or an African lion, we should prefer a weapon carrying at least an ounce ball and 90 grains of powder. After we had put three or four of these into him, we think we would stop; but we should hate to try it with a small projectile and light charge of powder.

RIFLE TYPES—NO. III.

The Country Gunsmith at Creedmoor.—Yes Sir, from Cantauwipsit. Made and built rifles all my life, as did my father before me. Me and Bill Simmons—you must have heard of him, Capting Simmons, the best shots in eighteen counties, harring me—well, Bill and me, we took shots this Summer at a loose stone on top of Bald Eagle Hill, and blazed away at that stone with this here piece. How fur? No telling how fur it was; a doosed sight further than them targets. How many yards? You have got me there, Mister—we didn't measure it, because you see we was in the dry bed of the branch and shooting up hill, and it would have been a tough climb to the top of Bald Eagle after every shot. Mebbe it was as much as 300 rod—some fellows in the township allowed it was 400, but it haint never been measured. No sir, we don't load that way. We go in for old-fashioned muzzle loaders, and aint partickler to a grain of powder, if powder is plenty. Kiver your ball over good with the powder, that's our rule, and a leetle more nor less don't make no matter, providing the ammunition is dry, and your piece will hold it; and there is nary a gun I kin make that won't stand all you kin pour into her. No sir, we don't stock our rifles like birding guns. We want something that fits snug into a man's shoulder. Ef a man aint hardy and tough, and wants to shoot a rifle, and is afeerd of his collar bone being shook—well, he had better not try to be an expeert. There aint no use of being so nice as you fellows make out, with a surveying party's tools and instruments hitched on up and down the barl. Mebbe, after awhile, you will be having some kind of a machine dummy, with a measuring chain, running ahead every time afore you fire, staking off the ground to an inch. I see some of you kind of clerking over your shooting, and keeping a regular set of books, just like single and double entry. No sir, them kind of things wouldn't suit the boys around Cantauwipsit. By the time it would take to do all that figuring over your gun, the deer would be in the next county. This here weapon was made by me—lock, stock and barl. There aint nary a screw, nor a bit of wood, brass, iron, nor steel about her as was'n't turned out by me; and you bet she will shoot. You pint her on a turkey, and you will see. Mebbe she wouldn't work good on that furthest target, which is the longest thousand yards I ever see. We aint well surveyed around my part of the country, and don't have no mile stones, and don't make a practice of shooting from one mile stone to the next one. Anyhow, this is style of gun suits us around Cantauwipsit, and is all the boys require." The native gunsmith exhibits his rifle, which is more than a clever bit of work; in fact it is a miracle of skill, when one takes into consideration how it was made—at a village smithy in the back woods, with the simplest and most primitive tools. The arm is well balanced, and is a most effective weapon at one hundred yards; but beyond that is not reliable. Generally it has a stock cut at the butt in the shape of a crescent, set round with a knife edge rim of metal. With a heavy load the recoil almost cuts the arm off. Thirty years ago the country rifle was a good arm, but to-day it must be classed among the arquebusses and matchlocks of olden times.

FISH CULTURE IN CANADA.—Mr. Wilmot, the Government Inspector of Fish Culture, is at Windsor superintending the introduction of the machinery necessary to put into operation the whitefish breeding establishment at Petite Cote, near Sandwich.

EDWARD LAVERACK.



WE present to our readers in this issue an excellent likeness of Mr. Edward Laverack, who is probably the best known, oldest, and most successful breeder of the English setter that the world has ever seen. He was born in the North of England in the last year of the last century and is consequently at the present time seventy-six years of age. Mr. Laverack is of the fine old school of English sportsmen, having been for half a hundred years on the moors and stubbles what Sir Tatton Sykes was on the racing turf, or Squire Osbaldiston in the saddle behind the hounds. From his eighteenth year Mr. Laverack has been a field sportsman, and from his twentieth, a careful and observant breeder of setters. Untiring attention and shrewd and clever inter-breeding of his favorite strain have made him so famous during the past thirty-five years that English sportsmen have attached his name as a mark of distinction to all dogs of this blood; and he now enjoys as one fruit of his labors the rare satisfaction of seeing in the last volume of the Kennel Club Stud Book, the name of Laverack recorded in the pedigrees of the great majority of the winning English setters.

A brief synopsis of the records of this class in the club calendar will show both the high repute attained by his dogs of the full blood, and the successes of those breeders who have wisely united his blood with that of their own kennels.

The total number of setters in this class is 70, of which 65 are of recorded pedigrees. Of those, 17 only have no trace of the Laverack blood, while 33 claim that strain in their stock, and the remaining 15 are pure Laveracks without a cross. Of the Laveracks of the full blood, 6 were sired by his celebrated champion prize winner, Old Blue Dash, and 5 by Dash's son, Pride of the Border, now owned in this country.

It would appear from these statistics that for the successful breeding of the English setter, as shown in the stud book, the chances are 48 to 23, or about two to one in favor of those possessing the Laverack blood. And this without disparagement to the beautiful and highly successful dogs of the Mount Loftus Kennels; of Viscount Downes; of Major Cowen's, Blaydon Burn; of Mr. P. Murphy's, Castleknock, Ireland, and of other strains, whose fame the calendar records.

Here, in America, the pure Laveracks and those of the part blood have already attained honorable distinction, although, owing to their scarcity, but few specimens of either have been exhibited.

To return to the original of our picture. Mr. Laverack is in appearance a hale, hearty gentleman; not tall, but erect, vigorous and wiry. In temperament and disposition, as might be supposed, he is nervo-sanguine, active and energetic. That for several months in each year he pursues his favorite sport over his shootings, in Ross shire, Scotland, is sufficient evidence of great physical vigor and sportsmanlike pluck at his advanced age. His home—Broughall Cottage, at Whitechurch, in Shropshire—is a model of neat and cosy retirement, and good old-fashioned comfort; and his kennels—the casket containing the jewels of his life-long gain and guard—are the perfection of propriety and canine convenience. Blessed with good health and fine spirits, Edward Laverack bids fair to enjoy for many more years the honors so justly his due, and the best wishes of all true sportsmen who appreciate and admire the perfection of the setter.

SHOOTING QUARTERS.—There is scarcely an issue of our paper that does not contain, in the column of Answers to Correspondents, a number of inquiries regarding localities where shooting can be had. Now, there are very many sportsmen who would be only too glad to make their headquarters at some quiet farm house in the neighborhood of the ground over which they expected to shoot. In many instances a city sportsman at a country hotel is a source of intense interest to all the small boys and idlers in the place, to the great annoyance frequently of the guest. At a farm or private boarding house all this is avoided. However, whether hotel or farm house, it is always desirable to know something in advance of the quarters at which one is to put up. We shall feel obliged for any information regarding such in districts where shooting is to be had.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

Board on Behalf of United States Executive Departments—National Museum, Smithsonian Institution—Collections to Illustrate the Fishery Resources of the United States.

The Smithsonian Institution and the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries desire to secure as complete a collection as possible to illustrate the fisheries of the United States, or its resources as derived from the sea, the lakes, and the rivers, for the International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in the Centennial year 1876. This will form a part of the Governmental display, to be held in accordance with an act of Congress of March 3d, 1875, and an Executive Order of March 5th, 1875.

As stated, the object of this collection is to illustrate, in the fullest manner, the resources of the United States derivable from the waters, and it will embrace: first, an exhibition of the objects themselves, living, in refrigerators on ice, stuffed, dried, or in alcohol, as also photographic representations, and plaster casts colored from nature; second, the products derived from the various species, either in their crude state or modified, together with their applications in the arts or in trade; third, the apparatus by which these objects are pursued, captured, killed, and utilized; and fourth, the means by which the same are multiplied by natural and artificial methods, or maintained in a healthy living state.

(1.) The forms more particularly to be illustrated are: first, the seals, whales, porpoises, etc., as furnishing skins, hides, oil, teeth, and bone; second, the aquatic reptiles, such as the various turtles, frogs, alligators, etc.; third, the fishes in their different varieties; fourth, the marine invertebrates, or shell fish, crabs, lobsters, corals, sponges, etc.; fifth, the algae or sea weeds, and other marine products not of an animal nature.

(2.) Among the applications of objects may be mentioned: first, various preparations of flesh and roes, as dried, salted, smoked, pickled, canned, etc.; second, oils, spermaceti, etc.; third, gelatine, isinglass, glue, leather, shell, whalebone, teeth, and other parts of the animal in their crude condition, their stages of manufacture, their final condition, and their simpler and more special employments; fourth, the different manures derived from the inhabitants of the waters, and the applications of the sea weeds and other vegetable or mineral articles.

(3.) The apparatus which may be enumerated as used in pursuing, capturing, and utilizing the various species consists: first, of special clothing for the protection of the wearer, such as waterproofs, boots, hats, gloves, etc.; second, of the different kinds of canoes, skiffs, birches, boats, and rafts, with their oars, paddles, or poles, and other devices for pursuit and capture, or for transportation of the articles, as smacks, merchantmen, etc.; third, of bows and arrows, spears, harpoons, lines, hooks, floats, sinkers, reels, rods, artificial flies and baits, nets of all kinds, traps, pounds, dredges, trawls, rakes, etc.

The apparatus for the preparation and utilization of these products will consist of models of smoke houses, salting establishments, fish flakes for drying fish, factories for the manufacture of fish or other oils, fertilizers, etc.

(4.) The display under the fourth division will consist: first, of plans of piscicultural establishments, models of hatching houses, models of, or real, hatching troughs, boxes, trays, screens, and whatever is used in the United States for the artificial hatching of aquatic animals; second, illustrations of fish ways and ladders; third, the various devices for transporting live fishes and other aquatic animals and their eggs; fourth, those by which such animals are kept living in a healthy condition for the market, for amusement, and for study; fifth, ice houses and refrigerators for preserving them in a fresh state for food; sixth, the special apparatus used by the naturalist for collecting living animals, as dredges, trawls, sieves, etc., and also the thermometers, water bottles, logs, sounding lines, and other articles for collateral physical research.

All articles contributed toward this collection will be duly credited to the donors both on the labels in the Exhibition and in the published reports and catalogues.

Where the objects themselves are too large for transportation or convenient exhibition, models may be substituted as far as procurable.

After they have served their purpose at the International Exhibition the collection will be transferred to Washington and form part of the permanent exhibition of the National Museum, where, as in Philadelphia, due credit will be given to the contributors.

The articles intended for this exhibition may be sent by mail or express; or, if of large bulk, by railroad. The expense of transportation will be paid on receipt in Washington, to which place they should be forwarded, addressed to the Smithsonian Institution, and marked "International Exhibition, 1876," and with the name and address of sender.

Bulky objects, in some cases, to form the subject of special arrangement, should be sent direct to the Government building at Philadelphia.

JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.
SPENCER F. BAIRD,
U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Animal Resources of the United States.

The Smithsonian Institution is at present engaged in making a collection to illustrate the resources of the United States as derived from the animal kingdom, and to this end invites the co-operation of all who may have it in their power to render any aid in the undertaking. This will form part of the governmental display to be made in accordance with the act of Congress of March 3d, 1875, and the executive order of March 5th, 1875.

The general object of this exhibition is to show: First, specimens of all the animals of the United States which are hunted or collected for any economical purpose whatever; second, the products derived from the various species, both in their crude and their applied or manufactured condition; third, the apparatus or devices by means of which, directly or indirectly, these objects are pursued, captured, and utilized by sportsmen, hunters, trappers, and others.

(1.) Under the first head will be included: First, specimens living, or preserved entire, as far as they can be obtained and conveniently exhibited; second, skins of mammals, birds, reptiles, etc., stuffed and mounted, or otherwise arranged; third, skeletons; fourth, restorations of extinct forms; fifth, plaster casts of the objects, colored from nature; and sixth, an exhibition of particular parts, such as skulls, horns, teeth, shell, feathers, etc.

(2.) Among the animal products to be displayed will be included: First, a series of dressed furs, showing all the different grades of quality, dependent on locality, season, or other condition (this will also include skins of birds used as articles of clothing); second, preparations of skins and hides for leather, buckskin, etc.; third, any preparations of bristles, hoofs, horns, bones, etc.; fourth, some simple or primary applications of the products to domestic purposes or the arts, as articles of dress, ornament, etc., there to be exhibited both in their intermediate stages of manufacture and as furnished to the trade; fifth, food preparations, whether dried, smoked, pickled, canned, etc.; and sixth, any other objects not included in the above divisions.

(3.) Under the head of apparatus for capture will be included: First, special articles of dress or of clothing for the better accomplishment of pursuit or capture of the various animals; second, the means of approach, such as boats, sledges, snow shoes, etc.; third, the various modes of attack and capture in the way of traps, decoys, lures, bows and arrows, lances, harpoons, guns and rifles, both muzzle and breech loading, pistols, knives, etc. This division will also embrace the various forms of powder flasks, shot belts, cartridge cases, caps, primers, etc. Of the boats the smaller kinds, and especially the so-called portable boats, may be of the ordinary size; of the larger ones models will be best adapted to the purpose.

For the purpose of rendering this exhibition complete and strictly national in its character, the Smithsonian Institution invites donations of the above mentioned objects from manufacturers and dealers, and communications concerning them, with the guarantee that full credit shall

be given to all contributors on the labels of the articles and in the catalogues and publications of the Exhibition.

After the collection referred to has served its purposes at the International Exhibition, it will be transported to Washington and form a part of the permanent display of the National Museum, in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, where, as in Philadelphia, proper acknowledgments will be made to all who have aided in rendering it complete.

The more expensive articles will be received as a loan, should they be deemed important to the Exhibition, to be afterwards returned; but it is expected that, as far as possible, all specimens will be presented, so that they may form part of the permanent display at Washington.

Specimens may be sent by express or mail; or, if in large bulk, by railroad conveyance. Their transportation will be paid on receipt in Washington, to which place they should be forwarded, addressed to the Smithsonian Institution, and marked "International Exhibition, 1876," and with the name and address of sender.

JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

GAME PROTECTION.

We are constantly in receipt of complaints to the effect that in localities where game would otherwise be abundant the birds are completely destroyed by snaring and trapping. In Massachusetts, during a certain season, trapping or netting is permitted on one's own premises, a section of the law which, we trust, will soon be abrogated. The most flagrant violation of the law in this State is the one referred to in the letter which we publish below:—

SUMMIT LAKE HOUSE, Orange county, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you herewith a paragraph cut from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which must excite the indignation of all true sportsmen, and should arouse them to enforce a law which now seems a dead letter. Unquestionably birds will soon be a thing of the past in many localities if these wretched game sneak thieves are permitted to go "unwhipped of justice." In this part of the country, some ten miles distant from West Point, the place mentioned in the paragraph, great havoc has been made among the partridges this season by trapping with the figure 4 "dead falls." Two hundred dozen seem an extraordinary number, but a very probable success in an unfrequented district with such a wholesale method as the horse hair snare.

It is reported that two men were caught in *flagrante delicto* at Cedar Lake, and are now in jail at Haverstraw, but it remains to be seen whether the punishment that the law specifies, and which they so richly deserve, will be inflicted. It scarcely speaks well for a respectable paper to publish such a transaction in terms of commendation. That such a wretch should be dubbed a Nimrod! What a base application of a mighty name! As well applaud the adroit pickpocket, the expert cracksmen, and offer a premium to all the petty rascalities from which communities suffer. But this was probably written through ignorance. Sportsmen have too long stood idly by and seen themselves robbed of their privileges. Steps cannot be taken too soon to prevent the rapid extermination of the game of the country by the cunning devices of these Nimrods. Yours, etc.,

ELISHA STOCKBRIDGE.

The paragraph referred to is as follows:

GRAND SPORT IN THE HIGHLANDS.—An experienced Nimrod hailing from these parts, has been spending the last few days in the Highlands, back of West Point, catching partridges, or "pheasants," as they are called out West, and he has extraordinary luck. He sets snares made of horse hair in the runways of these birds, and occasionally revisiting them with a bag, takes out as many birds as he can well carry. Many a luckless rabbit gets caught in the same way, but is thrown out as not worth bringing to market. For want of better occupation, the sportsman referred to sends his birds to the neighboring towns and to Washington Market, often putting forty or fifty pairs in a single lot. He says his receipts from this source average \$7 a day, not to speak of a comfortable subsistence obtained on the spot. His captures already number a few hundred dozen. Partridges are reported more plenty back of West Point than before for many years.

WILKESBARRE, PENN., October 26th 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Luzerne county, Penn., has organized a sportsmen's club for the preservation of game and fish, to be known as "The Luzerne County Sportsmen's Association," and held their first regular meeting October 25th, 1875, when they adopted their constitution and by-laws. At this, our first meeting there were thirty names signed to the constitution, and we confidently anticipate at our next meeting to more than double this number. The officers elected were—President, H. H. Derr; Vice President, William B. Mann; Clerk, Ben. F. Dorrance; Treasurer, S. Ayres; Counsel, Gen. W. H. McCartney; Directors, Dr. J. B. Crawford, H. C. Gates, Col. H. A. Laycock, C. Leonard, W. J. Harvey, W. L. Loomis, George H. Parrish, Jno. Lanning, A. Miller, J. M. Courtright. Our object in making this a county association is to draw in as members farmers, lumbermen and others residing in the county and among the mountains, where people are in the habit of trapping pheasants, quail, and other small game, and, when a clear case can be made against them, to prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

No estimate can be placed upon the great good that can be accomplished in the direction aimed at. Clubs that will enlist the sympathy and co-operation of farmers and mountain men are greatly needed. Much missionary work remains to be done among these classes.

SHREWSBURY, October 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am sorry to record a violation of our game law in the killing of a pair of quail by one of our residents, who, before he cast his lot among us, signed his name to an article he wrote, and which was published in one of the leading sporting papers—"That I am to be a permanent resident of Red Bank in a short time, and if any violations of our game laws come under my notice they will be strictly dealt with, or my name is not —." It is not a pleasant task to complain of those with whom your relations have always been friendly, but when a man makes such professions as the above, and carries a gun with him during the close season when he takes out his dog (that he has owned and shot over a year ago) to try on quail, and shoots them, I believe it to be a duty to report the fact, and am more than half of the opinion that it is false delicacy in not mentioning his name. This is the only case of violation I am aware of, and that in a section where there is but little, if any, appreciation of sport for sport's sake; but on the contrary, it may be said it is the headquarters of market shooters and pot hunters. However, to give credit where credit is due, the close season is well observed, and poaching discountenanced.

CHECK COOD.

GENTLEMEN POT HUNTERS.—The Easton *Free Press* complains that men of intelligence, position, and means living in that place and professing to be sportsmen, have been shooting quail before the expiration of the close season, and adds that there are enough sportsmen interested in the maintenance of the game laws to bring these vandals to judgment. They should certainly be made examples of,

and doubtless would be, if evidence could be brought against them. Justice should be swift, and in this instance no mercy should temper it, as, if the laws are broken by men of position, others in humbler spheres of life will find in it an excuse for like violation. That all the pot hunters do not escape, is shown from the instance narrated below, which we find in the *Germantown Telegraph*:—

"It was two men, ominously named Samuel Hunter and James McKill, who loaded their little guns, and meandered out on Friday to play sad havoc with the feathery tribe. It was at Torresdale, within the limits of this city, where they banded away at robins and sparrows. It was six, the number of birds they had bagged, when Daniel Snyder had them arrested for violating the game laws. They contributed \$34.50 to the State, being about five dollars for each bird, and the costs, and left with their high priced game in their garments."

TENNESSEE STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—We had hoped in this issue to have given our readers the result of the Field Trials held last week at Memphis, but up to the time of going to press a full report had not reached us. The pigeon shooting on the 25th and 26th resulted as follows:—

In the first match, for a purse of \$1,000, \$20 entrance, 50 to fill, or pro rata class shooting, ten single birds, \$350 to the first, \$250 to the second, \$175 to the third, \$125 to the fourth, \$100 to the fifth, there were 34 entries. F. J. South, of Frankfort, Ky.; S. S. Terrill and W. R. Wilcox, of Chicago, made clean scores, but in shooting off, South won first money; Dr. D. D. Saunders, of Memphis, won second money. Charles Leland, of Memphis, and F. J. Perkins, of Franklin, Tenn., divided the third money, after tying each other twice. Horace McNeely won the fourth, and H. C. Pierce, of St. Louis, the fifth.

The second match, for a purse of \$500, in which there were 33 entries, concluded thus. K. V. Pearson, of Mississippi; F. J. South, of Ky.; J. H. Acklin, Dr. D. D. Saunders, of Memphis; H. W. Sherman, of Wis.; and G. D. Hunter, of Elkhart, Ill., made clean scores.

In the shooting on the second day, for a purse of \$500, continued from the day before, the first money was won by J. H. Acklin, the second by Horace McGeely (both of Memphis), the third by S. H. Terrill, the fourth by J. F. Welch, (both of Chicago), and the fifth by Charles Leland, of Memphis.

In the match for a purse of \$1,000, \$20 entrance, and 50 to fill, or pro rata, there were 36 entries. The first money was won by J. H. Acklin, of Memphis; the second by H. N. Sherman, of Wisconsin; the third by T. J. South, of Ky.; the fourth by Church, of Ky.; and the fifth by Clinker, of Ill. The sweepstakes were also won by Sherman.

In the bench show of field dogs, premiums were awarded as follows: English setters, best dog, 1st, to L. Smith, of Canada, dog Leicester; second, J. H. Whitman, Chicago, dog Grouse. Best bitch, T. H. Smith's Victress; best pup, J. H. Whitman's Count. Gordon setter, best dog, Edmund R. Gill, of N. Y., Rip. Best bitch, Dr. Thornton, of Lexington, Ky., Mot. Best pup, T. M. Horsfall, of Ark Rock, Irish. Setters, best dog, Arnold Burger, of Maysville, Ky., Rufus. Best bitch, J. H. Whitman, of Chicago, Gypsy. Sweepstake, L. H. Smith's Paris. Pointers, J. M. Taylor took first and second for best dog; Chas. Miller, of Memphis, Fanny, as best bitch, and Arthur Gibson, of Memphis, Socks, as best pup.

FLORIDA.—Rev. E. Vanslycke and Mr. Thomas Cumming, of Stamford, Conn., sailed on Saturday last for Jacksonville, Fla. They travel for health and recreation, having taken with them the yacht *Starile*, purchased expressly for sailing in Florida waters. It is their intention to navigate with her the Upper St. Johns River to Lake Harney and Salt Lake, and Indian and Halifax Rivers, from Mosquito Inlet to Jupiter Inlet, and the Everglades. The *Starile*—which is enrolled in the Atlantic Yacht Club, of Brooklyn, and carries their flag—measures 25 feet in length, 6 feet beam, and draws 6 inches of water in ballast, and is thoroughly fitted out for yachting and camp life in Florida. She was dispatched on Wednesday fortnight by schooner for Jacksonville. We hope to lay before our readers the results of the trip.

The Rifle.

NATIONAL GUARD MATCH FOR THE NEVADA BADGE.—*Creedmoor, Friday, Oct. 29th*—This trophy was given by the National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada, to be shot for by the National Guard of the State of New York. The badge is a splendid one, made of gold, silver and platinum, and is valued at \$1,000. Conditions, open to companies of the National Guard State of New York; not less than 46 members in each company to shoot, and as many above that number as the commander may see fit to bring into the field; no competitor to shoot who is not an active member of the competing company; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five scoring and two sighting shots at each range; position, standing at 200, and any without artificial rest at 500 yards; weapon, the regulation arm used by the State National Guard, the winning company to hold the badge for one year; the records of the company to be made public through the press; the company making the best average shooting to be the winner.

Col. Wingate superintended the shooting. There were but five entries of companies for the match. These were: Co. I, Seventh Regiment; Captain Casey in command; Co. H, Seventh Regiment, Lieut. Nicolls; Co. A, Seventy-third Regiment, Captain Storey; Co. G, Forty-eighth Regiment, (Oswego) Captain Curtiss, and Captain Perry's company of the Forty-eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment. We give the scores as far as completed:—

I Company, Seventh Regiment—Forty-six men; total number of points made, 866; average points per man, 18 38-46; average points per shot, 1.882. H Company, Seventh

Regiment—Forty-six men; total number of points, 830; average points per man, 18 2-46; average points per shot, 1.804. Captain Perry's company, Forty-seventh Regiment—Forty-six men; total number of points, 718; average points per man, 15 28-46; average points per shot, 1.560. A Company, Twenty-third Regiment—Forty-one men; total number of points, 664; average points per man, 16 8-41; average points per shot, 1.619.

The highest individual scores in each company are:—Sergeant LeBoutillier, H Company, Seventh Regiment, 41; C. A. Coffin, Twenty-third Regiment, 34; Private A. Dominick, I Company, Seventh Regiment, 36; Private S. E. Condan, Forty-seventh Regiment, 36.

The telegraph reported the shooting of Co. A, Forty-eighth Regiment as giving the unprecedented average of 27 9-10! As 866 was made by Company I, Seventh Regiment, who are by no means what are called in the classic language of the range, "duffers," the 1,233 claimed by the Oswego regiment, or a beat of 417 points, is indeed remarkable. It is an average of 27 9-10 per man. Evidently the Forty-eighth of Oswego have improved since they shot at Creedmoor some few weeks ago. Perhaps the telegraph operators may be in error. If there are no mistakes, however, we should only be too glad to herald the triumph of the Forty-eighth.

CONLIN'S.—The first competition for the handsome cup presented by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, was shot at Conlin's Gallery, No. 930 Broadway, on Thursday evening last. The conditions were the same as those under which the FOREST AND STREAM Badges are shot for, viz: 110 feet, 10 shots each at Wimbledon targets, reduced to correspond with those used at the 200 yards range, the prizes being so divided as to give even the less skillful shots a chance to win one. Each shooter is provided with a score card, which contains also a miniature representation of the target made. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Robert Faber, (1st cup).....	41	Thomas Lloyd.....	35
W. B. Farwell.....	40	J. B. Blydenburg.....	31
T. C. Noone.....	39	J. O. Wright.....	34
G. W. Smith.....	39	Robert Milley.....	34
Fred Kessler.....	39	H. G. Taube.....	34
M. P. Lennon.....	38	Walter Campbell.....	33
T. Hofstatter.....	38	R. Odley.....	33
Frank H. Lord.....	38	C. E. Blydenburg.....	33
William Moser, Jr.....	38	J. McGlensey.....	31
L. V. Sone.....	37	William J. Sherwood.....	31
William Kleiu.....	37	J. D. Hexter.....	30
L. C. Bruce.....	37	M. W. Doran.....	30
Fred Hyde.....	37	J. Woodward.....	27
A. Marsh.....	37	H. Fisher.....	26
Charles A. Cheever.....	37	J. Burns, (3d cup).....	25
Robert McFeeley.....	36	D. Glenney.....	24
D. L. Beckwith.....	36	George Blank, Jr.....	22
N. G. Dully, (2d cup).....	35	H. B. Armstrong.....	17
A. Hofstatter.....	35	C. E. Prescott.....	16
H. D. Blydenburg.....	35	L. A. Ludwig.....	16

The FOREST AND STREAM Badges will be shot for on Thursday, Nov. 4th, and the *Turf, Field and Farm* Cups on the following Thursday—Nov. 11th.

AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The new range of this association was opened on Wednesday. Glendrake is situated about a mile from the Pelhamville railroad depot, in Westchester county, some fifteen miles from New York. Two third-class targets were in use on Wednesday. The feature in Wednesdays proceedings was a review and inspection of the Twenty-seventh Regiment (infantry) of the Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., after which the President Col. J. T. Underhill, and Capt. J. W. Woodward proceeded to the 200 yard firing point, and formally opened the range, Col. Underhill making a centre, Capt. Woodward scoring a bullseye. The first match was for a badge to best score of any member of 27th Regiment. Seven shots at 200 and 500 yards; won by Capt. McGowan, Co. K., in a score 24, 14, making a total of 38.

On Thursday the second day's meeting took place. The first contest was a subscription match. The winners were—Lieut. Hofele, 20 points; John Gorham, 18; H. Fisher, 16. The prizes in the subscription match at 500 yards were won by H. Fisher, 23; Lieut. Hofele, 18; John Gorham, 18. The Ladies Match was won by A. W. Peck, on a score of 22; G. O. Starr took the second prize with 17 points, and Capt. E. Cardoze came in third on a score of 10 points.

On Saturday, in the very worst weather, the last day's shooting at Glen Drake range took place. The Peyster, All-comers and Subscription matches were contested for. New Wimbledon targets were used with Creedmoor disks. The following are the winning scores; distance in all the matches, 300 yards; position, standing:—

DE PEYSTER BADGE.	
Lieut. J. A. Geo.....	4 4 3 4 0 4 4.....23
ALL COMERS MATCH.	
J. L. Price.....	4 3 4 3 4 4 3.....25
J. Malloy.....	3 5 4 4 3 4 2.....25
J. Holland.....	4 0 5 3 3 4 4.....23
SUBSCRIPTION MATCH.	
J. L. Price.....	5 4 4 4 4.....21
J. B. Holland.....	2 4 4 3 5.....18
H. Fisher.....	2 3 4 4 4.....17

The targets in use were of canvas, worked upon the same plan as they are at Wimbledon, but simplified a good deal. Their merits were displayed to good advantage on Saturday when the matches were carried on in spite of a driving rain. The more the rain beat upon them the whiter they looked. At Creedmoor the whitewash would have been washed off the iron target. Another new feature upon the range was the telegraph; it worked admirably, messages were sent over the wires, when necessary, saving much trouble and time. It is the first which has ever been used on any range. It was erected by Lieut. Geo. H. Thompson. Mr. E. W. Starr was Chief Telegrapher, and his assistants were Messrs. Rich and Underhill, of Thompson's Manhattan Telegraph Institute.

On Saturday next the second competition for the Remington Sewing Machine takes place, and also a match for

a rifle presented by Mr. H. Fisher, of 290 Broadway; contests at 200 and 500 yards.

—Boston is calling for a rifle organization. A correspondent to the *Boston Journal*, urging the founding of a rifle club, says:—

"Undoubtedly as a means of recreation nothing is destined to be more popular for some time to come than target practice, and competitions will be as many and rifle between rival clubs as the base ball contests have been heretofore. Hereafter, however, base ball will be a thing of the past, and rifle clubs will spring into existence all over the country, thus constituting strictly a new feature in the field of sports."

RHODE ISLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION—What Cheer Range.—In our last issue we gave a description of the opening of this range, the matches continuing while we were going to press. On Tuesday, Oct. 27th, the team match took place. This event was a notable one, as it was the first time in the United States that any home teams, apart from those selected from military organizations, had competed. Three teams were in attendance. In very good taste, in order to make the chances more equal, supplementary members of the American team shot with the New England team. The match opened on Tuesday, and was concluded on Wednesday, with the following results:—

AMERICAN TEAM.				
Name.	600 yds.	800 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
W. B. Farwell.....	33	35	17	85
A. V. Canfield.....	33	33	17	83
L. C. Bruce.....	32	30	11	76
Henry Fulton.....	30	24	5	69
G. W. Yale.....	26	28	11	65
R. C. Coleman.....	29	20	—	49
Aggregate.....				430
Total at 600 yards.....				183
Total at 800 yards.....				180
Total at 1,000 yards.....				67

NEW ENGLAND TEAM.				
Name.	600 yds.	800 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
T. H. Grey.....	32	33	27	92
H. S. Jewell.....	30	35	18	83
F. Hyde, Captain.....	29	30	17	76
H. P. Blake.....	23	20	17	60
H. S. Grey.....	30	30	9	59
E. L. Freeman.....	20	17	2	39
Aggregate.....				409
Total at 600 yards.....				164
Total at 800 yards.....				155
Total at 1,000 yards.....				90

RHODE ISLAND TEAM.				
Name.	600 yds.	800 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
C. H. Perkins, Captain.....	29	26	20	75
E. Thomas.....	27	28	14	69
D. A. Keyes.....	30	23	5	63
F. J. Rabbeth.....	29	23	7	62
Thomas M. Jordan.....	23	22	4	49
John Howe.....	23	19	4	45
Aggregate.....				363
Total at 600 yards.....				160
Total at 800 yards.....				149
Total at 1,000 yards.....				51

The prizes were awarded as follows:—

First Prize—Henry T. Brown prize, sterling silver ice pitcher and goblets, to the American team. Score, 430 out of a possible 595.
Second Prize—Long Range Creedmoor Rifle, valued at \$150, to the New England team. Score, 409 out of a possible 630.
Third Prize—For highest individual aggregate score, a gold watch valued at \$150, to T. H. Grey, of the New England team. Score, 92 out of a possible 105.
Fourth Prize—For second highest individual aggregate score, long range rifle, valued at \$125, to W. B. Farwell, of the American team. Score, 85 out of a possible 105.
Fifth Prize—For the third highest individual aggregate score, field glass, valued at \$50, to H. S. Jewell, of the New England team. Score, 83 out of a possible 105.
Sixth Prize—For highest individual score at 1,000 yards, champion Rhode Island Rifle Association badge for 1875, valued at \$75, to T. H. Grey, of New England team. Score, 27 out of a possible 35.
Seventh Prize—For highest individual score at 800 yards, breech loading sporting gun, valued at \$50, to H. S. Jewell, of the New England team. Mr. Jewell and W. B. Farwell, of the American team, each made 35 out of a possible 35, and in shooting off Mr. Jewell scored five, and Mr. Farwell only three.
Eighth Prize—For highest individual score at 600 yards, a silver trophy valued at \$30, to W. B. Farwell, of the American team. Score, 33 out of a possible 35.
Ninth Prize—For largest number of successive bullseyes, rifle ammunition satchel, equipped, value \$20, to W. B. Farwell, who made ten—three at 600 yards and seven at 800 yards, consecutively.
Tenth Prize—For largest number of successive centres, Colt's revolver, to Henry Fulton, of the American team, who made three consecutively.

In the Individual Long Range Match the following are the scores:—

Name.	800 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
H. S. Jewell.....	43	43	77
W. B. Farwell.....	43	32	75
G. W. Yale.....	43	23	66
T. H. Grey.....	37	28	65
H. P. Blake.....	32	25	57
A. V. Canfield, Jr.....	32	23	55
T. Hyde.....	42	8	50
R. S. Grey.....	33	11	46
Henry Fulton.....	41	—	41
L. C. Bruce.....	36	—	36

The prizes in this match were awarded as follows:—

First—For highest aggregate score, a clock, valued at \$50, to H. S. Jewell.
Second—A field glass, valued at \$35, to W. B. Farwell.
Third—A life membership in Rhode Island Rifle Association, to G. W. Yale.
Fourth—Cash, one third receipts for entries in the match, to T. H. Grey.
Fifth—Annual membership in Rhode Island Rifle Association, to H. P. Blake.
Sixth—Same to A. V. Canfield, Jr.
Seventh—Same to F. Hyde.

For the New England Match for teams of eight, the Prescott Post, First Light Infantry, Wesson and First Light Infantry amateur teams contested. Conditions, seven shots at 300 and 600 yards. The following were the results:—

Prescott Team—Peabody-Martini rifle.....	232
First Light Infantry—Sharps.....	223
Wesson—Various rifles.....	133
First Light Infantry—Springfield.....	87

In the afternoon of Wednesday the Consolation Match resulted as follows: At 200 yards the highest scores were as follows: C. E. Roffee, 22, out of a possible 25; A. L. Sweet, 19; E. H. Brower, 17. In an improvised match at 800 yards, T. M. Jordan scored 19, out of a possible 25, and George H. Clark, 16. J. A. Monroe and A. L. Sweet scored 13 each.

The American team was treated in a most hospitable way by the gentlemen of the R. I. R. A., and by the citizens of Providence, and a grand entertainment was par-

ticipated in. The What Cheer Range has already taken a high position in rifle shooting in the United States.

—Washington is agitating the rifle question, and talks of a team to contest at the Centennial.

—The rifle range at East Syracuse, for the use of the Sixth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., promises to be one of the best.

THE COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This Association held their second annual festival at their grounds, Steinbrenner's Park, Guttenberg, N. J., the first two days of last week. The shooting was at 200 yards, off-hand. The following is the result:—

Target of Honor—open only to members, three shots at the ring target; the inner ring counts 25, and is one inch in diameter; all others three quarters of an inch; possible score, 75.

Prize.	Name.	Rings.	Prize.	Name.	Rings.
1.	T. Aeschbach, Hoboken.....	65	11.	J. Rein, Williamsburgh.....	50
2.	J. F. Rathjen, Staten Island.....	64	12.	J. Walker, New York.....	50
3.	J. Heintz, New York.....	60	13.	B. Lippmann, Jersey City.....	49
4.	J. Blumenberg, Hoboken.....	60	14.	J. Tragger, New York.....	47
5.	C. Heintz, New York.....	55	15.	Wm. Wavhausen, Hoboken.....	44
6.	G. A. Kundahl, New York.....	44	16.	C. Kundahl, New York.....	42
7.	Wm. Kriebel, New York.....	44	17.	G. Baier, New York.....	42
8.	A. Ermiel, Hoboken.....	54	18.	C. Meyer, Hoboken.....	37
9.	F. Landolt, New York.....	54	19.	A. Appel, Hoboken.....	27
10.	C. Bergmann, Hoboken.....	51			

Ring Target—open to all comers.

Prize.	Name.	Rings.	Prize.	Name.	Rings.
1.	Wm. Hayes, Newark.....	60	11.	T. Bahl, Brooklyn.....	62
2.	W. Kriebel, New York.....	61	12.	H. Raschen, Hoboken.....	62
3.	R. Faber, New York.....	64	13.	T. Tragger, New York.....	60
4.	Ph. Klein, New York.....	64	14.	G. A. Kundahl, New York.....	60
5.	J. Aeschbach, Hoboken.....	63	15.	F. Rathjen, Staten Island.....	60
6.	C. Barthel, New York.....	63	16.	T. Blumenberg, Hoboken.....	59
7.	J. Heintz, New York.....	63	17.	T. Raschen, Hoboken.....	59
8.	C. Koegel, Newark.....	63	18.	T. Patterson, Hoboken.....	59
9.	F. Landolt, New York.....	62	19.	C. Bergmann, Hoboken.....	58
10.	C. Horney, Williamsburgh.....	62	20.	A. Ermiel, Hoboken.....	56

Man Target—open to all comers.

Prize.	Name.	Lines.	Prize.	Name.	Lines.
1.	T. J. Rathjen, Staten Island.....	42	11.	C. Bergmann, Hoboken.....	37
2.	Ph. Klein, New York.....	42	12.	J. Aeschbach, Hoboken.....	36
3.	C. Horney, Williamsburgh.....	41	13.	F. Heintz, New York.....	35
4.	H. Raschen, Hoboken.....	41	14.	C. Heintz, New York.....	34
5.	W. Hayes, Newark.....	40	15.	T. Blumenberg, Hoboken.....	31
6.	F. Landolt, New York.....	39	16.	G. A. Kundahl, New York.....	33
7.	J. Rein, Williamsburgh.....	39	17.	T. Patterson, New York.....	32
8.	R. Faber, New York.....	38	18.	J. D. Bischof, Hoboken.....	31
9.	J. Raschen, Hoboken.....	38	19.	A. Ermiel, Hoboken.....	30
10.	J. Tragger, New York.....	37	20.	T. Fabarius, Brooklyn.....	29

The most bullseyes (4 inches in diameter) were by Wm. Hayes, of Newark, with 21; the next by Jac. Heintz, with 20, and the third by C. Heintz and T. Tragger, each 17.

SCHUETZEN PARK, October 23th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—The shooting match between the New York Schuetzen Corps, Capt. George Aery, and the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, Capt. W. F. Schumann, came off to day under the most favorable auspices. Each corps had to furnish a team of twenty members, each man to fire ten shots at the ring target; twenty-five equal rings, each ring one inch wide. Therefore, the possible score of each was 5 000. The New Yorkers won with a score of 3 287, leaving the Jersey men at 3 237. Each corps has now won the medal, for which they have shot twice; but they will have to shoot for it three more years, until it is decided whose property it shall be. After the shooting was over there was a fine collation served, and speeches were made by President H. D. Basch, Captains Aery and Schumann, and others. Another shoot will be held in November.

WHITNEYVILLE ARMORY AMATEUR CLUB.—Last week this club had their practice at the Whitney range, using the Whitneyville musket. The shooting was remarkably good, as may be seen by the scores, which we append:—

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
F. Tiesing.....	20	19	39
S. Kennedy.....	21	16	37
C. Gerner.....	19	18	37
H. W. Post.....	18	14	32
George Nichols.....	19	18	37
A. A. Vining.....	18	14	32
R. H. Wright.....	19	13	32
Wm. Scharf.....	17	11	28
F. Doerschuck.....	15	17	32

THE INTER-STATE RIFLE MATCH AT PLEASANT LAKE, IND.—On the 27th inst. a rifle match took place at Pleasant Lake, Ind., between the Fort Wayne Rifle Club, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the Jackson Rifle Club, of Jackson, Mich., and the Chicago Rifle Club, of Chicago, Ill., for the championship of the three States named. Prize a silver ice pitcher, value \$50. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards, five scoring shots at 200 yards, seven scoring at 500 yards; rifle, any; rules of the N. R. A. The weather was very unfavorable in the forenoon, the wind blowing almost a gale, but towards night brightened up and wind nearly calmed down. Owing to the Fort Wayne team not being on the ground until late in the day, by reason of the cars being behind time, the match was delayed until nearly one o'clock; consequently it was dark before the 500 yard match could be finished. It was therefore declared unfinished, and will be again shot under the same conditions at 500 yards, at Jackson, Mich., on November 10th. The following are the scores: Jackson team of six men—at 200 yards, 84; at 500 yards, 73; total, 157; Remington rifle. Ft. Wayne team—at 200 yards, 70; at 500 yards, 78; total, 148. Chicago team—at 200 yards, 84; at 500 yards, 56; total, 140.

—The matches of the Albert Rifle Association were held at Galt, Canada, Oct. 26th. The first prize was won by Sergeant Rosenberger, with a score of 51 points; second by H. J. Jaffray, with 50 points. Ranges, 200, 300, and 500 yards; five shots at each. The match between Galt and Walkerton was won by Walkerton by 24 points. Score: Galt, 407; Walkerton, 431; majority for Walkerton, 24. Thirteen men on a side, each firing on their own ranges. The weather was very disagreeable for firing.

THE RIFLE IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 23d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—The managers of the Georgia State Fair having offered a purse of \$300 to be competed for by rifle teams throughout the State, and two of \$100 each, open to all comers, at a meeting of the Georgia Game Association it was decided to send a team to Macon to contest for these prizes, and the following gentlemen were selected to represent that body, viz:—Messrs. J. P. White, captain; John G. Butler, John R. Hamlet, George E. Alden, Wm. A. King, Wm. C. Nichols, E. C. Swain, George S. Herbert, and George W. Hussey, alternate. The Savannah Rifle Association had also decided to send a team, and which was composed of Messrs.

J. W. McAlpin, captain; George Allen, D. McAlpin, A. L. Reese, J. W. Schley, W. C. Vincent, R. H. Anderson, and B. B. Ferrill, with Frank Winters as alternate. The morning of the 19th found both teams in Macon. It did fair to be a lovely day, and at nine o'clock the different teams assembled at the armory of the Macon volunteers at the call of J. L. Hardeman, the President of the Macon Rifle Association. General R. H. Anderson, President of the Savannah Rifle Association, was unanimously chosen chairman, and Captain Wilberforce Daniel, President of the Richmond Rifle Club of Augusta, as Secretary. Twelve teams were present, as follows: Columbus Guards, Captain Shepherd, Columbus; Baldwin Blues, Captain Walker, Milledgeville; Savannah Rifle Association, Captain McAlpin, Savannah; Macon Volunteers, Captain Wyllie, Macon; Georgia Game Association, Captain J. P. White, Savannah; Macon Rifle Association, Capt. in O'Gorman, Macon; Floyd Rifles, Captain Sparks, Macon; Company B, of Macon volunteers, Captain Jones, Macon; Washington Rifles, Captain Northington, Sandersville; Richmond Rifle Club, Captain Bolter, Augusta, and the Quitman Guards, Captain Chambers, Forsyth. Twelve numbers were then placed in a hat, and these were drawn by the captains of the respective teams for choice of position. It was decided that each team should complete its shooting at each range, and that all shooting should cease at three o'clock, in order that all the teams should have equal advantage of light. Such teams as were not able to shoot under this decision were to shoot the following day. George B. Pritchard, of Savannah, W. W. Carnes, of Macon, and J. J. Bradford, of Columbus, were then selected as referees by the captains of the different teams, and to them all questions were to be submitted. The shooting was conducted under the regulations of the N. R. A. The contest began about half past ten o'clock, the Columbus Guards opening the ball, and at five o'clock, when the firing ceased, the following teams had completed their shooting, with scores as follows:—

Names.	300 yds.	200 yds.	Total.
Columbus Guards.....	56	98	154
Baldwin Blues.....	60	98	158
Savannah Rifle Association.....	53	111	164
Macon Volunteers.....	51	84	135
Macon Rifle Association.....	86	92	178
Georgia Game Association.....	47	101	148

The highest individual score was that of Mr. George H. Plant, of the Macon Rifle Association, who scored 30, the next highest being that of Mr. Robert Wayne, of the Georgia Game Association, and who shot for E. C. Swain, he making 29. The contest ended about three o'clock when the remaining six teams scored as follows:—

Names.	300 yds.	200 yds.	Total.
Floyd Rifles, Macon.....	88	31	119
Washington Rifles.....	53	94	146
Macon Guards.....	47	81	128
Richmond Rifle Club.....	64	89	153
Company B, Macon Volunteers.....	48	73	121
Quitman Guards.....	26	82	108

Mr. J. D. Rooks, of the Richmond Rifle Club, made the highest score during this part of the contest, scoring 30 points at the two ranges. The prize of \$300 having been won by the Savannah Rifle Association, the next in order was the \$100 prize, open to all comers, distance, 100 yards. For this purse some forty entries were made, and Mr. J. D. Rooks, of the Richmond Rifle Club of Augusta, was the fortunate winner. His score was 78 out of a possible 90. He was closely pushed by Mr. Northington, of the Washington Rifles, and Mr. Davis, of the Floyd Rifles, who scored 73 each, and Mr. J. R. Hamlet, of the Georgia Game Association who scored 71. But little interest seemed to be manifested in the contest for the second purse of \$100, distance, 200 yards, there being but twenty five entries. Mr. A. L. Reese, of the Savannah Rifle Association, won the prize by a score of 78 out of a possible 90.

A game association is much needed in Macon, and if one is not soon organized the game thereabouts will soon become extinct. One gentleman told me that during the whole of the past summer parties had not only been bringing quail into town for sale, but a large quantity of their eggs; that no one took any steps to have it prevented, and that the birds had not the ghost of a chance for protection. There are many very fine shots in Macon, but good dogs are as scarce as hen's teeth.

GEORGIA.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Moose, <i>Alce Americus</i> .	Woodcock, <i>Philohela minor</i> .
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis</i> .	Plovers, <i>Charadrius</i> .
Red Deer, <i>Cervus Virginianus</i> .	Willetts, <i>Synhimantia semipalmata</i> .
Caribou, <i>Rangifer caribou</i> .	Snipe, <i>Gallinago</i> , Curlews, and Bay Hares, <i>Lepus</i> .
Squirrels, <i>Sciurus</i> .	Birds, <i>Sceloporus</i> .
Wild Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .	Sandpipers, <i>Tringa</i> .
Ruffed Grouse, <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> .	Red or Rice Birds, <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> .
Pinnated Grouse, <i>Caprimulgus cupido</i> .	Wild Ducks, <i>Anas</i> .
Quail, <i>Ortyx Virginianus</i> .	

GAME IN MARKET.—The colder weather is bringing the game along in greater abundance. Connecticut certainly is the banner State, as far as game is concerned, this season, the quantity received from there probably exceeding that from all the other Eastern and the Middle States combined. The ruffed grouse are mostly from there, and are larger, finer birds than those received from elsewhere; price \$1 per pair. Pinnated grouse (prairie chickens) are more abundant; price \$1 per pair. Quail are very scarce, the weather not yet permitting their being brought from the West; prices have advanced to \$4 and \$4.50 per dozen, and the birds not very fine at that. Woodcock are more abundant, and it would seem as though the late frosts had sent the flight along; they sell for 75 cents per pair. English snipe still scarce at \$3 per dozen. The first Chesapeake ducks were expected this week. Western and Long Island birds are worth as follows: Canvas backs, \$3 to \$2.50; red-heads and mallards, \$1.25 to \$1.50; widg. on and broad bills, 50 to 75 cents; black ducks and teal, 75 cents to \$1; wild geese, \$1 to \$1.25 each; reed birds, \$1.25 per dozen. Venison is abundant, the present supply coming mostly from Michigan; price 25 cents per pound. Stall fed wild pigeons, \$2.50 per dozen; there are no flight wild pigeons in market.

—The St. Louis *Republican* speaks of a Mr. Vie, of that city, who recently killed 106 blackbirds at one shot, and says:—

"The shot is probably the greatest on record. The number of birds was actually picked up, and Mr. Vie will be pleased to cite to doubters the gentlemen who witnessed the shot, and were not more astonished than he at the result. It is estimated that at least one bird was secured for every single shot in the gun—and not much of a day for shooting either."

Our contemporary is wrong, as there are a number of sportsmen who can vie with the St. Louis sportsman, and have killed with one discharge of their guns an equal or greater number of birds—not black birds, but ox-eyes, or some of the small varieties of snipe that are sometimes

seen in myriads on the sea shore. Our contemporary will also allow us to correct him regarding a bird having been killed for every shot in the gun. Supposing that Mr. Vie's gun was loaded with only one ounce of No. 9 shot, the charge would contain 596 pellets of the shot manufactured by the Chicago Shot Tower Company. Of No. 8 shot there would have been 434 pellets, or about four for each bird.

MASSACHUSETTS—Salem, Oct. 30th.—Woodcock, quail and partridge are now in good order; snipe grounds are splendid, but birds scarce; geese are flying, and a few brant are about. A nice bunch of grass birds were sent to a gentleman in this city from Scarborough, Me., and Rowley gunners report some of their best shooting on shore birds the past week; so shore birds are not all gone, as I last week stated. Weather the past three days easterly and dry, later, raining hard, wind southeast. I should say that politics are now more thought of in Massachusetts than birds. There is considerable discussion just now about chilled shot, and the arguments seem to be in its favor. **TEAL.**

Cohasset, Nov. 1st.—For the past week the shooting has been very fine. Brant and geese have been quite plenty for so early in the season, and quite a number have been shot. Plover not all gone yet, and the smelt fishing still holds good. **S. K., Jr.**

New Bedford, Oct. 27.—I am glad to report the shooting season now in its zenith in this region. Quail, partridges (grouse) and woodcock are plenty. Shore birds scarce. Sea fowl afford good shooting at the islands across the bay. **CONCHA.**

CONNECTICUT.—Duck shooting along Long Island Sound and the inlets from it is remarkably successful. Most of the birds, however, are coots, with an occasional black back, and now and then a broad bill duck. They are said to be of very rank flavor as a general thing.

RHODE ISLAND—Newport, Nov. 1.—Our shooting season is at its height. We have coot shooting from three points and in boats within one hour's ride from the city; black duck, widgeon, etc., two hours' sail up the bay; a good show of Wilson snipe and "winters." A party came down the bay from a three days' cruise, and the yacht was somewhat crowded with black ducks, coots, sheldrakes, and one stranger—a mallard—the only one seen this way for years. **SHOT.**

NEW YORK—Syracuse, Oct. 27th.—Ducks have made their appearance on Onondaga Lake in quite large numbers for this vicinity, but there are about five shooters to every duck. Hundreds of poachers with wap nets are said to infest Oneida Lake, undisturbed by the sportsmen's clubs, that ought to bring them to punishment. **SENECA.**

NEW JERSEY—Forked River, Nov. 1st.—Quail shooting opened to day under the most favorable auspices. They are very plenty and easily got at, and good bags are the order of the day. Ducks are plenty and gunning very good. Some few geese and a number of brant have made their appearance. Black duck and widgeon are plenty on the meadows, and can be killed in the ponds over decoys any stormy day in goodly numbers. Mr. Frame has closed the Carman House, and may be found at the LaFayette House, where he will take good care of sportsmen visiting this place.

PENNSYLVANIA—Humburg, (Berks county) Pa., Nov. 1st.—Game of all kinds is scarce; cotton tails are mainly caught from under corn shocks by farmer boys. Reading market was stocked with a fair supply of rabbits of an inferior quality—small and lean. Birds are extraordinarily scarce, and but few flocks are seen; wild pigeons, turkeys, pheasants, etc., have been shot, but owing to the great number of sportsmen on the mountains, they have no opportunity to settle down on a tree or the ground. As soon as they give any evidence of coming, sportsmen are on the territory selected for landing. **PERE NIXON.**

CANVAS BACKS ON THE LEHIGH.—A number of canvas backs have recently been shot at Chain Dam, on the Lehigh, near Easton, the first ever known in that vicinity. Other ducks are plentiful in the same locality.

FLORIDA—St. Augustine, Oct. 24.—A party of five gentlemen returned from a few days' hunt south of this city recently, bringing with them as the result of their trip one bear, seventeen deer, three raccoons, and quantities of quail, snipe, and ducks. Four rattlesnakes, one measuring 7½ feet, and several moccasins, were also killed. A very auspicious commencement of the hunting season, although we would rather dispense with the "snakes" in ours.

—Mr. William M. Bulger, an Indiana correspondent, who for thirty five years has been noted in his locality as a deer hunter, says of the English Williams & Powell gun, concerning which frequent inquiry is made:—

"I had one sent me from London for trial with three barrels in one stock, it being a No. 1 double barrel shot gun, No. 12 bore, with a 44 calibre rifle barrel placed in one of the shot barrels, and it proves to be one of the finest shooting guns I ever fired; cost me here \$120. I have been sporting with a rifle more or less ever since I was twelve years old. I am now sixty-two, consequently ought to know something about the good qualities of the rifle. I wonder that some of your sporting correspondents have never mentioned the qualities of this gun."

MINNESOTA—White Beaver Lake, Oct. 13.—This lake is situated in Ramsay county, and has a circumference of about thirty miles. There are three large hotels and a number of private boarding houses; cost of board from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day. Bald Eagle is a meeting place for trains from four different directions, viz.: St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, and Stillwater. The L. S. and M. R. R. runs daily seven trains from St. Paul, three from Stillwater, and four from Duluth, and the M. and St. Louis Road three from Minneapolis. The game in the vicinity comprises prairie chickens, ruffed grouse, quail, pigeons, foxes, and deer, and in the lake are pike, pickerel, salmon (wall-eyed pike), bass, etc.

—A man in Greenville, Tenn., has captured twenty-seven hawks by setting a steel trap upon the dead limb of a tree upon which they have been in the habit of alighting.

—Wild game is abundant in the vicinity of Fort Sanders, Col. Six soldiers went out the other day and killed seven elk, eight black tailed deer, and half a dozen antelope.

A pigeon match was shot near Montreal last week for a gold medal valued at \$75, there being eighteen competitors. Capt. Esdaile, Vice President of the Quebec Rifle Association, was the winner, bringing down five birds in fine style.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT PORT RICHMOND.

PORT RICHMOND, October 26, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I enclose you scores of a shoot for a "Joseph Clabrough's" muzzle loading shot gun, which came off last Thursday at Sea View Park, Staten Island, and was won by a celebrated rifle shot. Match at ten birds each, Staten Island Shooting Association rules to govern, twenty chances at \$5; value of gun, \$100.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
John Reim.	5	Capt. G. A.	2
John Bohling.	6	Charles Offerman.	4
L. Rhiberger.	5	L. Palmer.	5
J. Mo ler.	5	W. Junbecker.	1
H. Miller.	8	George Hempstead.	8
L. Lane.	7	A. Genez.	7
H. Moller.	5	F. Rathyen.	7
A. Lane.	3	George Franter.	8
B. Huff.	6	Wm H.	8
Lewis Palmer.	7	A. Genez.	7

Ties in eight.

J. Moller.	4	Hempstead.	2
Miller.	3	Tranter.	4
Wm. H.	4		

Ties on four.

Miller.	2	Wm. H.	3
Tranter.	1		

Mr. H. carried the gun to Newark, N. J.

I am sorry to have to advise you of a very serious accident that befel Mr. Clarence M. Johnson, the efficient secretary of the association, and which at one time was thought would cause his death. A week ago last Thursday, while out shooting wild pigeons, he was shot in the back, just below the nape of the neck, by the discharge of his friend's gun. He was sitting or squatting down at the time, and the whole charge entered his back, tearing away his coat, vest, and carrying portions of the same, together with the two wads, into his back. The gun was only some five feet away, and contained 3 drachms Lightning powder and 14 ounces of No. 9 shot. He was picked up for dead, but after returning to consciousness walked to a friend's, and having procured a hard spring wagon sat on the seat and rode a distance of four miles. Dr. Rogerson, the ex-president of the club, attended his wounds, and it is expected, should he have no drawback, that he will be out in the course of two weeks. It is astonishing how fast his flesh healed, but his ever buoyant spirit has done wonders in his case. I trust it will be a lesson to many to use more care in handling their guns. Mr. J. has always been known as one of the most careful gunners we have among us, and it has caused considerable indignation to have him shot through carelessness. **A. B. C.**

We are much grieved at hearing of the accident which has befallen Mr. Johnson, and rejoice at the prospect of his speedy recovery.—Ed.

SHOOTING AT TWIN LAKES, CT.

TWIN LAKES, Conn., October 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The ducking season has opened with a splash, on these otherwise placid waters. While I write—Monday P. M.—a barrow load of red heads, shell drakes, black ducks and coots have been wheel'd past my window, the net gun of a couple of guns that have been blazing away since morning, and it is now about dinner time. There are eighteen of them, ten shot by E. Sherman Pease and eight by Wm. Miles, Jr., both residents on the lake shore. The same parties have done good shooting on the Housatonic and the coots and small ponds along its shores, where wild rice and ducks and geese do abound; and, by the way, there is to be an effort made to plant the margins of the "Twins," Mount Riga, and other of our mountain lakes with this favorite duck forage, and from which a great increase of migratory aquatic may be expected some day. Partridge (grouse) shooting has been unusually good this season, and a few woodcock may yet be found in their usual haunts. Quail are not numerous, and real sportsmen will spare what few berries are found in the hope of better chances by and by; and, by the way, the owners of the Bashbish region, Messrs. Arthur and Malcolm Douglass, turned out some thirty brace of these choice birds a year ago in their well sheltered dell, and already the pleasant call for "bob white" may be heard at the charming Summer house that has sprung up like magic (with grapes, conservatories, etc.) not far from the picturesque "Falls" that artists so love to make turn (if not a mill wheel) an honest penny. The Douglasses have also let loose a number of deer in their spacious woods, and now, if they will liberate a few turkeys to gobble up and down the more than Adirondack wilderness of this Taconic range, the hundreds of Summer boarders that frequent its high altitude will have at least something to look at besides farm houses and poultry pens. **J. J. P.**

CHOKE BORES AND CHILLED SHOT.

BOSTON, October 23d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have had the privilege this Fall of using both—the first I condemn, but the second I think a great improvement. A man armed with a choke bore trying to shoot snipe, quail, partridges, or any bird hard to hit will, nine times out of ten, miss single ones unless he be a champion shot. For such only are choke bores of any service for field shooting. And I would say to any one thinking of buying such a gun to first try it. When they return they won't want it, or will wait, as they will be cheap. I think it nonsense to talk about close shooting breech loaders when it is almost impossible to make old gunners give up their muzzle loaders for breech loaders for the only reason that the latter shoot too closely. All that the majority of sportsmen want is a breech loader which will shoot as well as their old guns, with the advantage of being breech loading. No more is expected. I, for one, never expect to get a gun to shoot any better than my old Greener muzzle loader, although I have a breech loader which shoots as well, though made by another maker. It has been rebored to shoot more openly, the same as the old gun, and no one can tell by targets made which gun did the work, and it does not tear a board all to pieces at thirty yards, and miss entirely at ten or fifteen; for how many men can shoot a bird on the wing with a rifle ball. I saw a duck killed by a choke bore gun at fifteen yards that had a hole as big as your finger right through him. I would like to see a company of twenty men at a pigeon shoot, twenty one yards rise, all having something up, and see how many would shoot choke bores from choice. The English chilled shot is one eighth smaller than the American, is so hard that it can be driven into a board with a hammer without flattening, and will give the same penetration ten yards farther than the American; it will not lead the barrel at all, and will go more evenly and make a better target than can possibly be made with the American. With a ten pound gun, five drachms powder, and one ounce No. 5 shot I can kill ducks at eighty yards, which is good enough. **S. K., Jr.**

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—Though the amateur class of the fraternity will continue their play through November up to Thanksgiving Day—the regular closing day of the base ball season—the professional season for 1875 terminated on Saturday, October 30th, the last game of the season, as was the first, being marked by a victory for the noted Red Stockings of Boston, a club which for the fourth time in succession bore off the emblem of the season's championship, and this by a record of honorably earned victories unprecedented in the history of the Professional Base Ball Association, as will

be seen by the appended table giving the number of games played, victories won, and defeats sustained this season, exclusive of forfeited games:—

	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Red Stocking.	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Total.
Games won.	8	9	7	6	8	10	5	1	5	5	6	1	71
Games lost.	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8

The Bostons lost two exhibition games at Troy, thus making ten defeats for the entire season against over seventy victories—a record unequalled in the history of the championship contests.

—The close of the professional championship season leaves the regular contestants, whose games will be counted by the Championship Committee, occupying the following relative positions:—

	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Games Won.
Boston.	8	9	7	6	8	10	5	48
Athletic.	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	32
Hartford.	1	4	5	4	6	8	2	28
St. Louis.	0	2	1	5	5	5	2	26
Philadelphia.	0	2	4	5	3	7	2	20
Chicago.	2	1	4	5	3	3	3	18
Mutual.	0	3	2	0	5	3	1	13
Games Lost.	7	19	27	28	31	36	37	155

The above table does not include forfeited games, two of which are claimed by the Bostons with Philadelphia, two by Athletic with St. Louis, and one by Boston with St. Louis.

By the above record it will be seen that the Boston Club leads by sixteen games; the Athletics lead the Hartfords for second position by four games, and the Hartfords the St. Louis for third place by two games.

—The record of the best played games in the professional arena for October is as follows:—

October 19—Chicago vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia, (8 innings).....	1 to 1
October 2—Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	3 to 2
October 1—Mutual vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	4 to 2
October 22—St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn, (10 innings).....	4 to 3
October 8—St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....	4 to 3
October 18—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford.....	5 to 0
October 25—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	5 to 3
October 29—Mutual vs. St. Louis, at Brooklyn.....	5 to 5
October 15—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia.....	6 to 2
October 23—St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	6 to 2
October 4—Mutual vs. Boston, at Troy, (exhibition).....	6 to 3
October 7—St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....	6 to 4
October 9—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis, (exhibition).....	7 to 1
October 19—Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	7 to 3
October 5—Athletic vs. Hartford, at Philadelphia.....	7 to 4
October 30—Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	7 to 4
October 7—Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	8 to 7
October 13—Athletic vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	8 to 7
October 27—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	9 to 2
October 28—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia.....	9 to 2
October 23—Philadelphia vs. Athletic, at Cincinnati.....	9 to 2
October 6—Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at Cincinnati.....	9 to 7
October 29—Hartford vs. Boston, at Hartford, (7 innings).....	8 to 8

—The games played since our last issue were as follows:—

October 25—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	5 to 3
October 25—Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia.....	17 to 2
October 26—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	9 to 2
October 26—Philadelphia vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia, (exhibition).....	8 to 4
October 27—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	17 to 6
October 28—Boston vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	10 to 7
October 28—Athletic vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia.....	9 to 3
October 29—Hartford vs. Boston, at Hartford, (7 innings).....	9 to 8
October 29—Mutual vs. St. Louis, at Brooklyn, (7 innings).....	5 to 5
October 30—Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	7 to 4

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

There can never be any champion amateur nine of the United States, for the simple reason that in order to attain such supremacy as would be necessary to give a clear title a club would have to incur such expenses as none but a professional organization could very well defray. But there can readily be amateur champion clubs of towns, cities, and counties of States, and perhaps of a single State, under certain circumstances. Thus far the close of November leaves the Chelsea Club the amateur champions of Brooklyn and Long Island, and the Flyaways the champions of New York city, the Staten Island Club being champions of Richmond county, and the Paterson Club of Northern New Jersey, if not of the whole State. Of Western New York, the Stars of Syracuse are the champions, while in the Eastern States the Live Oaks of Lynn and the Lowell club divide the honors. The champion of the legitimate amateur clubs in the metropolis is the old Knickerbocker Club, the only existing organization of the kind in the State.

—The following is the record of the best amateur games played since our last:—

October 19—Concord vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn.....	9 to 8
October 21—Taunton vs. Live Oak, at Taunton.....	8 to 6
October 17—Stocks vs. Red Stockings, at St. Louis.....	7 to 5
October 16—Downer vs. Meller, at Pittsburg.....	6 to 2
October 16—Red Caps vs. Clipper, at Winona, Minn.....	8 to 7
October 22—Hartford vs. Yale, at Hartford.....	9 to 4
October 23—Standard vs. Buckeye, at Wheeling, Va.....	8 to 3
October 23—La Belle vs. Standard, at Wheeling, Va., (5 innings).....	3 to 0
October 23—Franklin vs. Bluff City, at Elgin, Ill., (7 innings).....	7 to 3
October 19—Live Oak vs. Lowell, at Lynn.....	7 to 6
October 21—Downer vs. Sewickley, at Alleghany.....	8 to 4
October 18—Lowell vs. Live Oak, at Lowell.....	1 to 0
October 19—Randolph vs. Olympic, at Dover, N. J.....	5 to 4
October 20—Philadelphia vs. Quickstep, at Wilmington.....	9 to 3
October 22—Quickstep vs. Flyaway, at Wilmington.....	8 to 4
October 23—Bates College vs. Bowdoin, at Brunswick.....	8 to 4

—The finest amateur game of the season, and the best on record, was that played at Lowell, Mass., on Oct. 18, the score of which was as follows:—

	R.	1b.	P.	O.	A.	E.		R.	1b.	P.	O.	A.	E.
LOWELL.													
Pike, 1 f.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Shattuck, r. f.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodhead, 3d b.....	1	1	3	0	1	Whitney, l. f.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, c.....	0	4	3	0	Madden, 3d b.....	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
White, r. f.....	0	0	1	0	McGlynn, c.....	0	0	10	2	1	0	2	1
Crane, s. f.....	0	3	3	4	Adams, c. f.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cook, c. f.....	0	1	0	1	King, 1st b.....	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
McKennon, 1st b.....	0	10	0	0	Hawkes, 2d b.....	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0
Morrill, 2d b.....	0	1	5	2	Dorgan, s. s.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Foley, p.....	0	1	3	0	White, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
Totals.....	1	2	27	13	7	Totals.....	0	3	27	12	4		
						Score by innings.							
Lowell.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Live Oak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umpire, Otis Tilden, Brockton.						Time, 1h. 30m.							

—At the Waco, Texas, fair, recently, R. A. Ford rode sixty miles in two hours and forty-nine minutes, the fastest time on record by five minutes. After dismounting for ty two horses, he made his last mile in two minutes and seventeen seconds. He rode common Texan horses.

BICYCLING.—Mr. James M. Mason recently rode from Highland, Ohio, to London, in Madison county of the same State, and return, in eleven hours and forty minutes, the distance being ninety-nine miles. This time included several stoppages, which, being deducted, made the actual riding time nine hours and five minutes, or within a fraction of eleven miles an hour. This performance is certainly the best of which we have record in this country, where, after the novelty of its introduction had worn off, the interest rapidly died out. In England, however, it has taken firm hold as an athletic pastime, and the speed obtained by amateurs as well as professionals is really remarkable. A mile in three minutes, or four miles in fourteen minutes, are by no means uncommon performances, while the English papers speak of ten to twelve miles an hour as only fair road riding. Long trips, extending sometimes for days and among several counties, are taken by members of the numerous English clubs, apparently with much enjoyment. Last Winter a performer attempted to run against a trotting horse ridden by Dan Mace, in Barnum's Hippodrome, the bicyclist making the circuit of the inner ring while the horse went around the outer circle. The bicycle, however, was very badly beaten. Mr. Mason's performance, although perhaps it would not be considered remarkable across the water, is really a very excellent one, and stamps him as an athlete of the first order.

A PLEA FOR THE CURS.—A member of Grange No. 550 writes in defense of curs and against the dog law being put in force in his section. He says: "The devilish coons are tearing down my corn and my neighbors', and we are bound to keep more than one cur, or the corn will 'scatterlophisticate' all over the equanimity of the forest."

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are heartily advised to send ten cents for a specimen copy of the
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The conductors of this magazine have spared neither pains nor money in order to make it what it is to-day—an instructive and entertaining desideratum for every household. Its pages are devoted to popular literature, science, art, education, and the development and maintenance of the moral influence of home attractions. Its characteristic feature is comprehensiveness. The manuscripts now on hand, from noted pens, and others especially engaged, embrace an unusually attractive list of Sketches of Travel, absorbingly interesting Serials, Fables, Poems, Popular Essays, Literary Criticisms, etc., etc. In the EDITOR'S STUDY, important and Pressing Questions of the Day, will be treated with fearless, uncompromising independence, and unswerving loyalty and devotion to Truth, Justice and Right.

A list of brilliant attractions of 1876 will appear in the December Number. New subscribers who send in their subscriptions for 1876, before Dec. 15, will receive FREE the November and December numbers—both being filled with rich literary matter.

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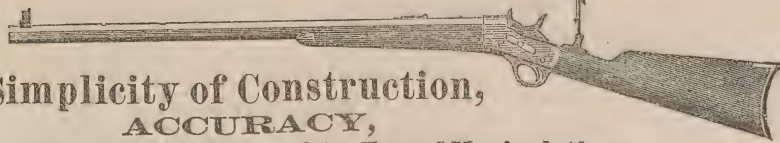
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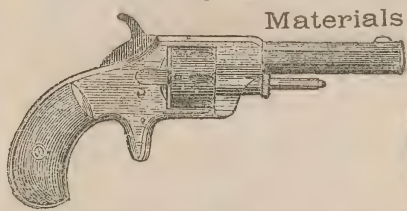


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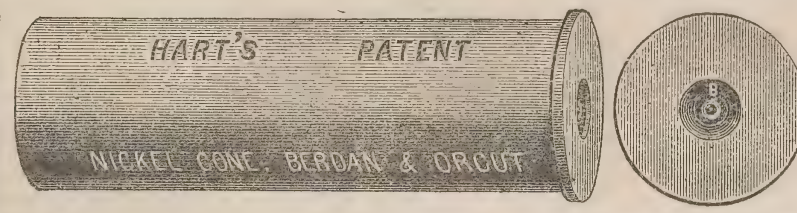
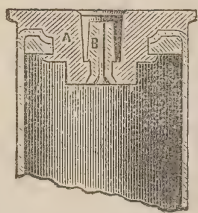
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Apr 8-8m

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Eggs, Fry, Yearlings, &c. of Brook Trout, Salmon Trout, Salmon, White Fish, &c.

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Sold by all dealers. Send for circular.

HAYDEN BELT WORKS, Columbus, Ohio.

Sep 30-6m

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No creasers, turners, or topwads required. Loads in half the time usually required. Fifty per cent. better distribution and greater penetration secured. Send to your gun dealer for sample.

Jul 3-1y

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SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF
the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 20 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July 23-6m

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FRONTING ON FOURTH, FIFTH and Walnut streets, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$4.70 per day, according to floor and location of room. During the past year this hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, re-frescoed, re-carpeted and re-furnished from top to bottom and is first class in all respects. The Southern is located near the centre of business, the theatres and all places of amusement. The tables are supplied with the best market affords, and there is in the hotel building the neatest restaurant in the city for ladies and gentlemen. Sep 2-16t

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St. Louis, Mo.

THE Hotel and table are in all respects first-class, while the charges are moderate, and such as similar accommodations cannot be obtained elsewhere. Rates—first, second and third floors, \$3; fourth floor, \$3.50; fifth floor, \$2. L. A. PRATT, formerly proprietor of the Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. Sep 16

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.

SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.
This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIETIES. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane respectfully informs his friends that, having largely added to the Springville House, he is prepared to entertain and take care of his guests in ample manner. Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaranteed. The young bay birds are now coming in and good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm. N. Lane, Good Ground Station, L. I. Live wild geese stools for Spring and Fall shooting. Aug 5-3mo

Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet.
GERSE, BRANT AND DUCKS.

FOR FALL SHOOTING ADDRESS J. W. Kinsey, Barnegat Post Office, N. J. To insure good gunners, write one week in advance. Oct 14

For Florida.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN Mail Steamship Company's line to Savannah, Ga., sailing every Saturday, from Pier 23, below Pine street, Delaware River, at 12 o'clock noon, making close connections through to all points South. The line is composed of the steamships JUNIATA and WYOMING. The Wyoming does not carry passengers. The Juniata is a favorite ship with the traveling public, having passenger accommodations of the most superb character. She has recently been refitted and elegantly furnished with everything requisite to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Families en route for FLORIDA, Georgia, Alabama, and even as far as New Orleans, will find the Savannah route the most desirable for comfort, as well as the most economical. Through trains of the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Florida, leave Savannah every morning and evening. The Florida steamers leave Savannah three days in the week for all points on the coast.

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FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

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SENT EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how \$10 TO \$500 invested in stock Privileges has paid and will pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. \$10 to \$500.

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Magic Lantern and 100 Slides for \$100. E. & H. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, Graphoscopes, Megalithoscopes, Albums and Photographs of celebrities. Photo-lantern slides a specialty. Manufacturers of Photographic materials. Awarded First Premium at Vienna Exposition. Aug 5-1v

FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN UNDIVIDED HALF INTEREST in a splendid Fishery, well stocked, with 30 ponds, and room and water for 100 more. Sixteen acres of land, and a fine green house filled with plants. For particulars, enquire of H. H. THOMAS, Randolph, Cataraugus county, N. Y. Oct 3-1f

FOR SALE—A FINE DOUBLE CENTRAL Fire Breech Loading Gun, second hand; price \$80. Also, a fine thoroughbred red Setter, nine months old, with first class pedigree. Address H. S., at this office. Oct 28

FOR SALE CHEAP—ELEY BROS. Brown paper shells, 10 gauge, for pin-fire breech loaders. JOHN BEATTIE, 93 Chambers street. Nov 4-4t

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BREECH Loading Express Rifle, made by E. M. Reilly & Co., London; cost 80 guineas, gold; is now offered at \$125; sold for want of use. Address H. SMITH, at this office. Jan 24

ONE HUNDRED CHEMICALLY PREPARED Circular Gun Swabs sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents. R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vermont. Sep 30-1f

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER, The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER, For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6 1/2 lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

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All of the above give high velocities and less residue than any other brands made.

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CONTAINS THE

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of all of the prominent Gun Clubs of the United States and Canada, including the Rules of the Hurlingham and London (English) Gun Clubs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Gunsmiths everywhere, and at the office of Forest and Stream, or mailed on receipt of price by CHAS. SUYDAM, Publisher, 149 Chambers street, New York City. Sept 21f

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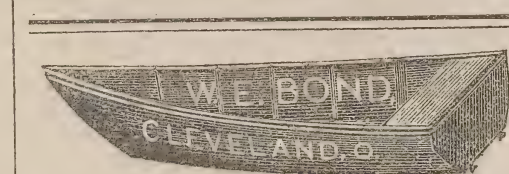
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THESE CANOES POSSESS ALL THE qualities of the Indian birch canoes, but are much stronger and faster. Weight about 60 pounds. Price at Peterborough, \$25 gold. Just what sportsmen require. Aug 12-4m

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FOR SALE—A NEW IRON STEAM YACHT; speed, 18 miles. Apply to HOLMES, SHAW, BROWN & CO., Bordentown, N. J. Oct 25-3t

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FINE ENGLISH

BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order

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FROM STOCK.

These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands). They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

Pioneer, - - - - \$65 Gold.
Tolley, - - - - 90 "
Standard, - - - - 115 "
National, - - - - 140 "
Challenge, - - - - 180 "
Paragon, - - - - 225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

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MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,

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H. C. Squires, No. 1, Courtlandt st.

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1875.

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Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Courtlandt St., New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be examined about the 15th. All special orders given to Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority of my guns over guns made by Dongal, Pape, Tolley, and others, will shortly be published, and can be had on application at No. 1 Courtlandt St.

W. W. GREENER, Champion Gun Maker,

St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

HENRY C. SQUIRES of No. 1 Courtlandt street, has just received an invoice of these close-shooting guns, and from him any information in reference to the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on application

Breech Loaders.

W. & C. SCOTT & SONS.

Winners of the "Turf, Field and Farm" Gun Trials.

(See issue October 31, 1873.)

In which competition the committees have awarded our guns, First and Second for POINTS OF MERIT OF ACTION, MATERIALS, PROPORTION, AND SHOOTING QUALITIES combined, in all the four classes.

THE PREMIER GUN.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON call attention to their very FINEST weapon, combining all their recent improvements, marked on the rib between their name and London address the brand—"THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Medium and fine guns bear full name and address, and plain guns full name and "London" only.

Each gun is numbered and the actions are stamped with name and trade mark.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON, sole makers of the Patent Top Lever, solid, Double Locking Bolt Breech Loader, bearing the full name of the firm. W. & C. SCOTT & SON caution sportsmen against imitations of their patent and name. Guns bearing the name abbreviated, or with different initials, are not genuine.

TRIAL OF SCOTT & GREENER'S NEW SYSTEM OF BORING, BY THE EDITOR OF "THE FIELD," LONDON.

(See The Field, January 30th, 1875.)

"From a comparison of the two tables it will be seen that with Walker's shot, Messrs. Scott's guns showed a marked superiority over Mr. Greener's, both in average and in the highest score made. Indeed, with the left barrel, in his third shot, Mr. Scott got a selected group pattern of 239 and a penetration of 37, equalling the highest pattern made by Mr. Greener, and exceeding the penetration of that particular shot by eight sheets."

London Office:

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Chief address:

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WHOLESALE.

Oct 1-6m



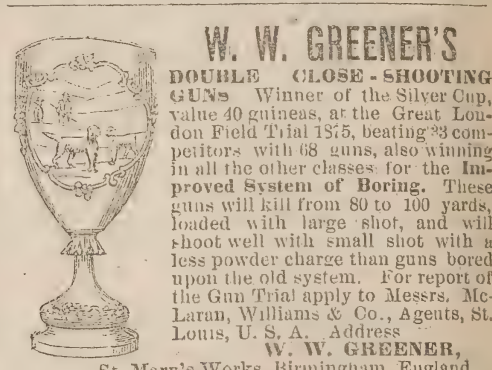
J. D. DOUGALL'S

EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 20 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340 pellets of same shot, and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 80, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all, beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to

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W. W. GREENER'S

DOUBLE CLOSE SHOOTING GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup, value 40 guineas, at the Great London Field Trial 1875, beating 23 competitors with 68 guns, also winning in all the other classes for the Improved System of Boring. These guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards, loaded with large shot, and will shoot well with small shot with a less powder charge than guns bored upon the old system. For report of the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. McLaren, Williams & Co., Agents, St. Louis, U. S. A. Address

W. W. GREENER, St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern made by

our Close-Shooting

ing 12 Bore,

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yards.

HIGHEST PENETRATION

AT

FIELD TRIAL

1875.

Express Rifles, Double and Single,

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RIGBY'S Celebrated

MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

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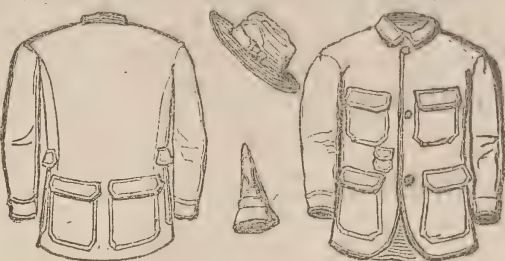
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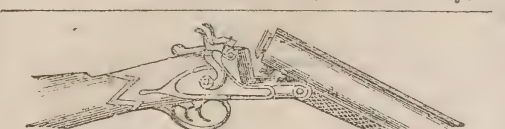
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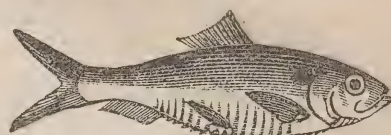
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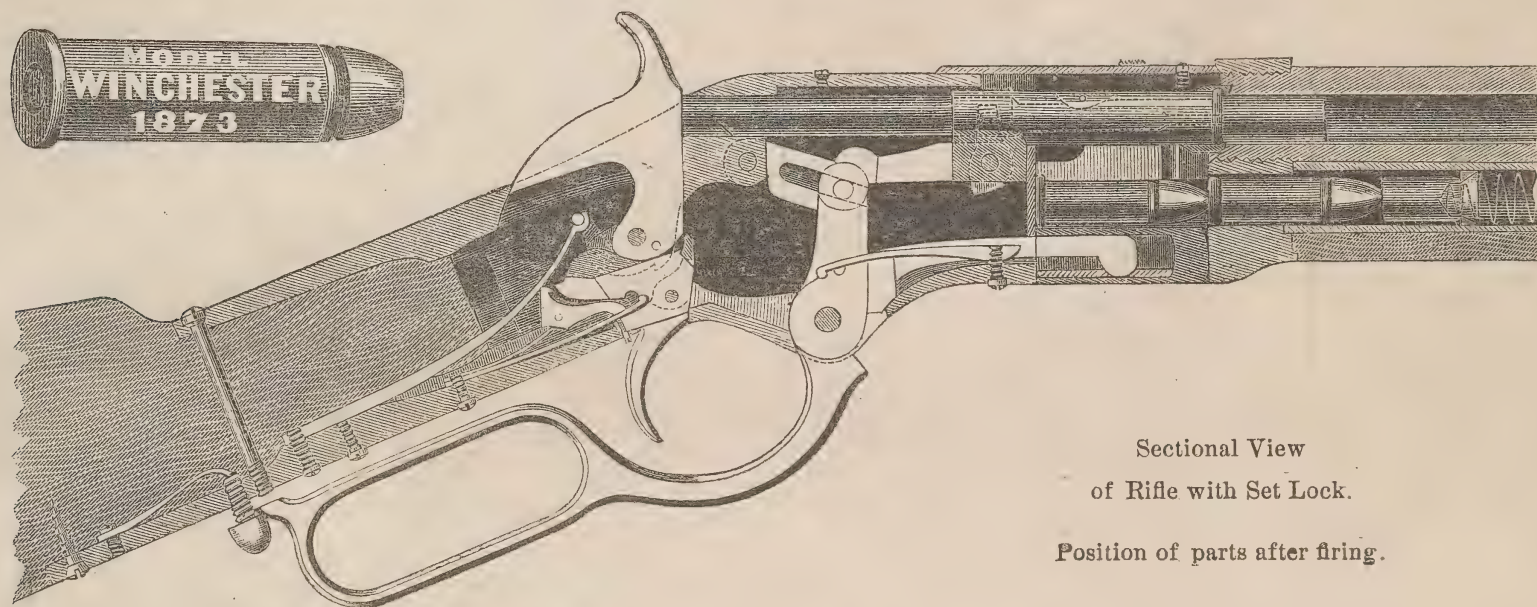
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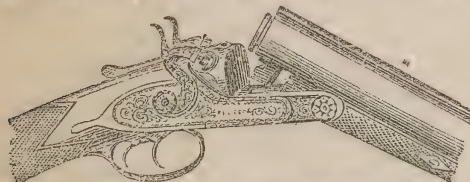
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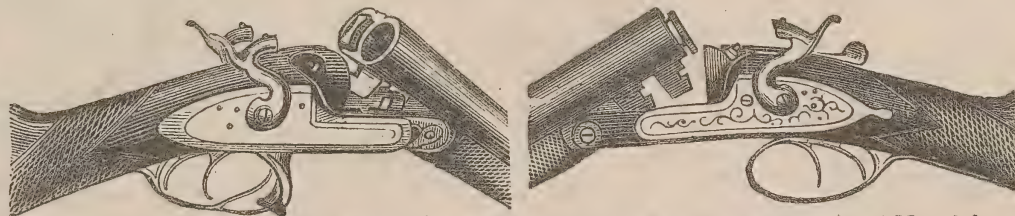
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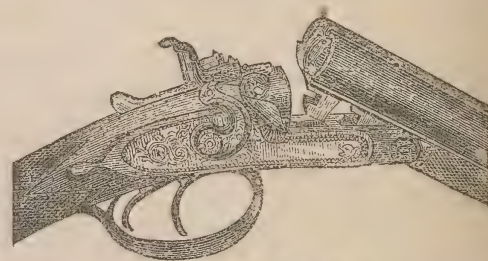
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 14.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sq.)

For Forest and Stream.

Trouting Among the White Hills.

WARE that an idea prevails among the disciples of Isaac Walton that trout fishing among the White Hills of New Hampshire has become a thing of the past, and that one might expect to be more successful in a search after the stereotyped needle hid in the hay stack than in attempting to take trout from the waters that empty into the Connecticut from that State, many of your readers may therefore be not a little surprised to learn that in the clear, sparkling waters of the Granite State there are now just as good fish as ever were there caught. So with your consent, Mr. Editor, I propose giving you a few leaves from my diary expressive of my experience during a visit to that section.

It was on the afternoon of a beautiful day in August that your correspondent found himself at the Fabyan House, situated at the terminus of the Boston, Connecticut, and Montreal Railroad, where, after partaking of a hearty supper, I approached some of the attaches of the house and sounded them as to the probability of finding trout in the neighborhood. Just as I expected, nothing could be gleaned from men whose only idea of the pleasures of life was derived from the acquisition of dollars and cents, and who never once had experienced the electric thrill such as is felt when a two pounder takes the dropper. Retiring for the night, I was soon in dreamland, and while having some good fishing there, was suddenly disturbed by a rap at the door, accompanied by "six o'clock, sir." Donning my fishing rig and shouldering my Mitchell rod, I was soon plodding along the road in the direction of the upper falls of the Ammonoosuc, distant about two miles. The morning was a fine one—the clear, fresh, crisp air seemed to quicken every muscle with a new vigor, and after a brisk walk of half an hour I reached my destination. Seating myself on a large boulder by the side of the stream, I took a look at the situation. The view was a grand one, and would have gladdened the heart of an artist. Away to the left old Mount Washington reared his lofty head far up into cloudland, while on either side stood others of no mean elevation, all serving to separate, as it were, the valley from the outside world, while long stretches of rolling woodland, far extended, bounded the view, and seemed to tone down its general effect. Guide book writers are pleased to designate the stream as the "beautiful Ammonoosuc." If not the most beautiful, it is at least the most rapid stream in New Hampshire, descending, as it does, upwards of five thousand feet in its comparatively short course from its head waters to its junction with the Connecticut River. It is formed by the union of two brooks, named from the mountains in which they respectively take their rise, viz: Mount Jefferson and Mount Clay. It runs smoothly along for several miles until reaching a spot where the contraction of its rocky banks giving it additional impetus, it rushes madly along and dashes over a fall of some twenty feet, widening out into a pool, the deep dark waters and circling eddies of which would satisfy the craving of the most fastidious fisherman. Surely, thought I, there must be trout, if any are in the stream. Adjusting my rod, I put on a brown hen's tail fly, with a red hackle for a dropper, and prepared for my first cast. Cast after cast were made with all the skill I could command, without any signs of fish. After chipping every inch of surface in the pool, I concluded that my speckled friends had gone to attend a convention further down stream, and, fisherman like, decided to make one more cast before following them. Changing the brown hen for an ibis, I threw under the falls and drew across to the till water beneath an overhanging rock. A roll, a quick nod, a responsive turn of the wrist, and I had him. As he felt the hook he straightway led off for the other side of the pool, where an old stump, lying half in and half out of the water, offered him a safe haven. Ah! how he pulled. Now old rod, victor in many a well-waged fight, be true; bend, but do not break. Steady, give it to him gingerly, so! Foiled in his first dash for liberty, he darted

to the bottom and there lay sulking in six feet of water. A steady strain brought him to his senses, and after one or two frantic attempts to free himself he gave up the fight—another victim of misplaced confidence. Nobly had he fought, and it was with no little satisfaction that I dropped a pound and a half trout into my creel. Picking my way down stream, I meantime kept adding to my string, till having secured seventy-six very good average trout I shouldered my rod and bent my steps homeward, very well pleased with the day's sport.

Jefferson Brook was my next objective point; accordingly, on the next afternoon, mounted upon the box of one of the mountain stages, I was soon bowling along behind a six horse team in the direction of the base of Mount Washington. A pleasant drive of six miles brought me to Marshfield, where, nestling under the shadows of Mount Washington, stands the Marshfield House, offering accommodation for man and beast. Here I proceeded to make myself comfortable for the night, intending to take an early start the next morning. Long before the sun's rays had dispelled the mists that hung upon the mountains I breakfasted, and in company with my genial host, who volunteered to put me on the path that crossed the brook, we started out. Our route lay up the track of the Mount Washington Railway for half a mile, whence we struck off on to Mount Clay, and after a short walk came upon an old bridle path that had in former years served as an approach to the summit. Here my guide bade me adieu, with the remark that the path was just a little bit blind, but he guessed I could find the brook if I kept my eye peeled. Profiting by his advice, I pushed on through the thick woods for an hour or more, when the dull, sullen murmur of the brook broke upon my ear. Standing on its bank, a single glance satisfied me that whatever fish were taken from its waters must be taken with something other than a fly. Now I know some fishermen who would have given that brook the go-by, because to fish it with a fly was simply out of the question. Not being troubled with any such scruples, I had provided myself with a supply of bait before starting, and rigging up a short line, with an inviting worm upon a Sproat bent hook, I introduced it to the favorable notice of the denizens of Jefferson Brook. Oh, but it was lively work! There was hardly an inch of water that did not cover a trout. Pool after pool yielded up its finny inhabitants, and several times I took as many as twenty trout from a single hole. The fun grew hotter and hotter, without any sign of abatement, but the lengthening shadows warned me that if I intended to get out of the bush before dark it was now time to make the start. Emptying my creel upon a mossy bank, I found that my catch had yielded me just two hundred and thirty-seven fish. I think I hear you say—ah! yes; all very well; minnows, of course. On the contrary, they were a handsome mess of trout, many of them running up to ten inches in length. Compelled to travel down the brook in order to get out, the thick woods on either side precluding all hope of a passage, so much good ground was passed over that I decided to give that brook another call.

Seven o'clock next morning found me on the road, it being my intention to strike the brook at its mouth and fish up to where I had left off on the previous day. I was soon at work, but something was evidently wrong, for, though fishing very carefully, not a single fin did I see. On I went, however, clambering up the brook, when suddenly they commenced to bite. From that time I had my hands full. "Trout to the right of me, trout to the left of me, trout right in front of me, bit and were captured." Finally, from sheer inability to creel any more, I was forced to reel up and quit. On reaching home I found my catch was within one of that of the previous day, making a total of four hundred and seventy-three fish for the two days.

I might go on and tell you how, with a brother fisherman, we took some eighty fish from a mill pond under the shadow of the Fabyan House, four of which weighed a pound apiece, but desiring, with your permission, to give you some account of a camping trip, I hasten on. On my return to the Fabyan I found a marked degree of excite-

ment prevalent in consequence of the circulation of certain marvelous stories respecting the number and weight of trout to be obtained from certain ponds situated in the woods about sixty miles distant from our headquarters. These ponds were said to be connected with each other by a stream which rose in the mountains, by which they were fed, and which also served to discharge them into the Connecticut. The reports were set forth with so much of particularity and apparent truthfulness that a small but enthusiastic party was formed on the spot in order to visit them, and, by personal inspection, to test their quality and productiveness. Our arrangements were speedily completed, and on the morning of the 27th of August last our party set out, and in due season arrived at Northumberland, a station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, where we were to meet our guide. Here we turned our backs on the iron horse, and took our places on a buck board wagon, that was to take us some miles further on our way. Our guide, who rejoices in the name of Ethan Allen Crawford, and is a grandson of the famous pioneer of the same name who first carried civilization into the White Mountain region, took the ribbons, and as he sat in front, mounted on an empty box, stark, stalwart, six feet, and the very personification of cheery good humor, we had every reason to congratulate ourselves upon having secured so valuable an addition to our party. We found him to be a most enthusiastic fisherman, and having lived in the neighborhood all his life he knew every inch of water in the region. Not a pond or stream did we pass but that he entertained us with piscatorial reminiscences respecting how, in days gone by, he had filled his basket from this or that spot. A ride of five miles brought us to a log shanty in the edge of the woods, which Ethan said was as far as wheels could carry us, and that we must trust to our legs the rest of the way. This shanty was occupied by Otis Pike, whom our shouts soon brought to the door. He and Ethan being old comrades in many a fishing scrape, we at once received a hearty welcome, and preparations for dinner were soon under way. Having satisfied the inner man, we lit our pipes and calmly entertained ourselves by watching Ethan's arrangements for the tramp. Approaching the wagon, he pulled from among the boxes that had served us for seats two smaller ones fitted with straps, so that they might be slung as knapsacks, into which he packed our provisions and cooking utensils. He then turned his attention to us, and, subjecting us to a close scrutiny, insisted upon our leaving everything behind save our rods and the clothes we stood in, remarking, with a quiet smile, that we had about ten miles of the hardest kind of traveling before us ere we might expect to see camp. Slinging one of the packs on his own back, and the other on that of his friend Pike, whom he had persuaded to accompany us, he gave the word, forward! Grasping our poles, all fell in, and soon lost sight of everything except the thick woods by which we were surrounded. The trail lay along the spur of a mountain, and followed for some distance a good sized stream, that served as the outlet to the ponds toward which we were journeying. Toiling along, we reached a bridge where Ethan ordered a halt for rest, and informed us, as he unslung his pack, we had come half way, but somewhat dampened our ardor by intimating that the worst part of the road was yet before us. We found his words only too true, the trail leading us through windfalls, over fallen trees, and into holes of every shape and size, till we were almost ready to give up. Encouraged, however, by our cheerful and indefatigable leader, we pressed on, and at nine o'clock in the evening arrived at camp, having walked the last two miles by birch bark torch light. Pike soon had a rousing fire ablaze, and while he was preparing supper we were studying the surroundings. The shanty, as Ethan called it, proved to be a very good log house, situated on a knoll near the edge of the water, commanding a view of the pond from shore to shore, and though built by a party of loggers several years ago was still in a good state of preservation, and promised a safe and comfortable shelter against the weather. Pike's summons to supper having put a stop to our observations, we were soon busy discussing the merits of salt pork and coffee. Having sat

isfied our appetites, we turned to the fragrant weed, and while watching the curl from our briar roots waxed eloquent over the scenes of auld lang syne. Quiet finally prevailed as one after another, stretching himself on the hemlock boughs, surrendered to "nature's sweet restorer." In this condition, and while unable to speak for themselves, let me make you acquainted with the occupants of Camp Butler. That one with his feet turned towards the fire and head resting on his arm, is Mr. I., a prominent "limb of the law" from Cleveland, Ohio, and a genial, warm-hearted gentleman he is. He is the wit of the party, and his sallies and puns largely contribute to the cheerfulness of our camp. This one, with his head resting on an old meal bag, his pants stuck into a pair of well-worn boots, and his body twisted into the shape of a figure four, is Mr. B., of Boston, another disciple of Blackstone, and learned in the law. He is the best fisherman of the party, as well as a great authority on euchre. His opinions are never appealed from, and when he decides that the right bower, if well played, would always take a trick, the whole bench concurs. That bundle of shawls contains Charley F., a good fellow, who knows how to cook a trout as well as capture him. Your correspondent completes the party, respecting whom modesty compels me to remain silent. We were astir at daybreak, and performed our morning ablutions in the ice cold water of a neighboring brook, while honest Pike busied himself in preparing our morning meal. It was ready on our return, and such as it was, was soon discussed, when, with our tackle prepared, we set out for the scene of operations. Arrived at the pond we divided into two parties, and embarking on rafts which had been prepared by the friendly hands of some former visitors, pushed out into midwater. Mr. I. had brought a new and untried split bamboo rod, the qualities of which he was anxious to put to the test, so to him, therefore, was accorded the courtesy of the first cast. Anchoring near some lily pads, while his comrade, Mr. B., was skirmishing with a worm, he made the first cast accordingly. Straight out went the line, delivering the fly with the lightness of a snowflake. Again and again he threw, handling the long line with consummate skill, his light bamboo responding to every motion. The next cast brought up a fish, which seized the tail fly, splashed, and went down with it. Now then my genial friend, from the way in which that tip crosses the butt you have hooked an old stager, and unless you keep him well in hand you will have to score a lost fish. It's a clear field, and no favors for you, my beauty, though all in vain are your mad efforts to escape. Yielding to the steel-like spring of the tough bamboo which met him at every turn, he was at length brought alongside and landed on the raft, where he pulled the scale down to two and a half pounds, and raised our hopes of a good day's sport accordingly. We were destined to be disappointed, however, for every effort to entice another of them from his lair proved futile. Crestfallen and discouraged, we reluctantly reeled up and poled ashore, where, in mournful tones, we lamented the uncertainty of trout fishing. In the afternoon two of us resolved to try the little pond adjoining the large one, and in company with Ethan we headed for that point. Poling out to nearly the centre of the pond, we drove the pole into the mud and commenced operations, meeting with no better success than that of the morning; so after exhausting the resources of our fly books we came to the conclusion that there were no trout there, and that we were the victims of a misrepresentation. Our deliberations were suddenly interrupted by an exclamation from Mr. I. "Hallo, M., there's a rise." Sure enough, a trout had risen, seized a fly, and disappeared. Our expiring hopes were raised, and we were soon busily engaged in quest of our prey. Our flies, however, were evidently unsuited to their tastes, for though we carefully fished every inch of surface in the pond we failed to tempt a single rise. Resorting at last to a large blue jay fly, which had on many occasions stood me in good stead in my pursuit of bass, I cast out upon a lily pad, and gently dropped it thence into the water, when instantly an angry rush, a plunge, and a quick tightening of my line assured me that a good fish was fast to my light tackle. Away he dashed, the line cutting through the water like a knife till, wearied by his struggles to escape, he concluded to come in out of the wet. From the earnest way in which he battled for liberty, I had mentally put him down at two pounds, and was correspondingly disappointed to find that he slightly exceeded a pound only. They were now rising rapidly, so dropping my last captive into the creel I cast and hooked another good one. The water now seemed alive with them. Furnishing my friend I. with a fly similar to my own, we caught a fish at nearly every throw, keeping at it until darkness put an end to our sport, when we poled ashore and found ourselves in possession of a very handsome catch, running from a quarter of a pound to a pound. Lighting his birch bark torch Ethan struck off for camp, where we arrived about nine o'clock, sufficiently fatigued and ready for supper.

The next day being Sunday we quietly remained in camp. The following morning found us early astir, and under a due sense of responsibility as regarded the coming results of the day, which was to be our last in camp, much anxiety being felt to make such an addition to our string as would enable us to meet our friends at headquarters with a sufficient demonstration of our success and skill. Mr. I. and myself decided to fish the little pond, while Ethan and Mr. B. were to go to another which had not as yet been visited. We arrived at our pond at six o'clock, pushed out, and commenced business. The trout rose handsomely, and for two hours we had some glorious sport, till suddenly they stopped for good, and terminated our success.

Returning to camp we rested in the shade, took a pull at our briars, and anxiously awaited the arrival of our comrades, who shortly emerged from the woods.

"What luck, boys?"

"Good; see here!"

When, opening their baskets, they exhibited the finest mess of brook trout I had ever seen. There were just forty-two fish, the smallest weighing half a pound and the largest, of which there were two, weighing two pounds and a half each. As I looked at the fish I resolved to have a look at the pond whence they were taken. Accordingly, during the afternoon, accompanied by Ethan, we made the start. Arriving at its shore, I remarked to Ethan, as I looked out upon a shallow sheet of water, covered with pond lilies, "there are no trout in there, I know."

"Now don't be in a hurry," said he, "just wait a little," and while poling away from shore he quietly worked the raft out to the pond, where I noticed a clear spot about twenty feet in circumference. "Do you see that hole?"

said Ethan; "well that's a spring hole; it is about eight feet deep, and right there, and nowhere else, we took those big trout you saw this morning. Keep quiet now, and I'll move up a little bit closer."

As I stood on the edge of the raft, rod poised, ready to make a cast when the proper moment should arrive, I must confess I felt just a little bit excited. Reaching the desired spot, my line was soon in the air, and shooting out straight before me delivered the fly in the centre of the hole. A furious dash, one flash of his silvery sides, and away he went for the pads; once in them there was little hope for me. Giving him the butt, I succeeded in turning him, and soon had him alongside, where Ethan landed him, weighing two pounds, upon the raft. One after another of the beauties did we take till, having secured seventeen, we concluded that, as the night was fast approaching, and we had a two miles' tramp through the woods ere camp could be reached, we had better start.

We struck camp the next morning, and turned our faces homeward, whence, in addition to what was consumed by six hungry fishermen, we carried ninety-four as handsome brook trout as the most enthusiastic fisherman could wish to see. They ran from a quarter of a pound to two pounds and a half, and were duly displayed and admired at headquarters.

Good bye, old camp; long will the happy moment passed under your roof live in my memory; and you, old guide, may your shadow never grow less, but, like the sturdy pines among which you make your home, long may you wave. To you, my genial western friend across the rugged head of old Mount Washington, under the shadow of which we have passed so many pleasant hours, I waft my regards.

I have thus, Mr. Editor, endeavored to demonstrate the fact that not only are brook trout still abundant in the White Hills, but also that many may be taken which weigh over half a pound.

J. G. M.

For Forest and Stream.

CAPE BRETON.

I HAD fancied, and I suppose others fancy, that Cape Breton is a desolate sort of place, inhabited by the waifs and strays of mankind, who earn a precarious living on the coast by cod fishing, and in the interior by no one knows what; that ice and snow are the portion of the inhabitants for eight months of the year, while the balance is divided about equally between fog and fine weather. However true this may be of the seasons, the impression one forms of the people does not suggest any great struggle in the fight for existence. In traveling from Hawkesbury, in the Gut of Canso, to Fort Hood; from there to the Margaree Forks; thence to Baddeck and back again, by the Bras d'or Lakes to the place of starting, one traverses a country in some places thickly settled, but all apparently well settled by a race of men physically the superior of any other on the face of this continent. They are chiefly of Highland Scotch descent, with a sprinkling of French Canadians, and as a matter of course nearly all Roman Catholics in their religious belief. The accommodations in the way of inns in the villages we passed through were of the poorest and dirtiest description, the only really decent place we came across being the Bras d'or Hotel at Baddeck. There was nothing Frenchy, however, about this establishment, as the name might imply, nor was it again Highland Scotch in its internal economy. It lay somewhere between these opposite poles, being kept by a Mr. Crowder, of English and Irish descent, and we found it a clean, comfortable, country hotel. The Cape Bretoners seem to be very prolific in the propagation of their species. No immigration is wanted here; only give them time and they will compass the same ends themselves. Nothing under ten children is considered a large family, and those who fall short of this generally consider it necessary to explain the unusual circumstance. The meadow lands lying along the rivers, called "intervals," produce large quantities of tolerably good hay, and this seems to be the favorite crop of the people. Scarcely any grain is raised, the long Winters being doubtless partly the cause of this; but I suspect the people themselves, like their Highland progenitors, are not specially industrious. Women constantly may be seen harrowing the fields and doing other unfeminine work, as in the Lowlands of Scotland; but unlike that country, their husbands are probably looking at them out of the kitchen windows. The hay crop, requiring little labor, suits exactly the genius of the people and the exigencies of the seasons. When patiently waiting in the Spring of the year for the grass to grow, a certain portion of the inhabitants devote themselves to making as much money as possible in conveying benighted passengers across country, in what are called "Extras"—an appropriate term for the extortionate charges demanded from strangers unacquainted with the proper rates, which vary according to the appearance and necessities of the passengers carried; and as stages on many of the routes are, like angel's visits, few and far between, the necessities of many are urgent enough. The breed of small horses on the island, though remarkable for their "staying" qualities, are certainly a forlorn, ragged lot of quadrupeds. They scuttle along, however, at a great pace, drawing loads that look absurdly out of proportion to the drawers. The rudimentary education of these equines has been sadly neglected. They put bits in their horses' mouths; but in obedience to the rein the little animals do not turn about their whole bodies. They simply turn their heads round, the bodies pursuing the even tenor of their way. It is only after a prolonged pull at the rein, and after describing a mighty circle that the heels consent at last to follow the head! Of cattle, the country seems well supplied, and of a very fair breed; but the representative hog is a curiosity indeed. It is a parti-colored animal, with long legs and nose to match, but withal admirably adapted for subsisting operations in a thickly wooded country. The tail (unlike the more civilized pig) is a prominent feature, of sufficient dimensions to supply the entire youth of the country with whistles. When cooked, he richly deserves Johnson's scornful criticism of certain viands, "Ill bred, ill fed, ill cured, ill cooked."

Bituminous coal of excellent quality is supposed to underlie the entire country, and their plaster quarries are numerous and of considerable prospective value. At present the coal mines are in a sadly depressed state, and will probably remain so as long as the Americans prefer dear fuel to cheap. The sale of liquor is proscribed on the island; but this is a law that the inhabitants don't feel themselves bound to respect.

"The cock may crow, the day may daw,
But they will have their barley bree."

Smuggling, too, is carried on with a good deal of zest by some of the people, but occasionally a custom officer pounces down upon some contraband rum and seizes the same in Her Majesty's name, which the inhabitants not infrequently recover in their own during the following night; a case of this kind occurred during our visit to the Margaree.

In regard to salmon fishing, the Margaree River is considered the best in Cape Breton; but there are doubtless many smaller streams on both shores of the island where good sport might be had. The banks of the river are quite open and clear of trees, and there are few rocks or impediments of any kind to prevent one fishing it with the greatest ease. The owners of the pools up and down the river, within a mile or so of the forks, are in the habit of renting their rights to certain fishermen, and unless one engages these pools many months in advance, a trip to the river for salmon fishing would probably result in unmitigated disappointment. When, however, the river is full of fish, I understand there are some good pools up the northeast branch, which the owners have not yet learned to charge for, and in which good sport can be had under certain conditions of the river. For trout fishing, the Middle and Baddeck Rivers are first rate, and for sea trout I had excellent sport at tide water in the Margaree, killing many ranging in weight from one to three pounds. On our road to Baddeck, in one of the afore-mentioned "extras," we were highly amused at the difference of opinions expressed by the people we met on the road, in regard to the fishing in these two rivers. Men living on the banks of the river all their lives were positive there were no fish in them; others living miles away swore they had killed them three pounds in weight, and of unprecedented length! Those living on Middle River highly recommended the Baddeck for sport, and those on the Baddeck extolled the praises of the other; and so it went on till we put up our rods and tested the matter for ourselves. I confess I pity the strangers who have to rely upon the peasantry of this country for their information in regard to things piscatory. They will probably exclaim in their haste, "all men are liars," but if they have the good fortune to make the acquaintance, as we did, of the Rev. I. I. Chisholm, whose parish is at tide water in the Margaree, they will find one bright and shining exception to the rule, for certainly a more courteous, hospitable, Christian gentleman it has never been my fortune to meet. Wherever we went we found his name a passport to the hearts of the people (for he is very much beloved by them all), besides being a gentleman well posted up in regard to the people and places, rivers and streams throughout that portion of Nova Scotia. All the rivers being late the past season, we were amongst the number of unfortunates who had to return home minus any fish. But I received a letter some time ago from my faithful camp servant, Patrick Tompkins, according to promise, giving me a list of fish killed after I left, which I give you below. I may state in conclusion that said Tompkins owns one very good pool in the river, besides having certain proprietary rights over two others, and anyone wishing to fish there next season might find it to their advantage to correspond with him. The take was as follows: Col. C., 25; Capt. B., 19; Mr. T., 51; Col. R., 3; Col. G., 9; others, 20.

For Forest and Stream.

MOOSE HUNTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

BEING a close season here for moose until September 17th, 1876, I started for the headwaters of Tracadie, N. B., for September calling. I did not arrive at the river until the 17th. Then, through a heavy cold rain, proceeded over six miles of a passage road to my old camp and found everything all right, but not a dry match to start a fire with. After trying until I was half choked with smoke to start one by friction, I gave it up as hopeless. I then cut the short end of a cartridge, poured part of the powder from it on my dish-cloth and folded it up loosely; then holding the gun close to it, I pulled the trigger and the result was a fire, and a hot cup of coffee, some broiled partridge, (which I shot coming in) and a good warming up. Hugh then started for home with the horses, leaving me alone. Such a lonesome, weary night, but warm and comfortable, hoping against hope that the wind would die away so I could have the morning's calling at least. Up at four o'clock, and a mile away on the Big Meadow, only to find it blowing a strong breeze—so an end to calling for that day at least. I did not mean to be idle, as there was a first-class chance to track. So finding a fresh one in the meadow, I worked it up for about an hour and a half, feeling more and more certain as it grew hotter that it was "the big one." I had tried for more than once before, but with poor success. I once or twice got a glimpse as he was going out of sight. Coming nearer every minute it was necessary to be very cautious, always leaving it going to the lee; move on for about one hundred yards, take it up, then lee again, always watching the turns, until it made a sudden right angle. On looking up quickly I could just distinguish through the alders the outline of a large moose's head, sixty-five yards away. He must have heard me, as he was still listening, looking over me and to one side. I dared not move, but watched the ears for full three minutes, waiting for him to turn. Directly the ears were slightly moved forward, then the great head swung round, but not until it was full side to did I bring the gun up. Catching a quick glimpse on a line with the ear, but slightly forward of it, I fired. A mighty spring upwards and with a great crash, down he went on his back. I ran quickly forward in time to see him spring to his feet, stagger around, moaning pitifully, then down, up again, and down again for the last time. I went back to camp for the axe, and for the next two hours I had hard work, being all alone, dressing it. He was in splendid condition, and weighed about one thousand pounds, having a handsome set of antlers, four feet from prong to prong. I have since mounted it, and it is a perfect beauty, as all admit who see it. I went out for Hugh and the horses, and it took all the next day to get the moose out, when I returned to camp for Monday's calling.

Sunday morning was a perfect one for calling, but I concluded to let it alone and visit a camp four miles away to see if there were any signs near it. When a mile from camp, I heard a buck rub his horns about one and a half miles up the meadow. Then I wished I had my caller, but I left it at camp, not intending to use it. So I put my hand to my mouth and did my best to give the sound, and with good success, as I could hear the young buck when

he made the rush down towards me. I knew he was making good time by the noise, so I went slightly to the lee and about fifty yards forward to meet him. He came up to within fifteen yards of me, when I fired for his neck bone. Going up to the spot, there lay a handsome five-year old (but with small horns) dead enough. Bad work for Sunday; but consider the temptation, and besides, the work of hauling that fellow out atoned for it.

I have called two others up in this month, but lost them both by my carelessness. One morning I saw a fine buck standing on my camp road, within two hundred yards of the camp, but my gun was where I could not reach it without starting him, so I had to watch him out of sight. Yet I would not change my old hunting grounds in Cumberland, N. S., for this one, as I consider they are much better.

I use only a Purdey top lever, double barrel shot gun, No. 12, and for timber shooting it is superior to any rifle, owing to the quickness with which you can take aim. I knocked the big fellow's brains out with a round ball at sixty-five yards; also, last Winter, shot one through the heart at one hundred and five yards.

ELK.

Cumberland, N. S., Oct. 25th, 1875.

Fish Culture.

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION.—A very interesting meeting of the association was held on Wednesday evening, 3d inst. at their rooms in Boston, President Ordway in the chair. Several new names were presented for membership, and some of the most prominent gentlemen in the State were admitted. Benj. P. Ware, Esq., addressed the members on the subject of deep sea fishing, trawling, &c., showing by figures what a great amount of devastation was constantly going on on our coasts by such means, and also that he had not changed his opinion since his last address to the association, but his convictions had been strengthened by letters received from fishermen at Marblehead, Gloucester, Provincetown and other places that the wholesale practice of trawling must be legislated upon by getting wholesome laws passed. Walter M. Brackett, Esq., gave a pleasing and instructive epitome of his Summer trip in Canada and Maine, and the meeting was one of great interest to all.

BLACK BASS FOR NEW JERSEY.—The Hamilton (N. J.) Item, records the arrival of two hundred black bass for the lake near that place. They were furnished to the New Jersey Game Protective Society by Mr. M. P. Pierce, of Ninonah, N. J., who is making the supply of this fish for stocking purposes, a business. The demand on him is so great that he employs over thirty men and boys, fishing for bass on the Upper Delaware, and cannot fill his orders.

FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.—We have repeatedly spoken of the laudable efforts now being made to propagate good fish throughout Virginia, and to instruct at educational institutes and otherwise, the people of the State in the science of aquaculture. Of these efforts our valued correspondent, John Williamson, writes:—

"Dr. Graham Elzey paid us a visit about the time of our county fair, and we tried the bass on Goose Creek with but slight success—six or seven fish in all. He is evidently the right man in the right place, collecting information about the denizens of all our streams, and making arrangements for stocking our waters with suitable fish. He is personally acquainted with our best rivers, being a native of this section (the east), educated at Lexington, in the middle of the State, and now residing in Blacksburg, in the southwestern part of the Old Dominion. Some large bass were exhibited at the county fair. The trout hatched last year were not shown for want of water, and because their owner was sick. Some of them are growing finely, although they have not been fed, and are in a contracted area."

FISH CULTURE IN CANADA.

AT Newcastle, a short distance from Toronto, is located the building in which fish culture operations are being carried on by Mr. S. Wilmot, on behalf of the Dominion government. Wilmot Creek, on which the building is located, forms a natural inlet of the sheltered bend of the lake between Bond Head and Darlington. The stream flows over a gravelly bed through the major portion of the distance from its fountain head, ten miles away, and from this fact, and the purity and rapidity of the waters, it is admirably adapted for the formation of spawning beds. In early times it was famous for salmon, as indeed were many of the neighboring streams. Only a few stragglers remained when, in 1866, Mr. Wilmot entered upon his self-appointed task of replenishing the stream by artificial methods of breeding. His efforts have been crowned with success. Salmon may now be seen by hundreds in the creek.

During the spawning season no less than one hundred and ten spawning beds can be seen within a distance of half a mile, and each bed representing the work of from four to six salmon. To prevent the destruction of the eggs thus deposited, it is proposed to erect a small building for receiving the fish at a point lower down on the stream. Such salmon as pass up the stream to the breeding houses enter the reception house on account of the main stream being blocked. They are there distributed into compartments according to sex, and remain until they become mature, when they are removed to the breeding room. Half a dozen fish are placed in a box through which a constant stream of fresh water passes. The operator then takes a female, and by gently pressing the abdomen the eggs flow from the vent into a receptacle. This fish is immediately liberated through a small aperture in the corner of the building, and passes down into a pond below. A male fish is next operated on in a similar manner, the melt being deposited in the same receptacle, which is shaken, and impregnation is the result. The eggs are then measured out, so as to place four thousand on each tray, which is a small wooden frame-work, covered on the bottom side with fine wire cloth or perforated zinc. These trays are laid in troughs, through which there is a constant flow of water,

through filtering screens, fed from a water tight tank. Here the eggs lie unmolested until April, when they will hatch. Seven hundred thousand eggs are now undergoing the process of incubation in this establishment.

In this process the accidents attendant upon the natural mode of propagation are avoided. The ova is a choice tid-bit for other fish; immense quantities are destroyed by the ice which forms to the bed of the creek in Winter, and the swift stream where the salmon loves to form its bed carries away many more. All these dangers being avoided in the artificial process, Mr. Wilmot succeeds in hatching from seventy to eighty per cent. of the eggs, while by the natural mode it would not exceed four or five per cent. Each fish, as it leaves the building after being stripped, is marked, a puncture being made in the tail—one for each year—and salmon have visited the establishment with three perforations in their tails. The article in the *Toronto Globe*, from which we gather this information, states that the one thousand salmon which have ascended the Wilmot stream within the past two weeks were all reared at the establishment, none being found in the adjacent streams except when placed there.

One of the ponds connected with the establishment contains upwards of five hundred fish, ranging from four to sixteen pounds in weight. These do not, however, represent the largest class which enter the stream, for, by reason of the shallow water, they remain below the breeding house and deposit their eggs in the main stream. Many of the fish to be seen in the creek and pond are, like old soldiers, covered with wounds and scars. These were received in their labors when forming breeding beds, by which the whole channel has been changed. The fish, when they desire to spawn, turn up the gravel with their noses at a point where the water is swiftest, and by writhing their bodies, aided by the current, they scoop out large holes, into which they drop their ova. Large and heavy stones are thus displaced, the eggs being deposited as they are turned over. Many fish have lost large portions of their noses in these efforts, and injured their sides.

The eggs now deposited in the government breeding establishment will hatch in April, when the young fish will be distributed in different streams throughout the Dominion, though not as liberally as in former years, the eggs having acquired a commercial value. In past years the United States government has been a large purchaser at the rate of \$40 per thousand, but the present policy of the Canadians is to retain the eggs for their own rivers. And indeed, it is questionable whether our government, with the bountiful supply obtained this year from California, would care to be a purchaser. A portion of these California eggs were presented to the Dominion Fisheries Department by Prof. Baird, and are now in the breeding house far advanced in incubation, the embryo fry being readily seen in all of them. This is the second attempt to hatch the California salmon at this establishment, that of last year having been entirely successful, although it is claimed that the Canadian fish are superior in richness and delicacy.

Mr. Wilmot is about opening an institution for the breeding of whitefish at Sandwich, on Detroit River, and hopes to have it in such a state of advancement as to be able to lay down many millions of eggs during this season, its capacity being fifty million. At the breeding house on Saguenay River a large number of salmon eggs have been laid down. The establishments at Gaspé and on the Restigouche and Miramichi rivers have not yet been reported on; it is feared that on account of the freshets which have prevailed in those districts much difficulty will have been experienced in procuring the eggs to stock them. A new establishment has been erected this season on the Sackville River, near Halifax, and has been stocked. The government contemplated also erecting a similar building in Prince Edward Island, but it was found impossible to erect it during this season. All these establishments are under the supervision of Mr. Wilmot, who, taking up this science as a labor of love, has prosecuted it with commendable zeal, and accomplished valuable results. The present government have entered into it with considerable spirit, and made increased grants towards improving by this artificial means to supply the better classes of fish in our streams and lakes.

CAN DEPLETED STREAMS BE RE-STOCKED?

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In answer to your inquiries as to how I know our depleted trout streams can be stocked again and be made a success, I will explain. In the year 1871 Charles Upton, a banker in this place, bought a small, played out trout stream about one mile long. I put 4,000 young brook trout one inch long in the stream. During the Summer of 1872 the creek was alive with yearling trout. In 1873 Mr. Upton commenced fishing for them. He would go out at 3 P. M., after bank hours, and his take would be from 50 to 100 during the afternoon, and in 1874 his take would be from 20 to 60 three year old trout, and in 1875 his take was from 5 to 19. A good many of the 1875 take were pound fish. Care should be taken in putting young trout in trout streams, and to not put in any more than there is food for. They feed on all kinds of small animalculæ and larvæ of small flies. I have just returned from the lower end of Lake Ontario. I have had great success in gathering salmon trout spawn. I shall have some millions to distribute next Spring. Yours,

SETH GREEN.

SOME RARE FISHES.—Mr. Blackford recently received in a box of halibut from Gloucester a fine specimen of a very rare Greenland fish allied to the cod family, and known as *Macrurus rupestris*. Its peculiarities are a very large head, pointed scales like armor, and an enormous and soggy-looking eye. The fish was sent to Prof. Baird, who expressed himself much pleased with it, as it is the first one of the species he has ever seen. At the same time another rare fish—the American angler, or *Cophius Americanus*—was forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute. This fish was seen floating on the water at Pier No. 20, and Mr. Blackford, being apprized of the fact, went to the spot, and hooking it in the gills, brought it ashore.

Natural History.

HOW SNAKES OBTAIN THEIR FOOD.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Philadelphia, states that hearing a disturbance in the grass, he investigated it, and discovered that a snake fifteen or twenty inches long had the hind legs of a large sized frog in its mouth, while the frog was making desperate efforts to escape. He says, "What I wish to know is, how that snake intended to derive any benefit from his prisoner? It would have been impossible for him to have swallowed the frog whole, and he could not bite off the animal's legs."

In the assertion that the snake could not swallow the frog, our correspondent reckons without his host. A snake's powers of deglutition are almost unlimited, and the whole anatomy of the head and throat has reference to this habit of eating their prey whole, for it is true that they have no teeth with which to bite or chew their food. All the bones of the skull, except those which enclose the brain, are joined together loosely, so as to be capable of expansion. This is particularly the case with the lower jaw, the two branches of which are not united by a connection of bone, but by elastic ligaments; and the quadrate and squamosal bones, through which the lower jaw is attached on either side to the skull, are also slightly movable and allow a wide separation of the mandibles from each other, and from the base of the skull. All of these arrangements allow of an immense distension of the throat, and the muscular construction of the gullet or œsophagus is such as to admit of the passage into the stomach of anything which can get through the gate-way of the jaws.

The usual fare of our smaller snakes consists of frogs, toads, and field mice, with the larger insects. They capture these animals by means of stealth, and rarely seem to pursue a frog or mouse that avoids their first spring. The hind legs of a frog would naturally be seized first by a snake and held by the minute hooked teeth which stud the roof of the mouth, all pointing backward, until the frog, exhausted by its efforts, had become quiet, when the snake would pour out a copious flow of saliva, and slowly, by repeated efforts force the huge mouthful down his throat. The tongue, which is devoid of organs of taste, helps in this operation. His meal safely swallowed, the snake lies quietly down to digest it, becoming almost torpid meanwhile. It used to be thought that serpents ate but once a year, and at a particular season, but we now know better. They seek food whenever hungry, except during the season of hibernation.

The strange thing about it is, that not only might the snake which our correspondent saw have swallowed his frog whole, but that the frog might have lived through it, if liberated from his Jonah-like prison without much delay. Prof. Alpheus Hyatt, of Cambridge, Mass., once found a striped snake which had recently enjoyed a meal as indicated by a large bunch near the centre of its body. He teased the snake until the reptile seemed to become sick, and the "bunch" was observed to move towards the head. "In a few moments more a live frog was seen trying to get out of the snake's mouth, which, after a hard trial and a good many jerks and kicks, it succeeded in doing, and jumped off, highly delighted at making its escape." And Mr. Cooke, editor of *Science Gossip*, tells how he saw a live frog liberated from the stomach of a snake which had been killed soon after swallowing it.

With these facts before us, why should we doubt what so many maintain, that young snakes are taken into the throat of their mother for protection, and come forth again when the danger is past. But, as Mr. Putman says, "one might easily believe, that, if the old snake should take the young into her throat in a moment of danger, she might afterwards, on being pressed with hunger, be strongly tempted to work them down a little farther and provide herself with a good dinner, especially as snakes are known to feed on smaller ones." But this opens questions which we cannot at present discuss.

—A writer in the *London Science Gossip* relates his experience with a sparrow which his servant girl nursed and fed until it grew to full stature. It was finally placed in the garden, where it remained until another sparrow, apparently of its own age, enticed it away to a more natural condition of sparrow life; but not so far away as that it forgot its early friends, whom it frequently visited, and continued to recognize with signs of affection. If the nurse was in the garden, the grateful little creature would fly to her, perch upon her head or shoulder, and was perfectly at home with all the household. At breakfast, dinner or supper time it did not fail to tap at the window with its beak until it was opened, when it would fly to its loved nurse and partake of its usual feed from her mouth. This happy intercourse has been continued for three or four years, during which the sparrow has raised three or four broods, on which occasions food has been left for it upon the window, so as to be at all times accessible for supplies to the rising generation. Once the number of its visits to the food was no less than two hundred and thirty-six in one day.

—A correspondent who is about to take a long trip, writes to ask whether he can preserve birds for stuffing upon his return to Philadelphia. The only proper way, or rather the best way, is to skin and stuff the birds day by day as they are collected, after which they can be mounted. But if birds and mammals are injected, by means of a glass syringe, with a small quantity of carbolic

acid at the mouth and vent, it will prevent decomposition from taking place immediately. After injecting, the mouth and vent should be plugged to prevent the acid staining the feathers. Birds injected this way for three successive days will keep fresh for a long time, and if kept dry, may afterwards be skinned. The acid must be used with extreme care; and the time spent in this process might much better be applied in becoming expert in taxidermy.

—An American sportsman writing from Bremen, Germany, says that the best street in the city, includes, so to speak, an old water course, the banks of which are clothed with well clipped greensward, flowering plants or shrubbery carefully kept. In this water various kinds of wild ducks are found perfectly tamed, coming to call, almost taking bread crumbs out of your hand. Among them are some old acquaintances, the green winged teal, bald-pates, red-heads, sprig-tails, broad-bills and butter-balls. Some wing feathers are frequently pulled out of both wings, but more out of one than the other, so as not to mar the beauty as in cropping one wing. Nineteen species are thus domesticated, eleven of which breed there.

—A correspondent in East Hampton, Conn., who, last August, wrote to us about a rattlesnake in confinement which remained as irascible and deadly as when first taken from its den, now tells us that the snake died a few weeks after that date.

—A taxidermist in Paw Paw, Mich., is preparing a case of the birds of that State for exhibition at the Centennial.

THE MAMMALS OF THE BLACK HILLS

DURING the Summer of 1874 a military reconnoissance of the Black Hills was made by Col. Wm. Ludlow, Chief Engineer of the Department of Dakota, an elegant report of which has just been issued from the Government presses. The topographical and geological information therein given is of great value, but of most interest at present are the reports upon the mammals and birds of these unexplored regions, which are written by Mr. George Bird Grinnell, of New Haven. The expedition started in June from Fort Abe Lincoln, crossed to the Belle Fourche, where the Black Hills were entered and completely traversed. The return march was made from Custer Park to Bear Butte, and thence across the plains to Fort Lincoln, where they arrived on August 30th. There is only time now for a brief review of the list of mammals, which comprises thirty-four species, leaving the ornithology of the Report for another day.

The cougar, wild cat (*Lynx rufus*), Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*) gray wolf, and coyote, are put down as common in the Black Hills. The kit-fox, or skiff (*Vulpes velox*) is abundant on the plains. It is not considered very fleet of foot, well trained hounds having caught it in a fourth of the distance required to overtake a jackass rabbit. The mink, otter and badger are abundant on the rivers flowing into the Missouri, and squirrels, gophers, woodchucks and muskrats are common on the plains. The beaver builds its dams in all the streams. Indications of many grizzly bears were seen and a few shot. No evidence of great ferocity was manifested by them, and they always ran, unless too badly wounded to do so. The author says that the swiftness of the grizzly is considerable, and in a rough country it can easily run away from a slow horse, while it requires a pretty good animal to catch it, even on the prairie. Thirty miles east of the Little Missouri was the most easterly point at which this bear was noticed. But few elk were seen, but there was every indication of their presence in large numbers. There is much variation in the horns of this species, which is thought to be largely due to injuries received when young. The extremities are apt to be very much flattened, and in two instances noted, the basal prong, instead of projecting forward and downward, turned outward and downward, and then inward and up again, so as to bring the point of the snag immediately under the animal's throat. A few red deer were seen near the Missouri River, but in the Black Hills this species was replaced by the white-tailed (*Cervus leucurus*), which were very numerous. The mule deer (*Cervus macrotis*) was also abundant. The prong-horned antelope afforded fine sport after getting away from the vicinity of Fort Lincoln. "The antelope," to quote the text, "is regarded by hunters as the most difficult to kill of any animal found on the prairie, or in the mountains. In proportion to its size it is more tenacious of life than the grizzly bear, and from its astonishing speed it is often enabled to escape, even after having received a wound that would have brought a deer or an elk immediately to the ground."

—The voyagers in the Pandora report having encountered the most lovely May weather for several days in the latter part of August in Peel Strait, and found a colony of gulls secure in their isolation on the face of rocks where the vegetation formed an extensive green patch down to high water mark.

—Speaking of the use Natural History is to Geology in determining changes in the earth's surface which have left no geological record, Mr. Wallace says with reference to the Malay Archipelago, "It is certainly a wonderful and unexpected fact, that an accurate knowledge of the distribution of birds and insects should enable us to map out lands and continents which disappeared beneath the ocean long before the earliest traditions of the human race."

—A writer in *Land and Water* speaking of Australian snakes says:—"In its fiercest rage if a snake's eye meets the eye of a man it is instantly calmed; no magnetic exertion is required; a man has simply to keep his eye on the snake and it is entirely at his mercy. Snake charming is extremely easy with Australian snakes." It would be very interesting to see how far this is true of American serpents.

A TRANSATLANTIC PIGEON POST.—Experiments are now in progress in England, in training a variety of carrier pigeon indigenous to Iceland, the object being to establish, is possible, a pigeon transatlantic mail between the United States and England. The bird is of great docility, intelligence, and spirit, and is naturally ocean-homing. Its speed is over 150 miles per hour, and it is said to be able to return to its habitation from any part of the world. Should the present efforts to educate the birds prove successful, next Summer will find an almost daily ocean mail in practical operation, as it is believed that the flight from continent to continent can easily be accomplished between sunrise in one hemisphere and sunset in the other. The records which we have of the vigor of endurance of flight displayed by these birds, are such as to make believe this will be possible. A pair of these birds brought dispatches from Paris to a lonely part of Kent, within ten miles of London, in one and a half hours. Press carrier pigeons took the dispatches on to the city, the whole distance from Paris to London by actual parcel mode of conveyance being done within one and a half hours. Yarrell mentions carrier pigeons that flew from Rhuen to Ghent, 150 miles, in the same time, but this speed is surpassed by our wild pigeons, which have been shot in New York before the wild rice they had picked in Georgia had been digested. Pigeons were used in transmitting to Baltimore the result of the recent races at Pimlico. The four birds used were very young, having been bred last Spring, with no training whatever. At the end of each race a small tag was attached to the bird's leg by means of a slender silver wire, having on it the name of the winning horse, the time made, and the time the pigeon was tossed. The birds took a direct line to the city, and were out of sight in from fifteen to thirty seconds after being set free. The first bird made the distance from Pimlico, five miles, in 9½ minutes; the second bird arrived in 11½ minutes; the third bird making the distance in 9½ minutes; and the fourth bird arrived in 8½ minutes. A contest between the fanciers of Baltimore will probably come off next January, and it is said that the Poultry Association will pay especial attention to the cultivation of carrier pigeons.

FARMING OSTRICHES FOR THEIR FEATHERS.—The experiment of farming ostriches for the purpose of securing a regular and abundant supply of their valuable feathers is being tried in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, where the ostrich is native, and where land of the right sort can be obtained to any extent. A large extent of suitable bush land is fenced in, over which the birds roam peaceably enough in ordinary times, but in the breeding season the pairs select and occupy one of the several small camps laid out for the purpose. The birds are very fierce and savage at this period, but at all other times are as tame as a flock of sheep. They assemble to be fed at bugle call, though the feeders have to be careful of any loose articles there may be about, for the ostriches snap up and swallow immediately any such trifles as tobacco pipes, knives, spoons, coins, &c., and make attempts to wrench off buttons from clothing. The plucking of the birds is a dangerous operation. They are enticed by the bugle call into a small inclosure, where they are packed as closely as possible to prevent them from administering those terrible kicks which are delivered with a force sufficient to break a man's thigh. The plumage of the farmed ostrich is stated to be abundant in quantity and superior in quality, and the yield from a well-stocked and carefully tended farm returns a large profit on the whole outlay.

—Prof. Richard Owen writes to *The Colonist*, (London,) with reference to a correspondent's notice of the discovery of remains of the moa—one of the gigantic fossil birds of New Zealand—in the North Island, where they were supposed not previously to have been found; to say that all the series of bones which have passed through his hands, and which are described in Vol. III of the Transactions of the Zoological Society, came from the North Island, as did also the remains of the dinornis which he also described. "Since that date," says Prof. Owen, "most of the evidences of the great extinct wingless or flightless birds of New Zealand which have reached me have been from the South Island, and I need not add with what interest I should compare those which have been recently and abundantly discovered in the North Island. I have no idea that this strange group of birds is any longer in existence, notwithstanding all the stories of the natives and others. If any be alive they will probably be found in the middle island, which may be almost said to be uninhabited, except on the coast."

The following are recent arrivals at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden:—

GARDEN OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 8th, 1875. }
Three gray Foxes, *Vulpes Virginianus*. Presented by Mr. John Baird, of Philadelphia.
One black Squirrel, *Sciurus Carolinensis*. Presented by Master John E. Sulger, of Philadelphia.
One red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo borealis*. Presented by "Kind Hands."
One common Boa, *Boa constrictor*. Presented by Mr. E. F. Moelling of Philadelphia.
One young prong-horn Antelope, *Antilocapra Americana*, and one red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo borealis*. Presented by Lieut. Emmet Crawford, Third U. S. Cavalry.
One young prong-horn Antelope, *A. Americana*. Presented by Capt. Deane Monahan, Third U. S. Cavalry.
One night Heron, *Nyctiardea gardeni*. Presented by Mr. William H. Brooks, of Philadelphia.
One checkered Tortoise, *Emys picta*. Presented by Mr. John Pear-sall, of Philadelphia.
One golden Eagle, *Aquila Canadensis*. Presented by Mr. George W. Bush, of Philadelphia.
One great horned Owl, *Bubo Virginianus*. Presented by Mr. M. M. McNeil, of Huntingdon, Pa.
One screech Owl, *Scops asio*. Presented by Mr. B. M. Taylor, of Philadelphia.
One Loon, *Colymbus torquatus*. Presented by Mr. Ed. S. Aschom of Riddlesberg, Pa.
One young black Bear, *Ursus Americanus*. Presented by Mr. Harthy Howard, of Pittsburg, Pa.
One Menopoma, *Menopoma alleghaniense*. Presented by Mr. Andrew Fredricks, of Philadelphia.
One Llama, *Lama peruana*. Still born at the Gardens.
Two American Rheas, *Rhea Americana*. Purchased.
One Mocking Bird, *Mimus polyglottus*. Presented by Mrs. S. R. Marge, of Philadelphia.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

THE EFFECT OF FORESTS ON RAIN-FALL.

THIS subject is attracting much attention, both in this country and Europe, and the weight of observation and of scientific evidence has seemed to demonstrate the utility of forests in promoting atmospheric moisture, and consequently the fall of rain. But on this subject, as well as on the diagnoses of human diseases, "the doctors differ," and we find ourselves confronted by opposite theories, each apparently supported by existing facts. For instance, "Walker's Statistical Atlas" states that the rainfall in the forest regions of Maine and Minnesota precisely identical with that of the prairies extending west of Chicago, which are almost treeless. Also, that the heavy timber district of Northern Michigan has the same rainfall as Southern Minnesota, which is in the same latitude, and almost treeless.

On the other hand, Prof. Stockbridge asserts that on our Atlantic seaboard the annual rainfall is forty-four inches, in Western New York forty-two inches, in Ohio from thirty-eight to thirty-nine inches, in Iowa thirty inches, on the plains only fifteen inches, and still further West only two inches, and in these instances the maximum and minimum of rain and of forest correspond. Prof. Stockbridge thus seeks to demonstrate that while climate is in part the result of forests, it is also true that forests are the result of climate, and are more dense near the seaboard and large bodies of water than further inland. The Desert of Sahara, he must admit, forms an exception to this general condition, or law, of nature, for there the barren plain extends to the ocean.

Whatever the effects of forests upon the rainfall, or of moisture upon the production of forests, it is a fact demonstrated by the commonest observation that our streams diminish in volume as the country contiguous to them is denuded of trees. How far this is owing to the increased amount of rain absorbed by a soil subjected to cultivation, which otherwise flows off on the surface to swell the volume of streams, is an interesting subject of observation.

KEEPING FRUIT IN RUSSIA.—Fruit is kept in Russia by being packed in creosotized lime. The lime is slaked in water in which a little creosote has been dissolved, and is allowed to fall to powder. The latter is spread over the bottom of a deal box to about one inch in thickness. A sheet of paper is laid above, and then the fruit. Over the fruit is another sheet of paper, then more lime, and so on until the box is full, when a little finely powdered charcoal is packed in the corners and the lid tightly closed. Fruit thus enclosed will, it is said, remain good for a year. We have constantly at this season these new and successful ways of preserving fruit; but they seldom are worth anything, and if otherwise, who wants an apple or pear in June or July?

—Our cooks, and—we grieve to say it—our housewives also, seem totally oblivious to the fact that the whitest flour has little or no nutriment in it save starch; no albuminoids for the muscles, no phosphorus for the brain, or mineral matter for the bones. These elements are chiefly bolted out of the ground wheat to secure the white starchy compound, which only makes fat and heat. Can nothing be done to disseminate the simplest principles of chemistry—principles so closely allied to the preservation of health—among those who prepare our food?

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.—Dr. William Horne, U. S. A., delivered a lecture at a fair in Wisconsin recently on the care of horses, in which he urged the importance of light, ventilation, and cleanliness in stables. Light, he urged, should never come through windows glaring in front of the horse, but should be in his rear. So, too, in stopping a horse in cold, windy weather, he should always be allowed to stand tail to the wind. This protects the centre of circulation from the severest effects of the cold, and the vehicle helps also to break its force.

GERMAN METHOD OF PRESERVING WOOD.—The following method is used in Germany for the preservation of wood: Mix forty parts chalks, fifty resin, four linseed oil, melting them together in an iron pot; then add one part of native oxide of copper and afterward one part of sulphuric acid. Apply with a brush. When dry this varnish is as hard as a stone.

—To prevent the destruction of insects on house plants, a strong solution of soap suds, with a few drops of carbolic acid, is very effectual. A very simple and quite effective preventive, also, is to bake the earth in which plants are to be potted, subjecting it to such a degree of heat as to destroy the eggs of all insects.

—Apples should be kept in a temperature as uniform and as free from air currents as possible. If they could be kept at thirty-two degrees they would not decay in a year. They keep longer in barrels than on open shelves, and still longer if wrapped separately in paper.

—A party of over one hundred persons from Minnesota, chiefly farmers and their families, arrived in Tallahassee, Fla., a few days ago. They propose to purchase lands and make Florida their home.

—Potatoes are abundant in the West, as well as in the Northern States. In Wisconsin they sell for fifteen cents a bushel.

The Kennel.

TENNESSEE STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 30th, 1875.

Your special correspondent, after a break down on the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, arrived here, and proceeded to the Peabody Hotel, the headquarters of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association. The first gentleman I chanced to meet was Capt. Dick Lightburne, who, I believe, has done more for the noble companion of man—the dog—than anyone else in the State. With the co-operation of the writer, Capt. Lightburne drafted the rules and laws by which the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, in field trials, is now governed.

The Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, practically organized for the protection of game in the State, is more of a pigeon shooting society than an association for game protection, and we could wish that it would follow in the footsteps of the Ohio State Association, which, on the 8th of June last, during their meeting at Cleveland, eliminated from their proceedings everything relating to pigeon shooting. We visited Hernando Park, near Memphis, and found there assembled some of the most prominent sportsmen of the United States, among them as delegates from the Chicago Gun Club. We also met delegates from St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; New York, Brooklyn, and from other cities. All of the trap shooting was made from H & T plunge traps; most of the birds were wild pigeons, and, as a rule, were top-drivers. The quartering birds were generally killed, but we noticed, even with the immense loads of powder (some using 8 drachms), a great many birds were missed, the wind being in favor of the birds. Most of the prominent gun manufactories had their representatives present, among whom we noticed W. W. Greener's agent (Mr. Williams, of St. Louis), who extended to all gentlemen sportsmen a handsome reception at the Peabody Hotel, where he exhibited a superb battery of breech loading guns. Mr. Williams is the only agent for this English firm in the country, whose guns have proved so successful in England.

There were as many as 6,000 wild pigeons furnished for shooting, which were supplied by Mr. Martin, of Chicago. Among the prominent amateur pigeon shots present were the old Chicago boys mentioned often in your journal; also Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, the great snipe shot, Williams' and Alleys, of Tennessee, and gentlemen from Wisconsin, and other Northwestern States.

[Our limited space compels us to omit the details of the pigeon matches, the results of which were announced in our last issue.—ED.]

THE BENCH SHOW.

The exhibition of sportsmen's dogs was acknowledged by all present to be perhaps the best display ever held in America. We noticed that the prominent colors were white, with orange, lemon and blue ticks.

How shall I begin to give you the different classifications and almost perfect strains of the setters on exhibition? I will start with the field trial breed. The most perfect beauty in the show was Paris, owned by Mr. Smith, of Ontario, Canada. Although not awarded the first premium, owing to the change of judges, yet still we state here that Paris, with Dan, Dora, Rake, and the far-famed Laverack, took the first prize in the champion class. These are, perhaps, the purest setters of their class in America. In the Irish class we noticed Mr. Burges' grand dog, Rufus. As a sire the excellence of his get will have yet to be determined. He has great power forward, a fine quarter, chest, and a better coat and feather are seldom seen. His quarters are long—perhaps a little too narrow in loin. His sire, French's Shot, was always a successful getter, going back as far as the Plunkets, Everleighs and others. Old Rufus, with his grand body, lost the first prize because his mother was not capable of heading him. I must notice just here among native dogs, Count and Grouse, owned by Mr. Whitman, of Chicago, who has always been so liberal to gentlemen sportsmen and anglers as a railroad man. These dogs are not pedigreed as stock blues, but, in my estimation, among the pure white and lemon Beltons, such a yearling puppy as Count is seldom seen in a show of sportsmen's dogs anywhere. He took my fancy, although master and dog were both unknown to me. The dog reminds me a good deal of Mr. Brooks' dog, Bismarck, of Philadelphia. The native stock undoubtedly showed the improvement due to recent importations. It is all very well to laugh over what is called blue blood; but when it comes to practical facts, the native and English blood has achieved wonders. We are not speaking of individual trained dogs for snipe, quail, etc. But give us a good English performer, and when mated to a handsome native dog their progeny will be excellent.

The show of pointers, although numerous, was, in my opinion, second class. The most noticeable dog without doubt, although awarded only second premium by the judges, was Capt. Lightburne's chestnut pointer Sandy. His head was almost perfect, reminding me of Garth's Drake, now owned by Mr. Price, of Bala, Wales. I noticed especially his shoulders. They were narrow at the blades, with fine muscle. His feet were only fair, and neck a little too throaty; the only bad fault was in his stern. The fine-looking black and whites belonging to Major Taylor, of Kentucky, were a little too snaky, though the feet, legs, loins, and stifles were about middling. The fox hound class were undoubtedly the best dogs of the show, except the setter class. Mr. J. W. Alley, of Memphis, entered some lovely animals, black and tans, with a touch of the tawny on their backs and arms, reminding me of the dogs of the Wheatley Kennel. I paid particular attention in this class to a pup crossed with the native stock by a recent importation.

I will now give you the entries and prizes. There were 76 entries in all, of the canine race:—

CLASS I.—English Setters.—Premium, a silver goblet of the value of \$35; 14 entries—Leicester, 1st premium,

owned by Smith, of Canada. Grouse, 2d, owned by Whitman, of Chicago.

Bitches—8 entries—Vivress, 1st, owned by Smith, of Canada; Maud, 2d, owned by Bryson, of Tenn.

Puppies—7 entries—Count, 1st, owned by Whitman, of Chicago; Shot 2d, owned by France, of Tenn.

CLASS II—Gordon Setters.—9 entries, Rip, 1st, owned by Orgill, of New York; Don 2d, owned by France, of Tenn. Bitches—No entries.

Puppies—Mab 1st, owned by Thornton, of Ky.

CLASS III—Red Irish Setters.—3 entries, Rufus, 1st, owned by Berges, of Ky.; Harry 2d, owned by Nicholson, of Tenn.

Bitches—2 entries, Gypsey 1st, owned by Whitman, of Chicago; Friend, 2d, owned by Burges, of Ky.

Puppies—No entries.

CLASS IV—Champion setter on exhibition, Paris, 1st, owned by Smith, of Canada.

CLASS V—Pointers.—20 entries, Duke, 1st, owned by Taylor, of Ky.; Sandy, 2d, owned by Lightburne, of Tenn.

Bitches—Fanny, 1st, owned by Miller; May 2d, owned by Dr. Saunders, of Tennessee.

Puppies—No Name, 1st, owned by Gibson, of Tenn.; Joe 2d, owned by Howe, of Tenn.

Extra Class Pointers.—5 entries, 1st prize to Duke, owned by Taylor, of Ky.

Extra Class Setter Puppies.—Grouse, 1st, owned by Whitman, of Chicago.

CLASS VI—Fox Hounds.—8 entries, all owned by J. W. Alley, of Tenn. His dogs Frank, Tom and King, and bitches Flora and Kate, and a puppy bitch were well worthy the premiums. There was no competition.

THE FIELD TRIALS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 30th, 1875.

The second annual meeting of the Tennessee Field Trials for dogs on quail, came off October 29th and 30th, on the plantations of Cols. Townsend, Mosby and Brooks, situated about fifteen miles from this city, the former gentleman having extended the courtesies of his house to the sportsmen present on the field. The farms had been specially preserved for this occasion, and many birds laid down which were purchased two years ago in Arkansas, so as nothing could mar the success of the trials on account of the scarcity of birds.

It may be noticed here that Mr. P. H. Bryson, the President of the Association, and Mr. Wheatley, the Secretary, have really labored very hard to bring these tests of merit in dogs in the field over game to something like success, although I scarcely think they received the support they deserved from the public, nor from their own members. The entries were by no means so numerous as expected, and the small patronage received was, I presume, owing to the great expense one has to incur in bringing dogs and guns such long distances from the North and Northwest. The rules, regulations and points governing these trials were arranged and published by the writer—your former Field Editor—in FOREST AND STREAM some two years ago. The handling and working of the dogs was, with the exception of Mr. Horsfall, nothing to speak of. Although repeatedly requested to act as judge, I found it impossible to kill the quail over single points with one barrel at the same time—in other words, to take notes and give a fair impartial report to the public, and at the same time do justice to the different owners of the animals. Dr. Rowe's dogs failed to arrive. His breaker, having to lay over at St. Louis, had the misfortune to lose Ban-shiee by a dog thief. The breaker being so long delayed, and the dogs fatigued by 1,500 miles of travel, were evidently unfit to enter the stakes. It is a pity that the grand dog Rufus, owned by Arnold Burges, is a stock dog, as he would do well in the field.

The performances of the dogs in the different stakes, although the weather was dead against them the first day, were such as to lead one to suppose that there was only one breaker in America. His system I like, although perhaps a little too slow at times. The careful, masterly style in which he handled Romp and Rake, in the brace stakes, would have easily given him an extra prize for amateur workers, which ought to have been awarded to him by the association. The judges in this stake were greatly in error. Admitting, as I do, Tom to be the best dog, although unbroken for a field trial, yet his companion, May, was frequently weak in his backing, trained miserably, good style and pace, nose inferior, handled and worked with no judgment, but by a gentleman. The flag was thrown up for Tom and May, while Romp and Rake, barring their pace being slow, and rather of the woodcock order of workers, were simply perfect. I had never seen one of the dogs or owners before this visit to Memphis, so these remarks may be called impartial. In the All-aged Stakes, Tom beat everything easily. He could have given Harry twenty points and beaten him, but as he had nothing to show against, he was not called on. Harry is perhaps one of the best field sportsman's dogs I ever saw. When points of merit are to be judged, he must be worked by a professional. The puppies, Maud and Paris, were entered, and worked in all the stakes, and when the time came for the All-aged Stakes they were, as a matter of course, completely tired out.

The Tennessee Brace Stakes for Setters and Pointers, Dogs and Bitches Champion Brace of America, for a purse of \$500 cash and a Silver Cup, value \$150, given by the Turf, Field and Farm, the absolute winning brace to take Cup and \$150, the rest of the money pro-rated.

Mr. P. H. Bryson's black and white Maud, Mr. Smith's, of Ontario, Canada, field trial breed, Paris; Mr. Williams' blue Beltons Romp and Rake; Mr. Wheatley's Campbell breed, Tom and May; Mr. D. Bryson's native breed, Lee and Mab, making four entries. Judges—Luther Adams, of Boston; W. W. Sterling, of St. Louis, Mo. Maud and Paris went down, ranging over the first cornfield, but failed to find; continued hunting down wind, then entered some weeds in another cornfield. Maud found first, Paris backing, sitting on her haunches. Maud again a little too close; flushed in sedge. Paris flushed; Maud, gently working, made a false point: Paris points, Maud backing. Paris retrieves in good shape. The weather now was sultry.

Maud and Paris, both flushing, were taken up. Romp and Rake flush for Romp in corn, and well done; the little rascal, Rake, made a beautiful point, Romp backing, the bird retrieved by Rake. Romp and Rake now beat the ground honestly but slowly, and were taken up. Tom and May were put down, both going off in grand style, dashing through a cotton field, and at the bottom of a little ravine Tom pointed. The birds were flushed and killed, and then retrieved by Tom. Tom then pointed a running bird in thick, close sedge grass, which was retrieved by May. Tom following down a steep ravine, May pointing pretty well, Tom backing, both dropping to shot fairly, as the birds were killed. May retrieved in good style. This continued with more or less success for half an hour. Both are good rangers, and hunt in a masterly manner, but are not thoroughly broken. Mab and Lee were now cast off, up wind, crossing the railroad track. Lee flushed a large bevy. Mab found them and stood. Lee, coming up to back, flushed. Lee and Mab made five successive flushes, three scarcely penal in my opinion. Mab again flushed, with her nose right on a bird; both taken up. Now comes the prettiest performance of the day. Romp and Rake, the two little beauties, worked cautiously over the line of a cotton field, running over the edge of a wheat stubble, and entered a garden patch. Here Mr. Horsfall showed his working the dogs to perfection. Romp and Rake made six successive points, each sought dead, found and retrieved also six times in grand style. Tom and May were put down again, both dogs finding and backing after a speedy range. Maud and Paris, after ranging through some hog weeds, Paris made a beautiful point, both dropping to wing and shot. Evening was now coming on, and all of us returned home, gladdened with the excellence of the sport. The following were the winners and points awarded: Tom and May were the winners, 77 points; Romp and Rake, second, 74 points; Maud and Paris, third, 72 points; Lee and Mab nowhere, with 53 points.

Setter and Pointer Puppy Stakes, under eighteen months, for championship of America. Purse \$300 cash and a beautiful Cup, value \$150, given by *Rod and Gun*. The Cup and \$150 in cash becomes the absolute property of the winner, the rest of the money pro-rated.

Entries—Mr. L. H. Smith's, of Strathroy, Canada, field trial dog, Paris, against Mr. Luther Adams', of Boston, field trial dog, Duke. Mr. P. H. Bryson's, of Memphis, field trial bitch, Maud, against Major Taylor's, of Kentucky, field trial bitch, Blanche. Paris and Duke cast off first. They beat out a stubble field in a masterly manner; failing to find, they quartered a cornfield. Passing through this they entered a sedge field, and on coming up by a cotton patch, Duke made a very short point, which he soon left. Paris, on running up, made a staunch point, but failed to find, as they were running birds, evidently showing that they had passed through the fence into heavy cover. They then beat several fields, not being able to find birds. Paris was first to find a bevy of birds, which he pointed very staunchly in a cornfield, which Duke did not back. On the birds being marked up by Mr. Smith, who handled his own dogs, Paris retrieved his birds in good style. Paris then made a point in a cotton patch; Duke, refusing to back, stole his point from him, and as no birds were flushed, it was evident they were standing scent. After a little more work at this place, the judges ordered them up. The two sisters, Maud and Blanche, were the next put down in a patch of sedge grass, in which was a scattered bevy of birds, where they did some very pretty work, pointing and backing each other, Maud retrieving in good style. As birds were plentiful, the judges soon ordered them up, the flag being raised for Maud. Paris and Duke were then ordered down again, both doing beautiful work, each dog seeming to feel that it was his duty to back the other. Paris was now instructed to back Duke; he finding, Paris backing. They were then ordered up.

The following were the winners and points awarded: Maud, first, 93; Paris, second, 86; Duke, third, 74; Blanche, fourth, 71.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30th.—The Open Stakes; free for All-aged Setters and Pointers, for the championship of America. Purse \$500 and a magnificent piece of Silver Plate, valued at \$150, given by FOREST AND STREAM, \$250 cash and Cup to the winner; rest of the money pro-rated.

P. H. Bryson's, of Memphis, Maud against Mr. Wheatley's, of Memphis, Ida. Mr. Nicholson's, of Memphis, Harry, against Mr. Campbell's Tom. Mr. Smith's of Canada, Paris to run a bye. Maud and Ida were put down and cast off in some heavy sedge grass. Ida flushing, lost her chance; Maud also flushing up wind. After this Maud behaved better; found in a large cotton field and retrieved well. The dogs were at length taken up. Tom and Harry were then unloosed. Tom went off at full speed in grand style, and pointed an immense bevy of quail, the handler killing three birds, which Tom retrieved, Harry finding and pointing first this time, and drawing carefully on his birds—bird killed, Harry pointing dead. This he did three times successfully. Paris and Ida were now put down to show a few of their actions to the judges. In pace and style, and dropping to shot, Paris was by far the better dog. Ida and Tom started, but were objected to by Mr. Bryson, on account of their having been broken together. Ida was taken up and Tom was cast off by himself to see his dropping to shot. He failed to do it, but dropped to hand. Paris was then put down against Tom, Tom, as usual, doing the wide ranging, Paris the closest. Tom found in a cornfield—Paris, after being called up, backing. Tom retrieved, and again found a single bird. Maud and Paris were now put down, and after a long trial, were taken up.

The following are the winners and points awarded: Tom, the FOREST AND STREAM set and purse, 92 points; Harry, second, 71 points; Maud, third, 67 points; Ida, 65 points; Paris, 65 points.

This concluded the meeting.

While we are speaking of dogs and shooting, we must not omit the handsome silver ware on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Bird & Co., consisting of a magnificent silver goblet, mounted with gold, valued at \$150, which was presented by the *Turf, Field and Farm*. We also notice a magnificent water set, consisting of pitcher, goblets, and bowl, and engraved with a most beautiful picture of a dog. This was, as you know, donated by the FOREST AND STREAM. There was a large goblet, 21 inches in height, presented by the *Rod and Gun*, and last, but not least, 16 goblets given by the Tenn. S. S. A., valued at \$35 each. We omit mention of winners here, as you will see them elsewhere.

The banquet, given jointly by the proprietors of the Peabody Hotel and members of the Tennessee State Sports-

men's Association, in the dining rooms of the house, was a superb affair. There were present some 320 sportsmen's delegates from all parts of the country, among whom we noticed Mr. Sterling, of Cincinnati; Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana; Dr. R. Young, your correspondent from Mississippi; Dr. Rowe, of New York, and the editors of the local press, the editors of the *Empire State*, the *Rod and Gun*, the *Chicago Field*, the representative of the FOREST AND STREAM, and a large number of other gentlemen interested in the protection of game. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. Bryson, President of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, who opened the banquet by a few well chosen words. Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, replied. The rooms were handsomely decorated, many toasts were drank, and the evening passed off with the greatest good feeling and eclat.

Our correspondent summarizes the result of the recent gathering at Memphis as follows:—

We have to congratulate the members and friends of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association upon the fair and upright manner in which the late meeting at Memphis was conducted. We would at the same time suggest that more co-operation and greater assistance to one another is necessary on the part of the citizens of the State, and especially the sportsmen of Memphis, in fact the whole army of those interested in the dog and gun, in order to bring such multifarious and difficult details to a final success. For such laborious duties to devolve solely on two or three gentlemen, is too much to expect, and we would suggest that the next exhibition of sporting dogs, or pigeon tourney that takes place in the United States (which will most probably be held in Chicago) should demand the support and interested consideration of every owner of a dog and gun in the country. Gentlemen, it is not because you do not own a dog nor can make it convenient to be present, that your co-operation and good will is not sought after. A suggestion, however small and apparently of little utility, will always be acceptable to Executive Committees of sportsmen's clubs. The judges of field trials, Luther Adams, Esq., of Boston, and W. W. Stirling, Esq., of St Louis, although we believe for the first time holding that unenviable and onerous position, completed their arduous and difficult duties to the satisfaction of all owners of entries. There are many slight alterations in judging and points, which may at a future time be made with advantage.

We propose during the coming Winter from time to time to give such additional information as we may gather from our numerous friends, both at home and abroad. We would also call attention at once as to the points in judging on the show bench, as conducted at this exhibition. They are two numerous, and some are wholly unnecessary. The head, neck, shoulders, legs, loins, and stern are quite sufficient to judge by. If the original programme had been carried out at this meeting, each and all the judges would have had to write down on paper some 10,000 figures in order to arrive at the maximum merits of the animals. Supposing the entries to have been 200, some 22,000 (?) figures would have been noted. This is too much to expect from any judge, and will have to be curtailed.

The animals on the whole, both on the show bench (which was cleanliness itself) and in the field trials deserve praise; in the former for the general sleekness of coat and physique, and the latter for the manner in which they were handled. However, we can not say so much for their training. Taking into consideration that these exhibitions of sporting dogs are comparatively new in this country, and that this was only the second field trial ever held here, we think we take up things pretty fast, and trust in one or two years to hold our own against any other country. We wish to impress upon owners of dogs and trainers that they must begin with their pupil puppies at an earlier age, teaching them their A. B. B. in field breaking, where there are positively no birds, and with care, consideration, and firmness these youngsters will be able to spell D. O. G. on birds in a much shorter time than if left to their own careless will and way until they are yearlings.

The exhibition of prizes, comprising plate and articles of vertu, drew together quite a large number of citizens and visitors interested in the success of the meeting. The sporting journals of the United States behaved nobly, as their contributions of plate were very costly, and what with the cash prizes offered by the Association made up a very handsome aggregate.

We have now a very pleasant task to perform in thanking the President, P. H. Bryson, Esq., and the Secretary, M. A. Wheatley, Esq., for the many courtesies and necessary information extended to us. The proprietors of the Peabody House will also accept our grateful thanks for their handsome and elegant banquet, where they received the sportsmen of America as their guests in the proper acceptance of the latter word.

The names of the following gentlemen sportsmen who gave their time and experience to the welfare and praiseworthy success of this convention, as a labor of love, will hereafter be handed down in the future history of the dog and gun in the sporting annals of America: Mr. Whitman, of Chicago; Mr. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana; Dr. Rowe, of New York; Mr. Luther Adams, Boston; Mr. Arnold Burgess, of Kentucky; Mr. W. W. Stirling, of St. Louis; Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee; Mr. Horsfall, of Memphis; Major Taylor, of Kentucky; Mr. Nicholson, of Memphis; Mr. S. H. Terrill, of Chicago; Captain Lightburn, of Memphis; Mr. Orgill, of New York; Mr. Williams, of Tennessee; Mr. J. W. Alley, of foxhound notoriety, of Tennessee, and several other prominent gentlemen.

—A full-blooded English setter belonging to Thomas W. Lane of the United States postal-car service, while hunting at West Roxbury, Mass., last week, brought to his master a large pocketbook, containing \$425 in currency and some valuable papers, belonging to Mr. Langley of Cambridgeport. The dog now wears a \$30 silver collar as a reward for his sagacity.—Moral: teach your dogs to retrieve pocketbooks, only be careful that no one puts cayenne pepper in them.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus*. Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis*.
SOUTHERN WATERS.
Pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*,
Drum (two species.) Family *Scia*. Trout (black bass), *Centropomus*
nida.
Kingfish, *Menticirrhus nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus*
lineatus.
Sea Bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*.
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probato-* Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.
cephalus. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*;
Snapper, *Lutjanus caxus*. *M. nigricans*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—Our quotations show no material change from last week's prices, and the supply of most varieties continues abundant. Striped bass are more scarce than they should be at this season, those in market coming from Long Island, where they are caught in the surf. Smelts of very fine quality, indeed unusually large, are being received from Maine, price 25 cents. Blue fish, which last week were being caught in quantities off Cape May, have suddenly disappeared and the smacks have followed them to the North Carolina coast; those now in hand are the remains of the last catch, and sell for 12½ cents per pound. Frozen salmon bring 50 cents; mackerel from Provincetown, Mass., from 10 to 25 cents each, according to size; white perch, 18 cents; yellow do., 12 cents per pound. Spanish mackerel, (frozen), 50 cents; tom cods, 8 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 10 cents; pollock, 8 cents; blackfish, 10 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; sturgeon, 12 cents; sheepshead, (frozen), 25 cents; whitefish, very fine, weighing as high as nine pounds, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; pompano, (frozen), \$1.; green turtle 20 cents, terrapin, \$12. per dozen; scollops, \$1. per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100; hard crabs, \$5. per 100.

FISH AND OYSTERS IN THE NORTH RIVER.—For some weeks past large numbers of bass of fair size have been taken along the river front in the upper part of the city, and the fishing is said to have been better than for many years previous. This increase is said to be due mainly to the efforts of the Yonkers Sportsmen's Club in preserving the oyster beds, which furnish the natural food for the fish. Oysters are also being planted, and if they can be secured from the depredations of foreign oystermen a very important branch of industry will be revived in that vicinity, and a means of livelihood provided for many.

—A week or two ago Capt. John Krider, the well-known egg-ologist, gunner, and fisherman, of Philadelphia, accompanied by the two Williams, surnamed Brooks and Young, and Charley Thomas, went down the Delaware to the favorite fishing grounds at Betterton, and in two days caught four barrels of perch, weighing from a pound to a pound and a half apiece. Uncle John swears this is a fact, and we know that he wouldn't tell a fib for one barrel. These successful disciples of Walton fished with rod and reel, using hard crabs and worms for bait. One inducement for them to go to Betterton, aside from its being a good fishing ground, was the cosy farm house kept by Mrs. E. Price, who can accommodate at least forty such thoroughbreds. Uncle Thad Norris goes there, and so does friend De Moyne, and such like. Betterton can be reached by Ericsson boat at Chestnut wharf, and we understand the sport is good there now.

—Our correspondent, J. W., at Leesburg, Va., under date of November 6th states that the bass fishing on the Potomac has lately been very fine—no small fish taken, and fair strings as to number. Goose Creek furnishes smaller fish, but nearly the same number to the rod or line. They seem to have dropped back into deep water, and the minnow is the surest lure. A few were taken with the fly, but all small.

Bass fishing, however, may be said to be practically over for the season in all high latitudes. Those who are disinclined to hang up their rods must go to Florida, where the sport throughout the Winter will be unequalled.

—A. B. Shipley & Sons, of Philadelphia, have just received an importation of six large logs of greenheart wood, of the fine quality suitable for rods. This information may be acceptable to many of our rod makers, professional and amateur.

—A correspondent mentions that the common ailantus tree, in grain, etc., is very much like the lancewood used for tips to rods, and asks if it is ever applied to that purpose. We have never heard of its being put to any such use. We have cut down a great many, old and young, but have been too disgusted with its odor to examine it with a view to utilizing its wood. It is a succulent, pithy growth, and, we should suppose, wholly unsuited for rods.

THE FISHERIES.—There have been 35 arrivals of the fleet the past week, as follows: 12 from off-shore mackereling, 10 from Georges, 5 from the Banks, and 8 from the Bay of St. Lawrence. The amount of fish landed is 6,700 pounds of Georges halibut; 110,000 pounds Bank halibut; 128,000 pounds of Georges cod; 295,000 pounds of Bank cod; 1,545 barrels of Bay mackerel; 1,500 barrels of shore mackerel. Most of the Bay fleet are on their way home, with small fares, and it is estimated that they will not land in the aggregate over 6,000 barrels.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Nov. 5th.

—The *New Nation* says: Messrs. Collier & Hicks, fishermen of Long Point, Canada, captured in their gill net, on Tuesday night last, a sturgeon over six feet long and weigh-

ing nearly one hundred and twenty pounds. It had to be allowed the net three times before it was got into the boat. After being hauled in it floundered so as to endanger the craft, and was with no little difficulty kept in.

ANGLING IN PRUSSIA.—In our last issue we printed, under the head of Fish Culture, a description of a visit made by a correspondent of *Land and Water* to Berneuchen, the residence of Mr. Max v. d. Borne, the eminent fishcultivist, of Prussia. The same writer describes fishing in the Berneuchen, Berlichen and Dobberphaler (they must fish with floats there) Lakes, as follows:—

"During my sojourn, at the latter end of August last, with Mr. Max v. d. Borne, I fished the River Meitzel, which traverses his estate, and caught many jack, carp, perch, bream, etc. They seemed to be abundant, and did not require any skill in their capture. In the trout brook were a fine lot of trout, some up to a pound in weight. My friend asked me several times to throw a fly over them, but knowing the trouble he has had in rearing the same, I thought it a sin to try, as I am sure it must be a pleasure to his friends to see these handsome fish disporting themselves in their element. Mr. v. d. Borne feeds these trout with maggots. He has a covered square box, fixed on to long, outstretched legs, which is placed in the water at the head of the brook. This box is pierced with holes at the bottom, and in it a dead heron, from which the maggots are continually falling through the apertures, and which the trout seem to know, for I saw a shoal of the largest in close attendance.

From Desenow Lake, close to Berneuchen, we caught several jack and perch, but did not succeed with pike-perch; they are considered a crafty fish, yet are taken occasionally on eel lines. You must not expect to catch any very large fish in these Magdeburg Lakes, because they are netted and the largest removed. The North Germans are great fish eaters, and are tied to fresh water species, because, with the exception of an occasional salmon, they never see salt water fish, except in a cured state.

About thirty miles from Berneuchen is a pretty town called Berlinchen, which has a large lake close by. The drive to this place is mostly through fir forests belonging to the State; about half way we halted at the residence of Mr. v. d. Borne's brother, who is Oberförster of that district. Here we were pressed to stay and enjoy some wild deer and wild boar stalking, which I should have enjoyed very much if I had come prepared. We, however, left in the afternoon for Berlinchen, where we were met by the postmaster of the town, who is considered a great fisherman there. This lake is netted several times a week, yet is very prolific. The centre contains a submerged mountain, and is so very deep that there is no chance of the fishermen who rent the fishery ever catching all the big ones. We rowed to the declivity of the submerged mountain and commenced. Mr. v. d. Borne being supplied with Farlow's best tackle, we soon caught a nice lot of fish. The postmaster had a long wand or pole, about twenty feet in length, no winch or running line, but a strong cord the same length as the rod, and about a foot of six twisted horse hairs, with a very large hook for the bottom, and a big cork for a float. The baits we used were soft crayfish; these crustaceans are about double the size we see them in London; the whole of the shelled tail is put on one hook, and the body on another; and notwithstanding the very coarse tackle, the postmaster caught several large perch and roach, my opinion is that the large bait is so tempting, "like the Turkish bonds," that the fish overlook the dangerous attachment, and are caught. A yacht near us contained a lady and gentleman. They had five rods out. The most laughable thing is to see all these long poles with their tops resting and lying about a foot deep in the water. The small fish nibble away at the baits a long time, but when a larger comes and the floats walk away, the angler simply strikes and lifts the fish into the punt. At first I tried a usual roach line and a small piece of crayfish, and caught no end of small ones. Afterwards Mr. v. d. Borne and I used a float-ledge with two hooks each, and the large crayfish bait. Our fine tackle soon put the extinguisher on the other boats, for when we left off we had caught seven fish each to the others' one. The following morning we were joined by Herr von Klitzing, one of the largest landed proprietors in Magdeburg. This gentleman had English tackle, and was my partner for the day. He had taken care to bring an excellent lunch of cold partridge, etc., and some excellent wines, and altogether was a most agreeable, charming companion. He caught the largest roach, which must have weighed about two pounds, and I had a rudd to match. Mr. v. d. Borne was with the postmaster in another punt, and both were doing well, Mr. v. d. Borne pulling the perch out two at a time. We were going on so successfully, when a storm arose, and although we stood the rain out for over an hour, the drenching made us retire; and it never left off all day, which was a sore disappointment to all. Mr. v. d. Borne's coachman drove us that evening to one of the country seats belonging to Herr von Sydow, who owns a lake close by, called Dobborphaler Lake. This gentleman was away with his family on one of his estates among the hills, but had sent his servant with a carriage full of good things for our delectation. We slept there that night, and the following day attempted to fish for pike-perch, with which this lake abounds; but a hurricane drove us off the water, and completely spoiled our sport, and so we returned to Berneuchen again and fished the Desenow Lake once more; before my departure to Stettin and Berlin. I regret now that I did not stay another week, for such angling is not to be met with every day."

VENOMOUS SERPENTS OF THE WEST INDIES.—Poisonous serpents are very unequally distributed in the West India islands. Cuba, fortunately, has none; St. Domingo few or none; Jamaica none; while the Windward Islands, off to the southeast, do not fare so well. In Martinique the dreaded *fer de lance* (lance of iron), or rat-tailed snake, originally introduced from Venezuela and the region of the Orinoco, to destroy the rats in the sugar cane fields, has multiplied at such a rate as to become a public pest, an ever present source of danger to all who visit the cane fields, or go on foot into almost any place outside of St. Pierre, or even into the pleasant botanical grounds of that chief town of the island. In the island of St. Lucia, south of Martinique, it is still worse; there, the abundance of venomous snakes of all kinds is such as to make it dangerous to every one who visits the interior of the island, and a premium is now given for snake's heads with a view to their extermination.

The Colleges.

HARVARD.—The Fall meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association took place on last Saturday afternoon at Jarvis Field, Cambridge, in the presence of 2,000 spectators. The mile race was won by C. James of '79 in 5m. 2½s.; the mile walk by Taylor of '77 in 7m. 33½s.; the running high jump by Hubbard of '78, five feet one inch; the 100 yards dash by Thayer of '78 in 11s.; the half mile by Lowell of '77 in 2m. 10s.; the quarter mile race by Conant of '79 in 59½s.; the hurdle race, 120 yards, over ten hurdles by Thayer of '78 in 20½s.

It is said that at a meeting recently of the Harvard V. B. C., it was decided to propose to the Yale crew, that Harvard and Yale have a race at Saratoga next Summer, "all by themselves." If Yale accepts the invitation the aquatic duel will probably come off the day before or the day after the annual University race.

UNION.—The athletic sports of this college were held on the 2d instant. The first event, a hundred yards dash, was won by W. A. Holman, '77, in 10½s. Next on the programme was throwing the heavy hammer, which J. E. Bold, '78, won, throwing the hammer 83ft. 4in. For the one-quarter mile race but two men appeared—T. D. Frear, '75, beating his opponent by 15ft. in 62s. The running high jump was won by A. B. Moorhouse, '78, who jumped 4ft. 6in. J. B. Maguire, '79, carried away the prize for the mile walk, in 8m. 28s. Four men in the one-mile race, Blain, '79, winning in 5m. 45s. Throwing the base-ball brought out five aspirants for the prizes: Holman, '77, winning, however, by throwing 294ft. 10 in. Holmes, '79, a non-competing, threw it 301 ft., and was awarded a testimonial by President Potter. P. Jenkins, '77, jumped 16ft. 10 in., thereby winning the prize for the running long jump, Moorhouse second, clearing 16ft. 4½ in. Vaulting with a pole had three entries, Colcock, '77, winning, clearing 7ft. 9in. The three-mile run was a dead heat between T. D. Frear, '76, and C. Vedder, '79. Time, 21m. 16s. A first and second prize were awarded in each contest in the shape of silver medals, varying in size.

PRINCETON.—The Princeton University foot ball twenty will play a match game here next Saturday with the twenty of Columbia College.

—In a game of foot ball between the second eleven of Bates and Tufts Colleges, at Lewiston, Me., on Saturday last, the Tufts College eleven won.

New Publications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MANUAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE: Including Suggestions for Practice at Long Range for the Formation and Management of Rifle Associations. By Col. Geo. W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice N. G. S. N. Y. Fifth edition, entirely revised. New York: W. C. & F. P. Church. 1875.

Undoubtedly the best books are written by those having the most thorough acquaintance with the subject to be treated. This assertion at the first glance may seem to partake of the nature of a platitude. But should ever the private history of book-making be known it would surprise the general reader to learn how much sheer manufacture and ordinary job work enters into the compilation of certain volumes, and more especially those called into existence to meet a sudden demand for information on a new topic. Rifle practice in the United States may be cited as precisely one of these novel subjects, which has attracted very great attention of late. From all parts of the country there comes reports of the foundation of rifle associations and the opening of new ranges. It might then have been supposed that, according to the rules of demand and supply, the literary market would have been flooded with a mass of commonplace books devoted to rifle practice. For a wonder this has not been the case. The only reason we can deduce for this is that at the very commencement of the rifle movement Col. Geo. W. Wingate wrote and published his *Manual for Rifle Practice*, a work so exhaustive in character, showing such familiarity with the rifle, and so fully covering the whole ground, that since its appearance there has never been even felt the want for any other book on this particular subject. In fact, the *Manual* covered the whole field, and there was no room for another. Anticipating with no small amount of foresight the development of rifle practice in the United States, the author may be truly said to have thoroughly identified himself with the *renaissance* of the rifle, and accordingly wherever a rifle is shot at a range the *Manual* is the text book. In fact, so familiar has the name become that we no longer say "according to Hoyle" but "according to Wingate." We have before us the fifth edition of Col. Wingate's *Manual*, entirely revised. The volume is a neat and handy one, clear in print, and fully illustrated. In the preface the author states:—"When this work was originally prepared, few, if any Americans, had any practical experience upon the subjects of which it treated, and the author was compelled to rely mainly upon foreign publications for everything outside of his own limited experience as an individual. Since then the establishment of Creedmoor and the regular instruction of the National Guard of the State of New York in rifle practice have resulted in developing a degree of skill fully equal to anything that is known elsewhere, and culminating in the triumph of an American team over the victors of Wimbledon in two international matches by scores unparalleled in any similar competitions." Very rightly Col. Wingate has paid special attention to the use and practice of the rifle for military purposes, and by means of the *Manual* the duties of the officer, of the inspector, and regimental commanders can be thoroughly acquired. Every detail necessary to instruct the soldier in the use of his weapon can be found in the book, as the preliminary drill of the soldier in the army, with all the steps to be employed, in order to convert the raw recruit into the expert marksman. It is strange that even to-day, when State aid is asked for by military organizations for the establishment of rifle ranges, it should be withheld. It is only on the range that our militia can be taught the use of their arms. For every shot fired at Creedmoor by the amateur a thousand are fired by the national guardsman. Ranges are, of course, the sources of much rational amusement and health-giving exercise, but military practice is the foundation on which they must stand—all private match shooting is subsidiary. The larger portion of the *Manual* devoted to this special work—the training of the soldier, will help to dispense all false conceptions in regard to the utility of ranges and the specified purposes for which they are intended. Every day the *FOREST AND STREAM* is in receipt of questions of various character—how rifle associations are to be founded, how their laws are arranged, and how ranges are to be laid out. Every one of these important topics are discussed *in extenso* in the work under review. You can find all about it, even how a scoring card should be printed, with the rules and regulations governing matches. The author himself having been most prominent in founding the N. R. A., and having located and planned Creedmoor and given personal attention to the construction of the targets, butts, mantlets, and screens, is thoroughly at home in all such topics. When we come to the practical portion of the book, as to the absolute shooting, the field use of the rifle, how a gun is to be loaded, what weight of powder or ball is to be employed, what are the positions to be taken, with all the facts regarding elevations, trajectories, allowances for wind, effects of thermometrical or barometrical disturbances,

the various kinds of sights, how a rifle is to be dismounted or put together or cleaned, we find the *Manual* thorough in every detail. In fact, within the compass of some 290 pages the *Manual* is encyclopedic in character, for nothing which can have any bearing, scientific or practical, on the subject of rifle shooting has escaped the diligence of the author. The "suggestions to marksmen," including instructions to individual riflemen and to teams, cannot fail to bring out expert shooting. As has been before remarked by us, rifle shooting differing from other manly sports, must be founded upon a certain basis of theoretical acquirements. To become an adroit marksman sound books must be read and good rifles fired. The rifles have been in existence for some time, and now the book is found.

For ourselves, Col. Wingate's *Manual* has for the last two years been our book of reference, and as we know of no other which equals it, we most unhesitatingly recommend the fifth edition of the work to all military organizations and riflemen in general throughout the country as being the most useful and comprehensive volume yet published on rifle practice.

The "Travelers' Official Guide for November is at hand, with its usual amount of handsome maps and carefully compiled information. The editor is also Secretary of the Convention of Railway General Managers and General Superintendents which meets twice a year to arrange the time for through trains, and in this edition the schedule is published which takes effect on November 21st. Travelers who propose commencing their journeys about that time will find this work an invaluable aid in laying out their routes. Price 50 cents per copy; \$4 per year. The National Railway Publication Company, of Philadelphia, the publishers of the above named *Guide*, are also issuing a pocket edition of the same called *Official Time Tables*, at the low price of 25 cents per copy. With its description of towns, giving population, hotels, telegraph stations, etc., the numerous small railway maps, and the handsome colored general railway map bound with it, make it an invaluable handbook for the traveler.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

READER, Albany.—Can procure a cloth target 4x6 by writing to Post Office Box 26, Taunton, Mass.

W. W., New Haven.—Will it hurt the shooting of a gun to shoot balls or buckshot from it? Ans. No.

ANKETEL, New Carlisle, Canada.—We have received to-day from the printer the first specimen copies of our "Camp Life in Florida," and can fill your order by the time it reaches us.

APOLOGISTIC.—Apology is due to several valued correspondents for neglect in replying to their favors during the absence of our chief editor. Prompt attention is pledged henceforth.

F. J. P., Ellenville, Ulster county.—Will you please tell me through your columns where I could get iron targets and bullet moulds? Ans. From any of the gun dealers advertising in our columns.

J. L. B., New York.—Will you please inform me where I can get some good quail or partridge shooting within two and a half or three hours' ride of New York? Ans. Address A. J. Hayler, Tenally, N. J.

G. H. S., New York.—Please tell me are J. Hollis & Son, London, considered good gunmakers? 2d. Is New Dorp, Staten Island, a good place for ducks? Ans. 1st. Hollis & Sons are good gunmakers. 2d. No.

J. C. B., Secretary A. R. R.—Can a strap be used in any way in shooting according to the rules of the N. R. A.? Ans. The use of the strap would be decidedly contrary to the rules of the National Rifle Association, and would not be allowed.

S. S., Cazenovia, N. Y.—The maker of the gun I wrote you about is Chas. Daly. It has top snap, extension rib, double bolt at bottom in lump, and two bolts in extension rib, making it one of the stoutest fastened there is. Both barrels are No. 10 gauge.

W. S. S., Boston, Mass.—Will you kind enough to send me some of the area nut, with instructions, as you are doing to some of your correspondents? My setter pup has worms. Ans. Have sent you some area nut by mail, with directions for its use.

D. M. S., Rogers, West Va.—Where can I get a single barrel breech loading choke bore shot gun? Are they to be had of American manufacture? Ans. You can purchase an American or foreign made single barreled breech loader from the gun dealers advertising in our columns, who will have it choke bored for you.

DEAD SHOT, Philadelphia.—Do you know of any responsible gunmaker who alters Colt's army or navy revolvers into cartridge revolvers? What would be the cost, and would they be satisfactory after it was done? Ans. Address Geo. Hayden, No. 143 Fulton street, New York.

J. F., Xenia.—I have a breech loader marked Dean on the locks. Can you inform me whether Dean has any standing as a gunmaker? Ans. Dean & Sons are first-class gunmakers. But guns made by other and indifferent makers often have the name of good makers engraved upon them.

CANYAS BACK.—Are Mr. Glahn's gyro pigeons in market yet? What are they selling for? When will "Camp Life in Florida" be out? Ans. The new birds to be used with the old gyro are manufactured, but we have not seen the gyro itself. "Camp Life in Florida" will be ready next week, and can be had at this office.

TREMONT, Boston.—Will you have the kindness to inform me through the columns of your valuable paper as to the reputation and merits of the breech loading guns made by J. P. Clabrough & Bro., London? How do they rank as compared with Scotts? Are they on the list of London gunmakers? Ans. They are on the list of gunmakers of London, and rank favorably.

J. B. M., Brooklyn.—Would you recommend the Palisades (on the Hudson) for gunning? or will you please advise me where to go on Long Island to get robins? Ans. You would find very little game near the Palisades, and in New Jersey and other States there is a law against shooting robins and other insectivorous birds. We know of no place on Long Island where they abound.

G. G. H. Jr., New York.—1st. What is the best place for duck shooting the Chesapeake during January? 2d. What ducks are to be found at that place at that time? 3d. What weight gun would you advise me to use? Ans. Have de Grace is a good place for duck shooting generally, but January is too late in the season for good sport. The guns used for shooting on Chesapeake Bay rarely weigh less than 12 pounds.

R. B. B., Sparta, Ga.—Where can I get targets for testing the distribution and penetration of breech loading shot guns, and the price per dozen? 2d. How will I remedy the fault of my too close shooting gun? Ans. 1st. We think there are no such targets as you need in this city, but any of the gun dealers advertising in our columns will procure them for you. 2d. Any practical gun maker can remedy the difficulty.

SUBSCRIBER, New York.—1st. Please tell me what is considered a first class pattern as to spread and penetration of one ounce of Nos. 6 and 8 shot at 30 yards, 30-inch circle? 2d. Where may targets by which penetration can be ascertained be obtained? Ans. Half the load of shot in a 30 inch circle at forty yards is a good pattern. For pads to ascertain penetration address J. & W. Tolley, No. 29 Maiden Lane, or H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland street, New York.

CONSTANT READER.—I have a No. 12 Scott gun, called the "Western Gun," price \$140. I never held a closer and stronger shooting gun to my shoulder; it does not recoil; the charge is three drachms of Orange medium sized duck powder and 1½ oz. shot. At 32 paces I put 11 out of 14 buckshot into the bottom of a bucket and through an inch of pine behind it. If anything, it shot too close and strong for grouse. It killed a loon with No. 4 shot from a boat.—W. C. W.

J. C. K., New York.—Am using Hart's metallic shells in a No. 12 breech loader, and find that the discharge of one barrel loosens the wad, or drives it from the other, although I use over the shot a No. 10 Ely's pink edged, which is the thickest length of the shell will permit. Is there no way of preventing this? Ans. We know of no other means. Perhaps some of our readers can suggest a remedy, or perhaps you are using a heavier load of powder than necessary.

BLUE JAY, New Hamburg.—Will you be kind enough to inform me whether there is any statute (among the State game laws) forbidding the shooting of partridges in any part or parts of Sullivan county, N. Y.? I am told by some that you are not allowed to shoot partridges in Sullivan county for five years; others say it is not so, and as I usually resort to Sullivan county every Fall to shoot partridges I would like to know how the law is on the subject. Ans. No such clause in the game laws.

AXE, Portsmouth, N. H.—Will you in your next issue give me the address of your correspondent "Al Fresco," so I can communicate directly with him regarding what points to go for quail, snipe and duck shooting, making Jacksonville my headquarters, and what distances from there to arrange for? Ans. Dr. Chas. J. Kenworthy, or "Al Fresco," resides at Jacksonville, Fla. All the information you require, gathered in great part by this gentleman, is published in "Camp Life in Florida," the first numbers of which will come from the press next week, and can be had at this office. Price \$1.50.

READER, Brockville, Ontario.—1st. Do you know if Remington's \$75 gun, 12 bore 30 inch barrel 8½ pounds weight, will shoot 4 drachms powder and 1½ ounces shot with good results and little recoil, or would 3½ drachms do better? 2d. Can you tell me how it is that their 12 bore guns weigh more than their 10 bore? Ans. 1st. Four drachms of powder and 1½ ounces shot is frequently used in such guns; 3½ drachms would give less recoil, and for ordinary use would be sufficient. 2d. The 12 and 10 gauge Remington gun barrels are made alike, and in order to make the 10 gauge the 12 gauge is bored out, which, of course, reduces the weight below that of the 12.

W. N., New Haven.—1st. Is there such a gunmaker in London as Manton? 2d. What charge would you recommend for a muzzle loading gun 28-inch barrel 13 bore, weight 7½ pounds, for upland shooting, and is it heavy enough for ducks; if so, what charge shall I use? 3d. What is the best book on trap shooting? Ans. 1st. The famous gunmaker Manton has been dead many years. Guns with his name engraved upon them are frequently met with, but not made by him. 2d. Use from 2½ to 3 drachms of powder, 1½ ounces shot for upland shooting. Your gun is too light for duck shooting. 3d. "The Trap Shooter's Referee," price 50 cents.

A. C. J., Philadelphia.—I am going West to reside permanently, and would like advice in the purchase of a shot gun. Would you recommend a \$45 Remington breech loader or a \$50 muzzle loading gun; the latter is all I feel able to pay. What make would you advise? Where I am going there is no place to purchase breech loading ammunition. Which gun would shoot the strongest and capable of standing the heaviest charge. Would an English gun be better than an American? Ans. A \$45 breech loader will probably give you satisfaction. An English breech loader would cost you more. By using metallic shells you would have no difficulty in the way of loading. Good judges differ as to which is the best gun.

J. B. V., Fall River.—As a constant reader of your valuable paper I wish to trouble you for the recipe of a preparation for the coating of gun locks and gun barrels to prevent their rusting when in contact with salt water. I have used a waterproofing which I prepared from a recipe, but which proved too sticky upon applying. Ans. A thin coating of shellac dissolved in alcohol is excellent; also a coating of best copal varnish, first heating the barrels to the temperature of boiling water, not any hotter, or they may be injured; let them remain hot for half an hour and then rub them with a soft rag. The barrels will show no sign of the varnish. Belmont oil is prepared for the purpose, and can be had at gun stores.

VAL, Nashville, Tenn.—1st. I shoot a No. 12, 8 lb. W. & C. Scott & Sons' breech loading gun, and am desirous of obtaining a set of choke bore barrels that can be used with same stock. You would greatly oblige me by stating where the same could be had, and about how much would be the cost. 2d. I have an Irish setter pup six months old which is extremely timid, although she is petted and much fondled with. Am afraid to take her into the field, for I think she will "break on the first fire." What's to be done? Ans. 1st. There are several gunmakers in this city who can fit a first-class pair of choke bored barrels to your gun; by sending it to us we can see that it is properly done. The charge is from \$25 to \$55. 2d. Nothing but time and gentle handling will bring your pup around all right.

C. M. T., Erie.—Will you oblige me by answering the following questions through the columns of your valuable paper:—1st. Is a Scott & Sons' breech loader 12 bore, 32-inch barrels, 7½ pounds weight, too light for general shooting? 2d. Will such a gun burn four drachms of powder? 3d. What is the proper test to ascertain the amount of powder a gun will burn? 4th. What is the best method of keeping wads down on shot in paper shells, by use of crimper or creaser, or by using wads a size larger than shell? 5th. Will two pink edged wads on powder make the gun recoil more than using one only? Ans. No; but we prefer 30-inch barrels. 2d. Yes; but for ordinary upland shooting 3½ drachms of powder is enough. 3d. We know of no certain test, but any skillful shooter can soon ascertain the proper load for his gun. He should shoot just as much powder as his shoulder will comfortably bear. 4th. Crimping, or Hall's creaser, answer well, but we frequently use a little mullage to keep the wad in its place, and find it answers the purpose. Some use Spaulding's glue and approve of it. 5th. Two wads on the powder causes more recoil than one, yet the gun shoots harder for it.

D. F. E., Pond Eddy.—In what respect are moccasins better than ordinary boots besides being softer and easier to the feet? Could a rattlesnake inflict a wound through them easier than ordinary leather? Are they waterproof, and what is the best boot for Florida use? 2d. What is the best large (very large) hook for fish weighing twenty and thirty pounds? 3d. In changing your powder from fine, say No. 5 Orange Lightning to the coarsest No. 7, do you use the same number of drachms or more; also in changing from the lightning to the ducking? 4th. Can I obtain Kay's concentrated cartridges yet; when will they be for sale? 5th. What is the lowest priced Greener muzzle loader? 6th. I can only find about 86 shot of No. 6 in my shot pouch of one-ounce measurement. Ans. 1st. We should prefer long thigh boots, with moccasins perhaps for camp wear. Those of porpoise leather are the best. 2d. Either a knobbed O'Shaughnessy, Nos. 10-0, 9-0, 8-0, 7-0, 6-0, or Virginia 3-0, 2-0, 1-0. 3d. Increase the measure slightly in changing from fine to coarse powder. 4th. The Kay's concentrator is now for sale by gun dealers. 5th. About \$75 new. 6th. Your pouch must be wrong; there should be over 200.

W. M., Greenburgh, N. Y.—1st. Where is the best place in Westchester county, N. Y., for a day's duck shooting or snipe shooting? If none in that county, where in the immediate vicinity of New York could I go and return the same day? I reside in Greenburgh, twenty miles from New York city, on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 2d. Is there any way to prevent or help a gun from scattering shot (muzzle loader, 12 bore, 30 inch barrel), without it being re-bored? 3d. What would be the proper charge and No. of shot for ducking and quail shooting with such a gun? 4th. Where can I obtain the different rules for pigeon shooting, and if the New York Society for the Protection of Game will send me a list of the close seasons in this State? Ans. 1st. At the Embough, or Rodgers' Island, near Catskill, we are informed, there is good duck shooting; possibly a few snipe on the marshes in the same vicinity. 2d. Try different charges of powder and shot at targets. 3d. For ducks, 3½ drachms powder, 1½ ounce No. 4 shot; for quail, 3 drachms powder and 1 ounce No. 8 shot. 4th. Write to Chas. Snyder, No. 149 Chambers street, for "Fur, Fin and Feather" and "Trap Shooter's Referee," for game laws and rules for trap shooting; price of both 80 cents.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOCTRINATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.
CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTING GAME AND FISH.

THIS is merely a temporary organization of scientific men and others, numbering some 250 persons, whose sole object is to devise and prepare, upon purely scientific data, a suitable law for the propagation and preservation of the creatures that populate our woods and waters. It has the approval and direct support of the Smithsonian and other leading academies of science, and there can be no doubt that upon the information and aid directly available it will be successful in its objects. It should not be confounded with the National Sportsmen's Association, which, although interested in, and laboring for, the same objects, is a permanent organization composed of delegates annually elected to its conventions from the local clubs of the several States recognizing its jurisdiction, and operating through them to disseminate a healthy opinion as to the necessity of game laws and the protection of game.

A meeting of the International Association, first named, was held in New York last Spring at the Cooper Institute, and this was followed by a meeting of the Executive Committee on the 22d of October just past. An adjourned meeting of this body will now be held on the 19th of this month of November at the Hall of the College of Physicians, Locust and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, at which an influential attendance is pledged. The presence of any member of the association is earnestly invited. The direct object of this meeting is to perfect the committees on Nomenclature, Habits of Species, etc.

After the locality for holding the meeting was designated, the following courteous invitation was extended to the association by the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club, through its President, Bernard A. Hoopes, Esq.:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 5th, 1875.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Esq., Secretary International Association.

DEAR SIR:—It was announced that the meeting of the "International" was adjourned to meet in this city on the 19th inst.

I would beg leave to say that the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club tenders their rooms and assistance for the objects of the meeting, and will feel honored by the acceptance of our efforts.

Very respectfully, B. A. HOOPES, President.

This courtesy and recognition of the objects of the society were duly acknowledged by the Secretary. We are authorized to state that any gentleman interested is most cordially invited to attend the meeting.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

THIS is not the first occasion on which we have advocated the abolition of pigeon shooting at the meetings of sportsmen's associations; and we would say to the members of the numerous clubs now forming for the protection of fish and game, that the ostensible objects of their organization will be much better served if the shooting of pigeons is not made the all important portion of their meetings, and allowed to entirely override the real objects of confederation. In discussing the question we are disposed to leave out the humanitarian view entirely, and put it upon the broad ground of expediency; that the much needed preservation of fish and game may not be forced to disappear before the opportunity of attaining reputation as a skillful pigeon shot, or acquiring a trophy of one's prowess.

We are glad that the National Association decided to hold their deliberations aloof from pigeon shooting tournaments hereafter. At the last meeting of the Ohio State Association the more important business of the occasion was transacted without the usual accompaniment of a *feu de joie*. Local associations are also beginning to see the necessity of prompt measures to prevent the rapid decrease in the supply of game, and in abandoning their pigeon shooting are enabled to give due attention to the main objects of their organizations. The Yonkers Sportsmen's Club, one of the most energetic associations in the country, has divided, and that portion of the members comprising those who are opposed to pigeon shooting as an adjunct to their institution, have formed themselves into a new club, with the title of the Yonkers Game and Fish Protection Society. The list of officers are as follows: Dr. Charles W. Torrey, president; G. Livingston Morse, vice president; H. T. Keyser, secretary; James Ackerman, treasurer; Alanson J. Prime, counsel; Frederick Shonnard, Hyatt L. Garrison, Ralph E. Prime, Dr. G. B. Balch, Isaac D. Cole, N. F. Rowe, J. A. Sniffen, J. G. P. Holden, W. F. H. Getty, and W. W. Wilson, executive committee.

There can be no question but that pigeon shooting—particularly where the matches are shot under the auspices of an organized club, or game protective society—has a tendency to increase the number of pot-hunters and lessen the true instinct of the sportsman, who would otherwise have willingly walked and worked for his shots. There is not the feeling of elation or satisfaction after a pigeon match, even if one is successful, as there is after a good day's tramp in wood or stubble, with pockets filled and the performances of a well broken dog to expatiate upon. It is said that trap shooting is good practice, and that proficiency at it indicates also skill in the field. We are inclined to doubt the latter statement, at least, and believe that many superior shots at the trap would be quite at a loss in general field shooting.

That trap shooting in England is on the decline there can be no doubt, and the leading clubs are witnessing a rapid falling off. Royalty across the water sets the fashion in most everything, and pigeon shooting is to be no longer fashionable. The Prince of Wales and all the princes of the royal family have withdrawn from the Hurlingham Club, and the sport is to be tabooed in the British Army. It is said that some of the officers stationed at Aldershot, who recently engaged in matches, were severely rebuked. An officer of high rank, in writing to a leading London paper, says: "Officers of the Army, of all people in the world, ought not to patronize so debased an amusement—if amusement it can be called—especially after the very praiseworthy conduct of the heir to the throne." This seems like strong language, but perhaps the writer had in mind the Hurlingham rules, which permitted the shooter, if he missed with his first barrel, to kill his bird when on the ground with his second. If the word debasing can be used at all, it certainly must apply to this potting at birds while on the ground, and nothing, we should imagine, would so soon destroy the truer and better instinct of a sportsman.

We have no royalty, however, in this country, and pigeon shooting matches will probably continue until the millennium, Mr. Bergh's efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. We merely wish to enter our protest against trap shooting being made the leading object in the formation of sportsmen's associations. We have done the same before, and are glad to see that our efforts are bearing good fruit. If the members of the various organizations throughout the country—and particularly the State Associations—cannot be brought together to take measures to secure the enforcing of the game laws, without the inducement of trap shooting, we had better abandon our game and take to preserving pigeons for our own potting.

—The exodus to Florida has begun somewhat earlier this season than usual, and many of our subscribers have already departed, among them, G. M. Fairchild, of Quebec; and Fred. A. Ober, known as Fred. Beverly, who conducted our Okeechobee expedition. Geo. A. Boardman, the naturalist of Calais, will go next month, and so will Greene Smith, son of the late lamented Garrett Smith, Esq., with Hiram P. Wilson as his traveling companion. Almost the only business done now by our dealers in fishing tackle is in putting up orders for parties about visiting Florida. Dropping into Messrs. Conroy, Blissett, and Malison's, and Messrs. J. B. Crook & Co.'s on Fulton street, we found them packing large orders. For general fishing, heavy bass tackle appears to be the best, and the larger sized O'Shaughnessy and Virginia hooks—say from 10-0 to 6-0 of the former and 3-0 to 1-0 of the latter. A good large

reel, with 150 to 200 yards of line, and above all, plenty of sinkers. Some sportsmen are ordering as many as four dozen, the largest weighing four ounces. Sportsmen say they can not find a stone in Florida large enough to anchor a decoy with, which is true as to many localities.

Any of our readers who may desire the services of a skipper for coastwise voyaging, are referred to Capt. Wm. I. Bennet, of Sarasota, Manatee Co., who has an eleven ton schooner yacht accommodating a dozen persons, which, with two men to sail her, and a small boat, he will furnish at \$8 per day. He will meet them at Cedar Keys or Key West upon proper notification given him. This worthy skipper piloted our Florida Commissioner, "Al Fresco," to Charlotte Harbor last Winter, and is recommended by him.

AMERICAN AMMUNITION.

WE are in receipt of several communications on the subject of ammunition of American manufacture, in which the writers contend that the shells for breech loading guns made in this country are equal, or nearly so, to the imported. These letters are apparently called forth by our statement in a late issue to the effect that a friend with whom we recently shot, and who used American shells, had at least fifty per cent. of missfires. Of course our remark was not intended to lead to the inference that all persons using these shells had this per centage of missfires, nor was it made in favor of the imported article, but simply as an appeal to American manufacturers to give us every article of a sportsman's outfit of a quality equal to that of the imported goods, thereby relieving our pockets of the extra cost. We are very glad that our remarks have called forth these letters, and we print such as are not anonymous with pleasure, in hopes that the subject may be further ventilated. Mr. Hayden appears to lay much stress upon the pattern and penetration made with the native ammunition. We should be induced to give some of the credit to the gun. The best of our powder we believe to equal the English. As for the shells, notwithstanding the fact that so many gentlemen, whose names are signed to the communications below, have fired such a number without a missfire, we are still inclined to think that their experience is not that of all sportsmen. In fact, for them to have used so many shells of any manufacture without a missfire is a little remarkable, and if the superiority of the Bridgeport shell can be substantiated, we will herald the good news to the extent of our ability. It will be borne in mind that we mentioned no particular make of shell, and we will also add that the gun with which the missfires occurred had rebounding locks, and complaints have already been made in these columns that missfires were more frequent in guns fitted with these locks than with those on the old style. The caps, however, were fairly and deeply indented. We shall be glad to hear further from our readers on this very important subject:—

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of Oct. 23 I notice a communication from your Boston correspondent, "Under Grip," also your foot note in relation to American ammunition. On the 24th of September, in company with the field editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* and a dozen or more of prominent New York and New Jersey sportsmen, I witnessed a trial with American ammunition that is good enough for me. With 3½ drachms of Ladin & Rand's No. 6 powder and 1½ ounces Le Roy No. 7 shot, Bridgeport paper shells, distance 40 yards, six shots from each barrel, 166½ pattern (30-inch circle) and thirty two sheets penetration was made; average of the twelve shots. I have one of these penetration pads, 9½ by 11½ inches, forty sheets heavy wrapping paper, weight 17½ ounces; four shots are sent through this pad of forty-one sheets, including the pattern sheet. What better ammunition is wanted than this. The English pad, same size and number of sheets, weigh scant, 16 ounces. The gun making the above record is a ordinary field gun made by E. C. Green, of Cheltenham, England, 12 gauge 30-inch barrels, weight 7½ pounds; has been in use over a year. In regard to paper shells, I have been using the Bridgeport paper shells, sometimes nearly a 100 a day. I have never had one to miss fire. I append the testimony of a few of our best sportsmen who use the Bridgeport shell for trap and field shooting.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE HAYDEN.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1, 1875.

We the undersigned, using the American paper shells made by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, certify that we have never known one to miss fire.

Alfred Hayden, George Rippon, Richardson Vasey, Wm. G. Russell, C. H. Baker, K. Blackburn, Robert Ranson, R. R. Chambers, Chas. Henry, John Ranson, Wm. Benson, Chas. O. Sperry, D. M. Simmons, O. D. Fitzsimmons.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

While on a visit here to my brother sportsmen the subject of the merits of the Bridgeport and Ely's imported shells was fairly discussed. I, together with numerous sportsmen, both East and West, whom I have conversed with upon the subject, practical not theoretical sportsmen, claim the Bridgeport shell equal to any imported excepting Ely's gas tight shell, which costs fully one-third more.

EUGENE H. SHORB.

A FOX HUNT.—It is now said that the fox hunt recently alluded to will really come off in about a fortnight. The vicinity of Hackensack is the location fixed upon for the "meet", and if a "real live" fox cannot be found, a "bag-man" will be in real live. Even a red herring is sometimes used for a drag, and if none of the showmen will lend a fox, this mode of procuring a scent might be resorted to. We are informed that it is to be only an "invitation hunt," but that the general public will kindly be permitted to look on and see the noble horsemen "negotiate" their fences. Seriously speaking, if this meet is successful and a regular club is organized, one good effect from it will be to popularize riding. The number of good horsemen, in this section of the country at least, is a standing disgrace, and a little rough riding across country will do more to familiarize our young men with this healthful recreation than all of Mr. Dickel's and other riding master's efforts combined. We might in time see something of a field in a gentleman's race at Jerome Park, and ultimately arrive at the point where an American gentleman would undertake to ride a steeple-chase.

GAME PROTECTION.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.—This Association held its first monthly meeting of this present season on Monday evening, at the house of the President, Mr. Royal Phelps, about forty members being present. The President called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock, taking his seat in the magnificent chair made of bucks' horns and fawn skins, which used to be filled by honorable Presidents of this Society in those years when its deliberations were held in a club room, and not at private residences as now. When the social character of the organization was modified, the late lamented Secretary, Mr. Hays, the artist, became its custodian. His widow has now requested the Society to take charge of the old relic, and it accordingly resumes its time honored functions—honored no less now than then by the gentleman who has for successive years efficiently and courteously discharged the office of President.

The Secretary read a great mass of correspondence from all parts of America and Europe containing many flattering testimonials to the valuable services performed by the Association in protecting game, and requesting information for localities in which new protective clubs are about to be formed.

In the course of his remarks the President said that the Committee on Amendments to the Game Law had decided to recommend the prohibition of killing quail during October, thus reducing the open season for killing this bird to November and December. The committee were anxious to know what were the wishes of the people of this State, outside of the city, and in the Western States, in regard to the time for selling venison in the city of New York. It is now allowed to be sold in September, October, November, December, and January, and while the Association disclaimed any intention of going outside of the city to see that the laws are enforced, it has been determined to spare no effort to see them faithfully executed in the city.

Deer can only be killed in this State under the present law during September, October, and November, and in Suffolk county only during the first fifteen days of November, under a penalty of \$50 for each deer. December and January have been thought to be sufficient additional time for getting the deer to market, and disposing of them, but if the people in the localities where the deer are killed want a longer or shorter time this Association would be glad to hear from them. As the law now stands in this State, the open season for killing quail is from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1; partridges and prairie chickens from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, except in Suffolk county, where it commences Oct. 1; woodcock from July 4 to Feb. 1; trout from March 15 to Sept. 15. But dealers are allowed all of January and February to dispose of their stock of quail, partridges, and prairie chickens, provided they prove that such birds or game were killed within the period provided by this act, or were killed outside of the limits of this State at some place where the law did not prohibit such killing. After a lengthened discussion the matter was laid over until next meeting, when final action will be taken.

The President said that there were pending in the courts three suits brought by the Association for having trout, and twelve for having game out of season, all of which, now that the courts have resumed business, would be pushed to trial.

On motion the club unanimously appropriated \$2,000 to be made use of by the Executive Committee in rewarding and paying detectives and lawyers during the present season. The President announced in appropriate terms, the death of an old and valued member of the Association, Mr. Ogden Haggerty.

On motion, three practical sportsmen were added to the Committee on Game Laws, to report at the next meeting of the Association. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned, and the members repaired to the supper-room, where Mr. Phelps' usual hospitality was partaken of. This influential association now numbers seventy-seven active, and four honorary members. The initiation fee is \$50 and the annual dues \$10.

THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—This club has been distinguishing itself by vigorous action in the way of prosecuting offenders. Our contemporary, *Turf, Field and Farm*, thus speaks of it:—

"This vigorous young organization, which now numbers fifty members, held its third meeting on the 1st of November. The Club, before it was three weeks in existence, prosecuted and convicted a greedy pot-hunter, Samuel Edwards by name, of a violation of the game laws, and he was mulcted in the sum of thirty-six dollars for snaring ruffed grouse. He has already destroyed two hundred birds this season. The following are the officers of the Luzerne County Sportsmen's Club: President, H. H. Derr; Vice President, W. B. Mann; Counsel, W. H. McCartney; Clerk, B. F. Dorrance; Treasurer, S. Ayres, Jr.; Directors, Dr. Crawford, H. C. Gates, G. C. Parrish, W. I. Harry, W. D. Loomis, Charles Leonard, A. Miller, J. Lanning, H. A. Laycock and J. M. Courtright. We like to register the names of such earnest brethren of the rod and gun, and would rather give them credit for the conviction of one such poaching fellow as Samuel Edwards than for having made a miraculous score on tame pigeons sprung from a trap."

SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—A number of prominent citizens of Uniontown, Fayette county, Penn., have organized themselves into a sportsman's club, for the purpose of insuring a better observance of the laws for the protection of fish and game. The officers appointed are as follows: President, Gen. S. M. Baily; Secretary, A. D. Boyd; Treasurer, R. H. Lindsay. On motion, it was resolved that R. H. Lindsay, Z. B. Springer, C. H. Beall, S. M. Baily, and Thomas Hadden be a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The name of this organization is "The Sportsman's Club of Fayette county," and acceptable persons in the various townships of the county are solicited to become members.

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.—A meeting of the citizens of Virginia, repre-

senting different parts of the State, having for its object the organization of an association to promote the multiplication of fish and game in this Commonwealth, was held at Richmond recently. Col. J. L. Eubank was called to the chair, and Mr. John Græme elected Secretary. The Chairman appointed Dr. Robertson of Lynchburg, Col. W. Perkins of Buckingham, and Major Alex. A. Little of Fredericksburg, a Committee on Permanent Organization. The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the election of the following officers: President, Alexander Moseley; Vice President, Dr. M. G. Elzey, Blacksburg; Dr. W. B. Robertson, Lynchburg; Capt. J. Warner Lewis, Brunswick county. Secretary and Treasurer, Peyton Johnston, of Richmond. Executive Committee, Dr. Richards, of King William; Hon W. W. Crump, of Richmond; and Marshall Parks, of Norfolk. A committee was appointed to prepare and report a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Association.

A Virginia correspondent writes:—

"We hope to get a good law from our Legislature, preventing the killing or taking game out of season by any one, (even owners of land or water) thus protecting animals at their breeding seasons. The Norfolk Game Protective Association has issued circulars invoking united action on the part of naturalists, farmers, sportsmen, and good citizens generally. Interest in healthy sport, in fish culture, game preservation and such subjects, is increasing in this State and is largely due to the efforts of our leading sporting journals. If I was't already a good union man, I'd ask to be let in at the Centennial, just to see "Section, No. 3" in the Animal and Fishery Department, under supervision of FOREST AND STREAM."

—People in Louisiana are awakening to the necessity and importance of game protection as even the splendid sporting facilities of that State will soon become depleted if wanton pot-hunters are allowed to shoot everything that flies, in and out of season. The *Louisiana State Register* says:—

"A few hours spent in the passage of such a game law as was drafted by the sportsmen's meeting last Winter, will accomplish more for the benefit of the country than twice as many weeks spent in amending the Constitution and creating new parishes and other follies."

A WARNING TO POT FISHERMEN.—We confess to a very great amount of satisfaction upon hearing of the punishment of violators of the game and fish laws. It is rarely, however, that we can record such a just retribution as has fallen upon the men in California who attempted to net a trout stream. If that California justice could only hold court for awhile on Long Island, the prospect of a total extermination of trout from private as well as public waters would be considerably less. The case alluded to is thus described in the *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*:—

"J. M. Waite, deputy sheriff of Marin county, reports to the fish commissioners that a few weeks since he found two men trapping trout with nets on Paper Mill Creek, in that county. They set their nets and then frightened the fish into them. He learned that this had been continued for some time, and that they had been taking from twenty to thirty pounds daily, which they had forwarded to San Rafael for sale. After much trouble he succeeded in arresting the offenders and capturing their nets. They were brought to trial before Justice Hughes, and although they made every effort to escape they were finally convicted and fined \$50 each, which they refused to pay, and were sent to prison, and now are serving out a term in default of payment. Too much credit cannot be awarded Mr. Waite for his energy and perseverance in procuring this conviction. The fish commissioners have written him a letter thanking him for his energetic efforts to prevent the violation of the law. If the county officers of other counties would exhibit some of Mr. Waite's energy in making arrests for violation of the game and fish laws, they would be doing the public a great service."

While we can record the above instance of punishment for one violation of the law, another equally pernicious is being carried on with impunity under the very eyes of the entire population of San Francisco. We allude to the illegal traffic in salmon. Even salmon roe are exposed for sale in the markets there during the close season. If measures are not taken, and at once, to stop this destruction, the magnificent salmon rivers of the Pacific coast will in a few years be as depleted as those of Maine. We would earnestly call the attention of California sportsmen to the following extract from the *San Francisco Daily Evening Post*, and ask them to join in some effort looking to a remedy:—

"ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN SALMON.—The barefaced manner in which fresh salmon is being sold right and left by fish-dealers during the close season has been a subject for universal comment. There is a section in the Code providing against this illegal traffic, and we have fish commissioners whose special duty it is to see that the law is strictly enforced; and yet, in open defiance of this law, the markets teem with forbidden fruit, and of late dealers expose it for sale above board on their counters, and even give its price to commercial reporters for the benefit of the readers of their respective journals. All the reputable fish dealers have done their utmost to see that the law was obeyed, but unscrupulous parties have taken away their custom so much that they are now forced to sell the article to preserve patronage. A protective society was even formed, and rewards were offered for the apprehension of all persons engaged in the traffic; but after several had been arrested, tried and acquitted of the charge, the matter became monotonous, the society disbanded, and the honest fish dealers fell into the vice of their less scrupulous neighbors. The numerous canneries situated on the Columbia River have just as much right to take, kill, and preserve salmon in the close season as the fishermen and dealers in this vicinity, and should this policy be carried out the consequence would be that one of the greatest enterprises on the Pacific Coast would soon dwindle into nothing. It is certainly evident that should the present looseness of law be continued next season the canners will catch the fever, and wholesale slaughter will prevail all the year round."

RIFLE TYPES—NO. V.

The Critic at the Range.—"Twenty years ago, when my sight was good," he will tell you, "I used to make bullseyes on bullseyes." To-day it is highly problematical whether he could even hit the embankment which backs the targets. In fact, no one has ever yet seen him fire a rifle, though he has quite an armory of weapons at home. He is very fond of handling other men's guns, and looks them over critically, descending gravely about their mechanism, and is even bold enough to suggest improvements. You would be very much mistaken if you imagined you could not learn something from him. He keeps elevations, effects of wind, barometrical and theometrical influences in rifle practice well in his head, and can tell you to a minute how many degrees of elevation Colonel Bodine used when he fired his last shot at Dollymount. He has at his finger's ends all those dry formula which belong to the science of rifle shooting. He contributes to all the journals devoted to this favorite subject, and though dry at times, many a bit of good sound information has been imparted by him to the public. Of course he has a pet theory of his own in regard to twist and projectiles, which he ventilates on all occasions. It is rather abstract in character. In fact no one ever did comprehend it, and even the most willing of his hearers are in doubt as to whether he quite understands it himself. He by no means belongs to the old school of rifle shooting, but adopts eagerly the most advanced theories. He will tell you that "before long we will be shooting, sir, at 1,500 yards and at smaller targets, and will smile at our crude attempts of to-day." He is to be found at all the principal matches, and has apparently the mission of propagating rifle shooting in the United States. Young men laugh at him behind his back, and call him a "bore" (perhaps in a rifle sense), yet the best shots consult him at times, in regard to theory and mechanical improvements. "That was tried," we heard him say to a noted marksman, who had some idea of a new sight, "in 1872, at Wimbledon. Mr. Ross shot with it and it did not work well. Next time I see you I will give you a copy of my notes about that sight." We all had to laugh heartily at the critic the other day, when he consented to keep a score. He made an awful mess of it, mixing up the shooters, marking outers for inners, and centres for bullseyes, apparently in utter ignorance of the signals. Like the slur cast on the critic who discussed learnedly the comparative degree of excellence, as displayed in a three-legged stool, but who could not for his life make one, our friend theoretically might have been superb, but practically he was insignificant.

SIEGE OF PARIS.—Any of our readers who have not already seen this marvelous dramatic painting should avail themselves of the earliest opportunity. The Frenchman who only thought of Niagara Falls as a grand water power, would admire this creation for the immensity of its canvas if not for its artistic merit. It can be seen at the Coliseum.

—J. Dwight Francis, Esq., of the Pontusac Woolen Mills, Pittsfield, Mass., informs us that his four year old buck has just killed his old doe, wherefor he sent him to his long home. He adds: "He was the best buck I ever saw in confinement, and weighed 200 pounds."

—Any one wishing to communicate with Mr. Pape, the celebrated English gunmaker, who is now absent from the city, may address him at the Occidental Hotel, corner Bowery and Broom street, New York.

—We shall be glad to mail our paper for any specified time to any of our correspondents or subscribers visiting Florida the coming season.

The Rifle.

THE CROUCH BULLSEYE BADGE.—Saturday last was a pleasant day at the Creedmoor range; moderately cool, but the wind blew in a most curious manner, veering round from all parts of the compass sometimes at the same time. Besides the handsome character of the Crouch badge, a great deal of keen rivalry has been felt to become its possessor. The present competition was the fifth one, and the history of the bullseye badge heretofore may be briefly given as follows:—

When won.	Winner.	Score.	Bullseyes.
July 3.....	L. Geiger.....	174	18
Aug. 7.....	L. Geiger.....	176	18
Sept. 4.....	A. V. Canfield, Jr.....	183	23
Oct. 9.....	A. V. Canfield, Jr.....	170	19

Conditions—Open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club, excluding those who have participated in any international team match. Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Fifteen shots at each range. Badge to become the property of the contestant who shall win it three times. Entrance fee, \$1. Scores as follows:—

Name.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
L. Geiger.....	63	55	61	179
F. Hyde.....	68	51	57	176
W. B. Farwell.....	57	58	50	175
L. Webber.....	70	53	39	172
A. V. Canfield.....	66	62	27	155
J. Hennion, Jr.....	63	46	25	134
J. S. Conlin.....	41	41	49	131
H. Fisher.....	59	47	30	136

Record on the bullseye total—L. Geiger, 22; F. Hyde, 22; W. B. Farwell, 21; L. Webber, 21; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 15; A. J. Hennion, Jr., 13; J. S. Conlin, 12; H. Fisher, 9. Messrs. Geiger and Hyde having tied with twenty-two bullseyes each, though Mr. Geiger had made a total higher

score than Mr. Hyde, according to the rules, as imposed by the donor, Mr. Crouch, who was to carry off the prize was still undecided. It was determined that the two contestants should shoot for a bullseye at 1,000 yards. Mr. Hyde led off, making a centre, followed by Mr. Geiger, who, with a good bull, was adjudged the undisputed winner of the trophy. So ended a series of contests which, thanks to Mr. George Crouch, have developed a great deal of interest among the riflemen. We trust that some badge of precisely the same character will be put up for competition next season. If we are not too high or lofty, even some second trophy might be awarded to the marksman making the most centres.

FOREST AND STREAM BADGE.—The third contest for this trophy, on Thursday, November 4th, was the most interesting yet held at Conlin's gallery. The conditions were: 10 shots, 110 feet, off hand, Wimbledon rules, miniature 200 yards target reduced in proportion for distance. A score and diagram card was given to every competitor.

Name	Score.	Total.
W. B. Farwell (first badge).....	4 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5	45
Chas. A. Cheever.....	5 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5	45
L. V. Sone.....	4 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5	45
A. G. Hofstatter.....	5 4 3 5 5 4 3 5 4	43
G. W. Yale.....	4 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 5	42
Wilson MacDonald.....	3 5 4 5 4 3 5 4 5	42
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	3 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 5	41
Wm. Klein.....	5 4 5 3 5 4 3 4 4	41
Thos. Lloyd.....	2 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 5	41
L. C. Bruce (second badge).....	4 4 5 3 4 4 3 4 4	40
T. C. Banks.....	4 5 2 5 3 3 5 5 3	40
R. McFeeley.....	4 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 3	39
G. W. Smith.....	3 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4	39
Otto Schenelock.....	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 3	39
Thos. Hofstatter.....	4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5	38
Wm. Moser, Jr.....	3 4 5 4 5 3 3 5 3	38
W. H. Richards.....	4 5 5 2 3 4 3 4 4	38
Robert Faber.....	2 4 5 4 3 3 2 5 4	37
H. G. Tunbe.....	2 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 0	37
D. L. Beckwith.....	3 4 4 4 4 5 3 3 3	36
B. S. Ronaldson.....	5 3 5 2 3 3 4 3 5	36
H. Fisher.....	5 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3	35
M. P. Lennon.....	4 3 4 4 2 3 4 5 3	35
N. G. Duffy.....	3 4 2 5 3 2 4 3 4	35
Joseph Woodward.....	3 4 2 5 3 3 4 5 2	35
J. E. Whitney.....	2 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 2	35
J. B. Blydenburgh.....	3 5 2 3 4 5 3 3 4	34
C. E. Blydenburgh.....	2 2 4 5 4 4 2 5 0	34
J. W. Wright.....	3 0 3 5 3 3 3 5 0	33
J. McGlensey.....	3 4 4 4 2 4 4 5 0	33
A. Mann.....	3 2 4 3 4 2 4 4 2	32
John Waydell (third badge).....	0 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3	30
P. Hyde.....	4 2 3 4 3 4 2 4 0	30
Frank H. Hyde.....	0 4 3 5 4 4 2 3 0	29
A. F. Ferris.....	0 3 3 2 5 0 4 5 3	29
J. Wright.....	3 4 0 3 5 2 3 3 0	24

STOCK EXCHANGE RIFLEMEN.—Long range or short range, long or short, bulls and so on, must be familiar to the members of the Exchange. We report, then, a match held early last week at Coney Island, distance 200, 400, and 600 yards, five shots at each range, with the following results:—

Name.	200 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
McCabe.....	13	20	13	51
Gordon.....	16	19	10	45

Two other contestants, their balls having barely touched the margin of the target, were nowhere. The prize was a silver cup.

MORSEMERIE.—The fourth competition for the club rifle took place on Friday last, and the totals at both ranges show much improvement in the scores. The highest yet made in any match at 200 yards has been 41; but in the last competition five members have each gone beyond it. The following are the scores:—

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Smyth.....	40*	49	89
Shonnard.....	37	45	82
Morse.....	40	40	80
Garrison.....	39	40	79
Underhill.....	40	30	70
Quinn.....	39†	20	69

*Handicapping 3 points. †Handicapping 5 points.

Four others completed their scores on Wednesday, as the darkness prevented the match from being brought to a successful issue on the appointed day.

The Frost medal, the second competition, was shot for on Wednesday, and the following are the best scores:—

Shonnard.....	4 5 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—69
Smyth.....	5 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4—69
Jocelyn.....	0 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—61
Garrison.....	4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 2 5 4 4 3 5—61

A new match will be shot for on each Friday, in place of the one for the club rifle, and to distinguish it from that it has been called the Marksman's Match. The prize will be a rifle, similar in all respects to the one now being shot for, but under different conditions. It will be open to those only who have no long range rifle. The distances are the same—200 and 500 yards, with two sighting and seven scoring shots. The prize has to be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner. Entrance, fee, fifty cents.

A new feature on the range is the telegraph communicating with the butts, which was used on Wednesday in the match for the Frost Medal. A bell is placed in each butt, and the marker is required to remain within until it rings. So quickly is the whole thing done that the marker is effacing the shot mark before the shooter has time to rise from his position.

Four challenges, we hear, are pending for team matches. Poughkeepsie, Mount Vernon, Irvington, and the Scottish-American Rifle Club. The challenge of the Yonkers Rifle Association, to shoot for the citizen's trophy, has been accepted by the Hudson River Rifle Association of Poughkeepsie, Colonel Bodine, President, and the day has been fixed for Friday, November 19th, at ten o'clock.

GLEN DRAKE.—Saturday, Nov. 1st.—The second competition for the Remington Sewing Machine, took place today; the highest scores were as follows:

A. W. Peck.....	22	Colonel Underhill.....	15
H. E. King.....	20	Captain E. Cardoza.....	14
G. O. Starr.....	19	Captain J. W. Coburn.....	13
Robert Grocers.....	15		

Saturday next practice and subscription matches. Challenges from the Scottish-American Rifle Club, and from

the Yonkers Rifle Club, were received and referred to the executive committee. Extensive preparations are being made for Thanksgiving day. Co. G, 71st regiment Infantry, and Co. B, 27th regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., will visit the grounds.

The American Rifle Association of Westchester county will celebrate Thanksgiving Day. Company G, of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., under Captain Webber, will participate in the shooting matches to take place at Glen Drake, Pelhamville. At Mount Vernon the company will be received by Company B, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and escorted through the principal streets of the village and thence to Glen Drake, where the DePeyster badge will be contested for, and several other prizes. An old fashioned turkey shoot and a pigeon match are spoken of as a part of the diversions of the occasion.

THE RIFLE IN MONTANA.—On October 1st a match was shot at Helena, Montana, between a team of four from Deer Lodge and one of four from Helena, for a \$180 silver cup and the championship of the Territory, distance 1,000 yards, position any, without artificial rest, ten shots each, old Creedmoor target, (square bullseye.)

DEER LODGE—SHARPS' CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Thos. Stuart.....	28	H. McKinstry.....	21
Granville Stuart.....	24		
R. Anderson.....	23	Total.....	96

HELENA—SHARPS' SPORTING RIFLE.

John Rogers.....	23	W. F. Wheeler.....	17
Thos. H. Clark.....	20		
O. Allen.....	19	Total.....	78

Deer Lodge winning by 18 points. Target unfavorably placed towards the sun, and much obscured by clouds of dust at times. This was the first long range match ever shot in Montana.

The next day, October 2d, another match was shot on the fair grounds at Helena between the Deer Lodge four and another Helena team, for a Sharps Creedmoor No. 1 rifle, offered as a prize by the fair association; distance 500 yards, old style Creedmoor third class target (bullseye, two feet square), position any, without artificial rest, fifteen shots each man.

DEER LODGE—SHARPS' SPORTING RIFLE.

Thos. Stuart.....	56	R. Anderson.....	49
H. McKinstry.....	53		
Granville Stuart.....	51	Total.....	209

HELENA—SHARPS' CREEDMOOR RIFLE.

Wm. B. Judd.....	52	H. Hewins.....	44
Samuel T. Hauser.....	51		
Thos. H. Clark.....	49	Total.....	196

Deer Lodge winning by 13 points. Weather very unfavorable, raining most of the time, with strong wind, veering once and a half around the compass during the match.

SAN FRANCISCO.—On October 30th, an interesting match took place at Harbor View. We append the scores:—

AT 200 YARDS—WIMBLEDON TARGET.

A. F. Klose.....	24	A. H. Heutz.....	22
S. N. Morris.....	23	C. P. LeBreton.....	22
C. Burgans.....	23	P. H. McElhenny.....	22
A. Blawyer.....	23	Wm. Wright.....	21
L. P. Peck.....	22	M. Doane.....	21

AT 150 YARDS.

C. Burgans.....	34	M. Doane.....	31
C. P. LeBreton.....	34	A. F. Klose.....	30
S. N. Morris.....	33	E. C. Snook.....	29

This was followed by a team match between the Unions and Nationals. Five men on a side; five shots each. The Nationals made 93, the Unions 99. The winning team only lacking one point of making 80 per cent., made remarkably good shooting.

RIFLE ENGAGEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.—Saturday, November 13th, at three P. M., *Turf, Field and Farm* badge. Saturday, November 20th, at 11 A. M., Luther badge. November 13th and 27th, Seventh Regiment shells. November 20th, Seventh Regiment Rifles, challenge badge. The Morrison medal, Scottish-American Rifle Club, on each Wednesday throughout the month. On Thanksgiving Day, November 25th, the special match of the Scottish-American Rifle Club will be held. The Hepburn match will probably be shot on the 27th.

THE RIFLE IN PRINCETON.—Princeton, N. J., Nov. 8th.—The Secretary of the Long Branch Amateur Rifle and Pigeon Club, of which I am a member, informs me of several new by-laws, of which I give you the substance. The rifle shooting will hereafter be governed by the laws of the N. R. A. Club. Matches will take place every Saturday, instead of every ten days, as heretofore; members not able to be present will be allowed substitutes by paying a fine, said substitutes to be chosen by lot from those present. The champion badge of the club having been won by George Hoey, the next prize will be a handsome bronze setter, which must be held through three successive matches. A fine new 500 yard target has been presented to the club by Mr. Wm. Hoey, and will be set up this week.

LOUNGER.

RAHWAY RIFLE CLUB.—A club has been formed at Rahway, N. J., with the following gentlemen as officers: President, Hon. B. A. Vail; Vice President, George M. Hard; Secretary, Nelson Carpenter; Treasurer, J. W. Martin. Their range is 1,000 yards in length, and the roll comprises thirty members. The range is within five minute's walk of Scott Avenue Depot, in Rahway.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION.—The drill season was formerly opened by this regiment with a dress parade and concert at the armory in Fourteenth street on Tuesday evening. A large number of invitations were issued, and the galleries and reserved seats on the floor were filled with spectators. The regiment being formed on three sides of a square, the command was turned over by Adjutant Waydell to Lieut.-Col. Campe. The dress parade was gone through with in a very creditable manner.

the execution of the different manoeuvres eliciting frequent applause. After the parade, Mr. Gilmore assembled his orchestra in the middle of the room, and a choice selection of promenade music was performed.

—On Friday last the Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Club presented Captain Joseph Ross, the captain of their team, with a handsome snuff box as a token of their appreciation for his services.

SWISS RIFLE SHOOTING.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In No. 10, Vol. V., issue of October 15th, you say "it seems that the Swiss are getting uneasy in regard to their rifle laurels," etc. The writer of this thinks himself a better authority than your informant. There was no team shooting at all at Stuttgart. Each shooter shot for himself individually. The first four goblets were won by four Swiss. To get a goblet each one had to make 180 points, equal to about 120 bullseyes at Creedmoor; and the marksmen who made those 180 points were, first, Mr. H. Kuecht, of St. Gall, who made them in forty minutes; second, Mr. Elwers, of St. Gall, who made them in forty-six minutes; third, Mr. Schupp, of Etlikon, another Swiss shot, who made it in one hour and two minutes. The Swiss shooters took half of all the prizes which were offered, and therefore I do not think they feel very uneasy. In fact, their confidence is so great that some of them will most probably cross the ocean next year and compete with the well-known American team. I will give you, as soon as possible, the details of the shooting festival at Stuttgart, by which it will be seen that in six days over a million of shots had been fired at the targets. How long would it take to accomplish the same thing at Creedmoor under the present arrangements and regulations? Your authority states "that the German soldiers have to fire about 300 cartridges each year," but he does not mention that in Switzerland each shooter, and there are thousands of them, fires from two to three thousand shots each year.

[We have to thank our correspondent for a correction. Our information was derived from a leading English authority in regard to the Stuttgart shooting. We are only too glad to learn that the most famous marksmen of the world have not lost their cunning. Any Swiss riflemen coming to this country would be warmly welcomed. Would our correspondent kindly give us distances, weight of rifle, of ball, charge of powder, and character of sights used by the Columbia Association?—Ed.]

RIFLE SHOOTING AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 28, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Michigan, Illinois and Indiana had an interesting rifle contest yesterday at Pleasant Lake, Ind., Michigan being represented by a team from the Jackson Rifle Club, Illinois by a team from the Chicago Rifle Club, and Indiana by a team from the Indiana Amateur Rifle Association of Fort Wayne. The weather was raw and decidedly unpleasant, with a perfect gale blowing down the lake, across which the shooting took place. Col. C. A. Gallinger, of Fort Wayne, was executive officer. The match was to have been shot at 200 and 500 yards, but a 200-yard range could not be conveniently had, and the 200-yard shooting occurred at 275 yards, two sighting and five scoring shots, off hand. The weather moderated somewhat before the 500-yard match began, which was shot in any position under rules of N. R. A., two sighting and five scoring shots. The following is the score:—

JACKSON TEAM.					
200 yds.		500 yds.		200 yds. 500 yds.	
G. H. Wolcott.....	19	15	J. Harrington.....	9	10
T. J. Conely, captain.....	9	10	Geo. Blair.....	17	17
J. A. Parkinson.....	16	9	A. S. Fifield.....	20	12
CHICAGO TEAM.					
200 yds.		500 yds.		200 yds. 500 yds.	
Dr. T. D. Williams.....	16	8	Hon. J. B. Bradwell.....	16	7
Geo. Benttenmiller.....	17	2	Geo. Willard.....	12	7
Col. R. S. Thompson.....	14	17	S. B. Sexton.....	9	15

At this stage of the 500-yard match it became so dark that we could not see to shoot, and the sport for the day closed, as it was not possible for the Chicago and Jackson teams to remain and finish the match this morning. By consent the match entire was declared off, and it was agreed to shoot it over again at Jackson, Mich., on the 10th of November, shooting only at 500 yards, seven scoring and two sighting shots. The match was and will be for the championship of the States represented and for a handsome silver ice pitcher set, given by Mr. V. E. Simmons, of Pleasant Lake, who entertained all of us in fine style. We had a good day's sport, and shall have more of it in the future.

Yours truly,

J. C. B.

SHORT vs. LONG RANGE RIFLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I was interested in comparing in your paper of Nov. 4th the description of the requisites of a hunting rifle with the views of the writer of the amusing article on the country gunsmith and his rifle immediately following. It reminds me of the old story of the quarrel of the knights over the silver and golden shield. The Creedmoor man looks with perfect contempt at the country rifle because it could not hit the target at 500 yards. On the other hand, the rural practitioner, knowing that with his rifle he can knock the head off of a squirrel with no more deliberate aim than I can kill a quail with my shot gun, and about as surely, despises the elevating sights, wind gauges, levels, and other paraphernalia, whose use he does not comprehend.

The truth is, that each rifle is good in its place and not good out of it. The "Express" tries very ingeniously to reconcile the antagonistic conditions of long and short range, but not with perfect success. I must say a good word for my Winchester. I can put up a six-inch ring, and with my open sights unchanged, can go backward from 40 to 100 yards, firing from the shoulder, and hit it nearly every time. This may look like coarse shooting beside some of the fine targets published by you, but it answers my purpose. If my first ball does not stop a deer I can throw five more into the same spot before he can get away. If it were a grizzly instead of a deer I think I should like heavier projectiles.

T. C. C.

THE MAUSER GUN.—The following description of this gun, the weapon used by the Prussian soldier, may be of interest. Mr. Latham, of England, considered the best authority on military arms, thinks the Mauser not as good as the Martini, and writes as follows in regard to the Prussian arm:—

"The Mauser resembles in appearance both the Prussian needle gun and the Chassepot. It is a self-cocking arm, having four motions—opened, loaded, closed, and fired. The opening is effected by raising the handle of the breech bolt to a vertical position and then drawing it back. This compresses the spiral mainspring and cocks the arm, and the novelty of the action consists in the way this is ef-

In reply to "Check Cord" on the subject of chilled shot, allow me to inform him that the fine results achieved at the late *Field* gun trial with my choke bore guns are not entirely due to the advantages of chilled shot, although I own my guns are bored for that particular shot. I refer him to an article in the London *Field*, February 27th, 1875, signed "Engineer," St. Louis. He will find that one of my choke bore guns made an average pattern of 240 $\frac{1}{2}$, and penetrated thirty-four sheets with soft shot, taking the average of forty-eight shots in both still and windy weather. This gun was shot against a Parker and a Duggall, beating both by a good average in pattern and penetration. In the gun trial of 1866 they took the average of the deepest shot only. In the last trial—1875—they took the three deepest shots, which makes a difference of more than six sheets. The wear and tear trial was intended to prove the endurance of the new system only, not as a test for pattern and penetration; in fact, they were not the same guns as those shot in the trial proper. Our winning gun made a pattern of 214, and penetrated with three shots thirty-four sheets, which is equal to forty with one shot. The shooting eclipsed all private trials that are boasted of by different makers as being personally conducted by the editor of the *Field*. We recommend "Check Cord" and his friends to use the hardest shot they can obtain in America. They will find it perform better in any gun bored upon the old or new plan.

W. W. GREENE.

SPORTING IN DAKOTAH.

FARGO, D. T., Oct. 22, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Mounted on a spirited American horse with a trusty needle gun in hand, it is exciting and exhilarating sport chasing the buffalo over these northern plains. Hunting the black bear from the numerous groves of timber skirting the streams in this vicinity, and occasionally an elk, a black tailed deer or antelope, is also practicable, and frequently followed, but all these require time, perseverance, and endurance, while few are able to afford the cost necessary to equip a party for the successful pursuit of any of this game. The pursuit of game birds and water fowl, however, affords sport invigorating, useful, and enjoyable, and the country in this vicinity abounds in both and in great variety; is vast in extent, pleasantly varied by woodland and prairie, fresh water lakes, and clear sparkling brooks.

Parties from St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, and Toledo, Ohio, have visited us this season for the purpose of shooting game birds upon our beautiful prairies, finding game plenty and pleasant entertainment at Headquarters Hotel, Messrs. Hubbard and Tyler being deservedly popular with the dog and gun fraternity. Pinnated grouse are quite numerous this season, but not as plentiful as last. The prairies burned over unusually late, and many of their eggs were destroyed. J. R. Creston, of London, England, reports the largest number as the result of one day's shoot, having bagged forty-eight brace of grouse, four brace of duck, and a fifteen-pound brant. Ruffed grouse are found along the Red River, usually in the scrub oak and iron wood thickets. We killed three by moonlight last week from tree tops; they appeared to be budding, but it is unusual for them to resort to the tree tops for food at this season. There is not sufficient heavy timber or of the right kind for the wild turkey. I have never seen one in the Red River Valley, and I am sure they do not abound here. Neither have I ever seen a single specimen of the quail. The quail does not like to nest in the timber or on the open prairie, but prefers hedge rows or a dilapidated Virginia rail fence, overgrown with grape vine and bitter sweet; they are working north rapidly, however, and are now found on the line of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, where a few years ago they had never been seen. The snipe, woodcock, golden plover, curlew, and gray or upland plover abound in great numbers. The curlew we consider excellent eating, although seldom shot, and hardly considered a game bird. The canvas back duck is not as numerous with us as we have seen it in other localities, especially on Miami Bay, but the mallard is, and with others, I consider the mallard fully equal to the canvas back. Blue and green winged teal, widgeons, red heads, etc., are arriving in large flocks from the far northern lands of British America, and several varieties of duck with which I am in nowise familiar; neither have I ever seen them in any of the waters over which I have shot. I think Gid Fayette, who used to have a name for every bird that flew over Miami Bay, would be at a loss to name some of my specimens. The Canada goose, brant, several varieties of Mexican geese, swan, and pelican abound in great numbers, the heaviest weight so far being a Canada goose killed by Mr. M. Beatty, conductor on the Northern Pacific, that weighed 28½ pounds.

The best shooting season for all kinds of game is about the 1st of October. Grouse can be shot from the 15th of August. At this season game of all kinds is wild, and if chickens are flushed they are apt to sail away for miles before taking cover, but for the keen sportsman there is yet fine sport. These bright October days are very enjoyable on these level prairies, and the nights are not too cold for camping out.

G. J. KEENEY.

NOTES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

BRainerd, Minn., Oct. 29, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The close season for deer expired on the 1st of the month, and at once the many hunters in and around town, amateur and professional alike, commenced operations with varying success. The neophyte, got up in good style in garments of the right cut and color, with new breech loading rifle full of cartridges, started out, head up and "blood in his eye," only to return at nightfall—some of them were back at dinner time—tired, dirty, muddy, and with long stories of how many deer he ran, how his "foot slipped just as he was ready to shoot," how his gun missed fire, and a thousand and one other excuses, while the old and wary still-hunter, who maybe has "grassed" two or three deer the same day, on the same ground, sits silently by, with a half smile on his face, "taking it all in," and thinking of where he will go to-morrow. Through the lovely days of the Indian Summer just past, the hunters were out every day, but the woods were dry and noisy, the deer kept hid, and the sportsmen were not very successful; but about a week ago a couple of inches of dry, light snow fell, and by daylight in the morning hardly an abled-bodied man nor a gun that would go off could be found in town, and for the three or four days that the snow lasted everybody killed deer, some of the best hunters three or four. Deer are very plenty all along the Northern Pacific Railroad, and at this writing in splendid order. C.

THE MEGANTIC DISTRICT.

October 22d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Ruffed grouse (Canada or spruce partridges) and rabbits are very numerous this Fall, and here is a fair sprinkling of ducks on the larger rivers and lakes. Undoubtedly plenty of woodcock could be found if they were looked for, as they are found in the older settled townships west of here. There were a large number of deer killed here during the deep snows last Spring, which makes them scarcer than formerly, though they are to be found in considerable quantities in the wilderness along the still waters of the Salmon River, and eastward towards and about the Megantic and Spider lakes. The more noble game—moose and caribou—are also to be found throughout the same section. A friend of mine, who is a crack shot, had three fair shots one forenoon at as many different moose near Spider Lake, and missed them all. He found on examining his rifle that by accident or otherwise the sights had been moved, which caused him to shoot wild. Of fur-bearing animals, bear, fox, mink, marten, and muskrat are quite plenty. Otter and fisher are also plentiful in some localities, while a few beaver are still to be found about the Salmon and Arnold rivers. Experienced sportsmen would have no trouble in making good bags of game anywhere in this district. Those fond of deer hunting I would recommend to make their headquarters at either Mallory's Hotel, Eaton Corners, and get "Sunbury" for guide, or go to French's House, Scotston, and take Archie McDonald as guide. The close season for deer does not begin until February 1st, but the month of November is the best time to hunt them, as the rapids are not frozen up, and they take to the water at once if chased by hounds. I would caution parties visiting here against paying the guides exorbitant prices—one dollar a day and found is the regular price; and the same sum per day is the charge for board at the hotels east of Sherbrooke. Bring your dogs, but do not bring liquors with you from New York, for you can procure them at one third the cost in Sherbrooke and save all trouble and expense with the Customs department. STANSTRAED.

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 25th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The writers of most communications on Summer woodcock shooting appear to ignore a point which an experience of nearly forty years in field sports has led me to think the most important of any in its bearing upon this interesting question.

It is hardly to be doubted that, as stated by "Mac" on page 150 of your current volume, in an average season, even in the most southerly parts of our country, the young birds are fairly fledged by the 4th of July—large enough to take care of themselves should the parent bird be slain, and "worth a shot and a gridiron," though not to be compared in either point of view with the plump, strong, white-fronted Autumn bird. I

can attest that in Minnesota, in four years out of five, young woodcock are well enough grown by the first week in July. But it seems equally undeniable that migratory birds desert regions where they are persecuted (even as adults) on their breeding grounds. The North and South Meadows, above and below Hartford, Conn., are a perfect natural paradise for cocks, and about thirty-five years ago a fair bag could be made there, though even then their numbers were rapidly decreasing. Summer shooting has been the rule during most of these years, as before. What report can our Connecticut brethren make to-day of that unsurpassed cover?

The custom of Summer shooting has prevailed in Illinois and Wisconsin. Where now are the cock which, within my recollection, literally swarmed along the marshy streams on the western shore of Lake Michigan? Will some of your Chicago and Milwaukee correspondents tell us if the birds are at all crowded in those bottoms?

Near St. Paul, Minn., four years since, a bag of twenty-three couple of woodcock was considered an extraordinary day's work for three guns, of which the writer carried one. Some six years before forty birds before breakfast to one muzzle loader was thought nothing very wonderful.

Every Summer shooter knows that if he go to a cover where there are say fifty cock, and bag them all, his sport there is at an end for the Summer. But go in the Autumn, after the southern migration has begun, kill if you can every bird in a swamp, and in a day or two you may duplicate your bag on the same ground, the flight birds continually replacing their predecessors until frost seals the mud.

To prolong close time for woodcock, however, until October 20th, as is done in some States, seems an absurd extension. In the New England States this cuts off a large part of the migrating period, and in the north-west would entirely abolish cock shooting. Is there any objection to September 1st as the beginning of the season for woodcock, at least in the northern tier of States? KEG.

ANOTHER GUN WANTED.

BRainerd, Minn., Oct. 29, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Why does not some one of the large gun factories, instead of catering directly to the wishes of those who want a rifle solely for shooting at a target at great distances, pay more attention to the wants of the hunter and frontiersman, and get up a repeating gun, one that will shoot a long cartridge of 46, or better still, 50; that will carry in the magazine eight or nine cartridges, shoot accurately for 300 yards, and weigh, loaded, ten to twelve pounds? The preference all through the Northwest and along the frontier is for a repeating gun, and the improved Winchester "has the call" so far, but the bullet is too small, and there is not powder enough in the shell. A deer or any large animal has to be shot just in the right place or they will not be secured, whereas if the gun carried a 46 or 50, with plenty of powder, the game would either be killed in its tracks or be recovered without the long "stern chase" inevitable in most all cases when shot with a small ball. A great many letters have been received by the writer asking for information regarding the much advertised Ward-Burton rifle, to which we were obliged to say that beyond the information contained in the circular we knew nothing, and could get no reply to letters addressed to Mr. Burton in New York.* If the guns are what the circulars claim for them, then they certainly are the coming gun, both for the hunter and target shot. We have lately received a W. & C. Scott No. 10, 32 inch, pistol grip choke bore breech loader, which "is all its name implies," and we must here take the opportunity to "cast our pebble on the cairn" of testimony in favor of choke bored guns, and we do so more confidently as the gun has been tested, and well tested, too, in the field shooting at a paper target. The gun put in 239 pellets of shot, No. 6 (243 only being in the charge,) at 30, 40, 50 and 60 yards and over, with four and five drachms of powder and 1 to 1½ oz. shot. In the field the gun has killed stone dead, grouse flying at 92 yards, and at 50 and 60 yards, if held right, it will kill every time. At duck shooting it is perfection. When loaded with 1½ ounces of shot and five drachms of powder the gun is so heavy and so much weight in the breech that the recoil, even with this heavy charge, is not at all unpleasant. It is stated that a choke bore shoots too close, does not scatter enough. To this objection we say, load with one lightwad over the powder; let your bird get well under way, and it will be bagged, provided always the gun is held on the bird when discharged. To those who state that its close shooting powers tears the game, rendering it unfit for use, we can only say we have never yet seen one do it, unless the bird was shot at when within a few yards of the muzzle. Keep cool when the bird rises, let it get off a reasonable distance, and there will be no fault found with a choke bore. One has to hold closer with a choke bore than with one that throws shot all over, but this fact is going to make better shots of poor ones; they will be obliged to be steady, careful, and cool in the field or their game bags will not "bulge out" much at the close of a day's shooting. T. P. C.

[*We have before stated, on Mr. Burton's authority, that as soon as his gun is ready for the market, due notice will be given.—ED.]

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—The season of 1875, as far as the professionals are concerned, has ended, and the honors of the campaign, in every respect, have been borne off by the Boston Club, whose record is one unparalleled in the annals of professional playing both as regards the skill displayed and the honesty which have characterized their career.

For the fourth season in succession the "Reds" of Boston have won the championship pennant, and they will have the right to fly it during the whole of the Centennial season of 1876. The record of the Boston Red Stockings for 1875, in won and lost games—not including forfeited games—is as follows:

	Mutual.	Hartford.	Athletic.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Atlantic.	New Haven.	Centennial.	Washington.	Western.	Red Stocking.	Total.
Games won.....	10	9	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	1	1	71
Games lost.....	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Games played.....	10	10	12	0	9	7	6	5	5	5	1	1	82

The team which achieved such a noteworthy triumph included White, c.; Spalding, p.; McVey, 1st b.; Barnes, 2d b.; Schafer, 3d b.; Geo. Wright, s. s.; Leonard, l. f.; O'Rourke, c. f.; Manning, r. f. and change pitcher, assisted by Beals. Second on the list comes the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, with the best record known in their history. Their record of games won and lost, exclusive of forfeited games, is as follows:—

	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	St. Louis.	Mutual.	Washington.	Hartford.	Boston.	Centennial.	Red Stocking.	Western.	Total.
Games won.....	8	7	7	6	6	5	3	2	2	0	0	0	53
Games lost.....	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	4	8	1	0	0	20
Games played.....	10	8	7	7	7	9	5	7	10	8	0	0	73

They were not as well managed as they might have been,

or they would have been nearer the goal than they were.

Third in the race is the Hartford, though they actually won more games than the Athletics, still they count third on the list in the games, from which the pennant record is made up. Their full score is as follows:—

	Atlantic.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Red Stocking.	Boston.	Centennial.	West.	Total.
Games won.....	10	8	8	6	5	4	4	4	3	1	1	0	54
Games lost.....	0	2	1	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	27
Games played.....	10	12	9	11	10	9	6	4	3	10	1	0	85

—The full championship record on the basis of which table the pennant will be awarded is as follows:—

	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Games Won.
Boston.....	10	8	9	7	6	8	10	48
Athletic.....	3	3	6	2	8	7	6	33
Hartford.....	1	4	5	4	6	8	8	28
St. Louis.....	0	1	5	5	5	8	8	26
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	4	3	7	3	20
Chicago.....	0	2	4	3	3	3	7	18
Mutual.....	0	2	2	0	5	3	3	13
Games Lost.....	7	19	27	28	31	36	37	185

—Below will be found a full and complete table of the "Chicago" games of the season:—

	Hartford.	Boston.	Chicago.	Athletic.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	Red Stocking.	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	New Haven.	Western.	Total.
Hartford.....	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	13
Boston.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
Chicago.....	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Athletic.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
St. Louis.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Philadelphia.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Mutual.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Red Stockings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Centennial.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	5	1	5	2	3	3	6	4	5	1	8	8	1	52

—The best averages of first-base hits made up from the number of games played in—and not as they should be, from the number of times at the bat—is as follows for 1875:

Name and club.	Games.	Base Hits.	Average.
Barnes, Boston.....	78	140	1.79
Force, Athletic.....	77	122	1.58
Pike, St. Louis.....	67	102	1.52
Meyerle, Philadelphia.....	65	92	1.39
Burdock, Hartford.....	74	102	1.38
Hines, Chicago.....	66	91	1.38
Holdsworth, Mutual.....	70	91	1.30
Boyd, Atlantic.....	35	42	1.20
Luff, New Haven.....	36	43	1.19

THE CENTENNIAL NINE.—The following are the names of the players who have already signed to play in the clubs named:—

BOSTON.	CHICAGO.	LOUISVILLE.
McGruley, c.	White, c.	Snyder, c.
Borden, p.	Spalding, p.	Devlin, p.
Murnan, 1st b.	McVey, 1st b.	Carbine, 1st b.
Beals, 2d b.	Barnes, 2d b.	Gerhardt, 2d b.
Schafer, 3d b.	Anson, 3d b.	Haug, 3d b.
Geo. Wright, s. s.	Peters, s. e.	Fulmer, s. s.
Leonard, l. f.	Glenn, l. f.	Ryan, l. f.
O'Rourke, c. f.	Jones, c. f.	Hastings, c. f.
Manning, r. f.	Addy, r. f.	Chapman, r. f.
ST. LOUIS.	HARTFORD.	CINCINNATI.
Clapp, c.	Allison, c.	Pierson, c.
Bradley, p.	Bond, p.	Fisher, p.
Dehman, 1st b.	Mills, 1st b.	Gould, 1st b.
Batten, 2d b.	Burdock, 2d b.	Sweeney, 2d b.
Miller, 3d b.	Ferguson, 3d b.	Booth, 3d b.
Pearce, s. s.	Carey, s. s.	Fields, s. s.
Cuthbert, l. f.	York, l. f.	Snyder, l. f.
Pike, c. f.	Remsen, c. f.	Clark, c. f.
Mack, r. f.	Cummings, r. f.	Kessler, r. f.

BASE BALL NOTES.

About 2,000 people witnessed an interesting contest at Prospect Park on Nov. 6 between nine of the old Nassau and Amity Clubs, the former including Barnes, Cassidy, Brown, Daly, Doescher, Palmer, Connolly, Bunce, and West. This nine beat the Amity side, with Roche to catch Rule to pitch, by 11 to 3.

—The Cincinnati Club closed play for the season on Nov. 1, when they defeated a picked nine by 13 to 7.

—On Nov. 6th the Boston base ball nine played against ten of the stockholders of the association, giving them the advantage of five outs to an inning, and pitching and throwing left-handed, and batting with one hand. Yet with these odds the Bostons were victorious by a score of 25 to 23 in a full game of nine innings. A dinner in the evening closed the season of the club.

—On Nov. 3d, at Easton, Pa., the Actives played the old Eastons. The latter played Devlin in place of Haug, whose hands were disabled. The game was very finely contested, darkness preventing the playing of a tenth inning. Score: Easton, 7; Active, 7.

—St. John, N. B., was the scene of an unparalleled game for that section on Oct. 20th, as the score below shows, the contestants being nines of the Atlantic and Muffin Clubs of St. John, the eleven inning score being as follows: Muffin, 3; Atlantic, 2.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—A billiard tournament will open in Tammany Hall on Monday evening next, in which Messrs. Maurice Daly, Cyrille Dion, A. P. Rudolphe, Joseph Dion, S. F. Slosson, William Sexton, and Albert Garnier will take part. Mr. Garnier has charge of the arrangements. On the opening night Mr. Sexton, a player comparatively a stranger, will make his first public appearance. Mr. Slosson will be accompanied by a party of professional and amateur players from St. Louis and other Western cities. Maurice Daly, the present champion, and Cyrille Dion, will play a match game of 600 points for \$500 a side and the championship, at the close of the tournament, on the 28d inst.

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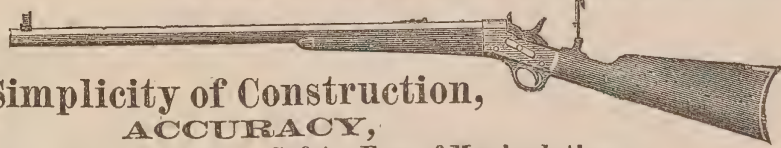
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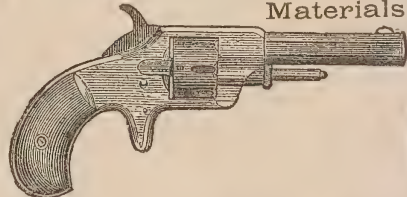


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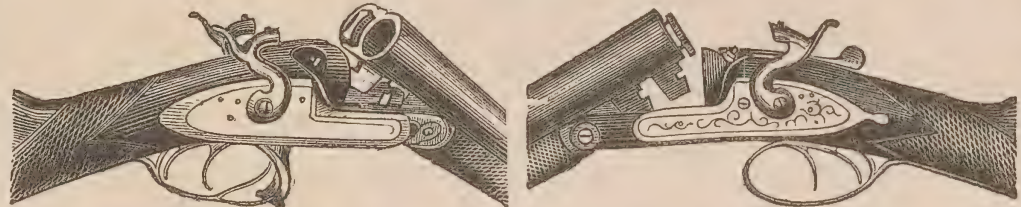
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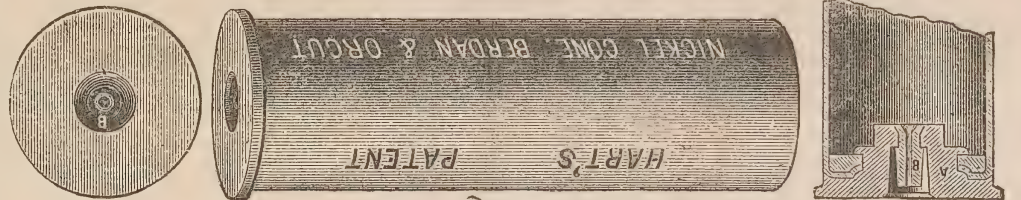


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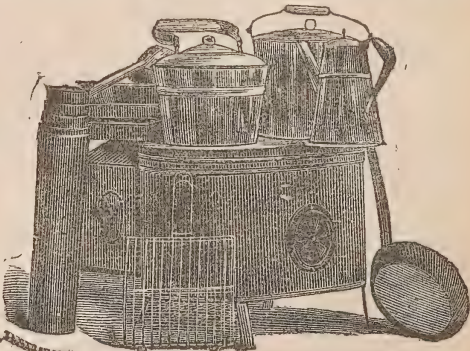
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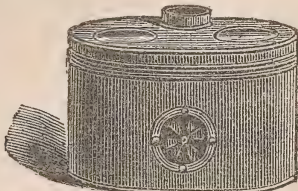
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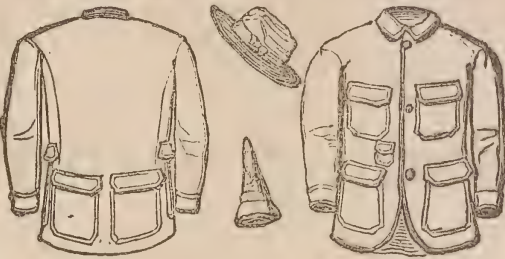
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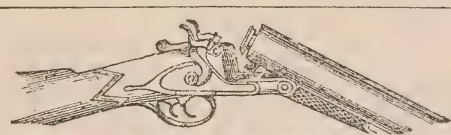
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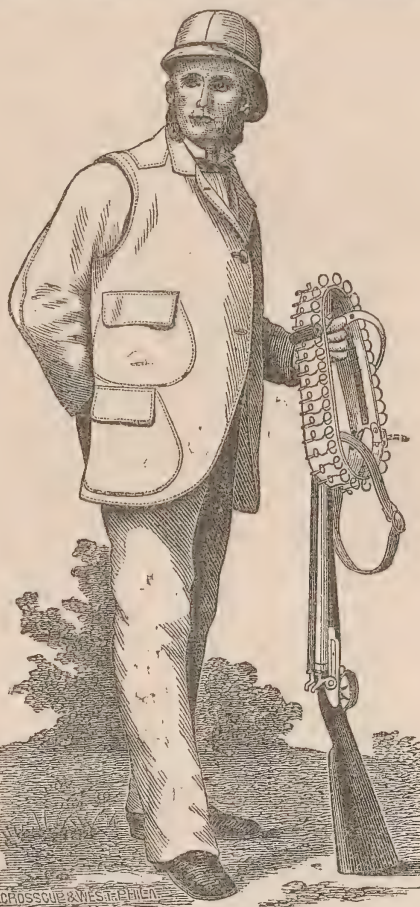
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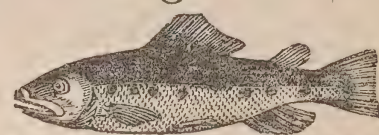
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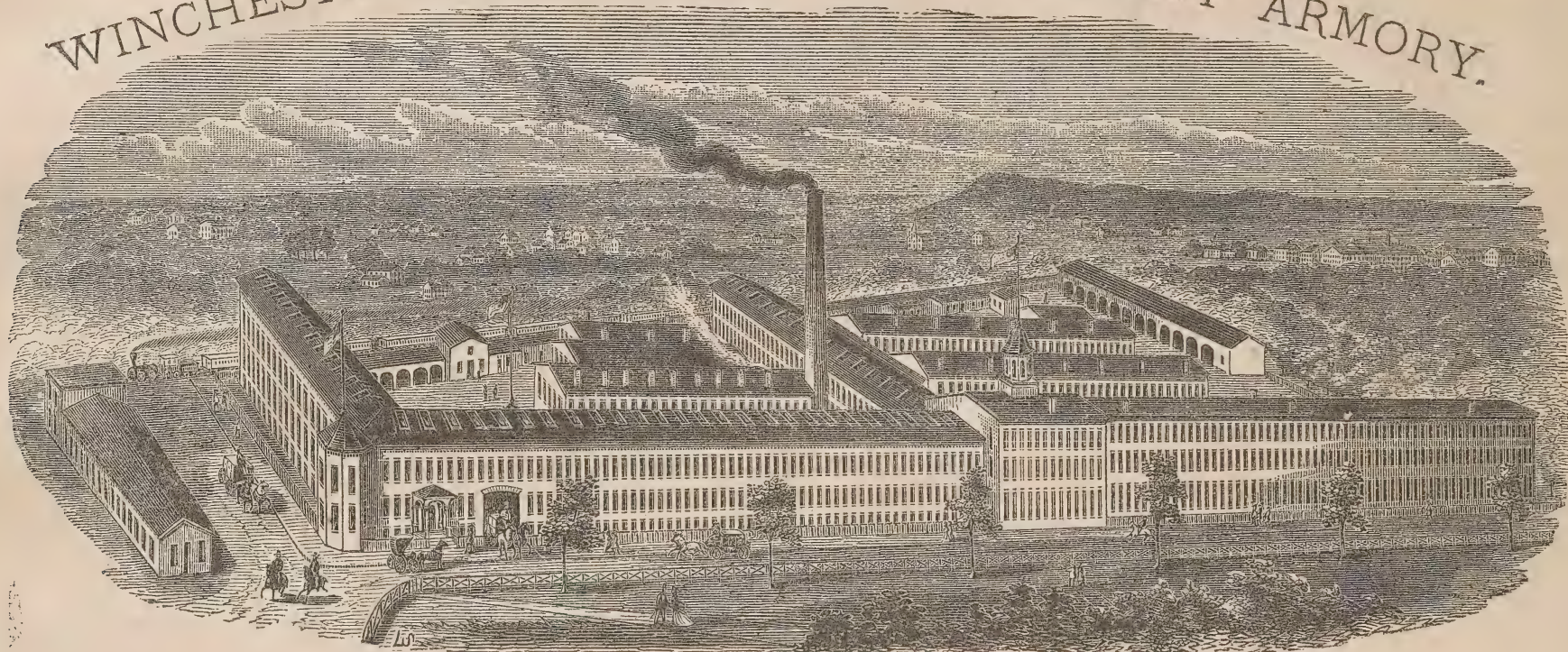
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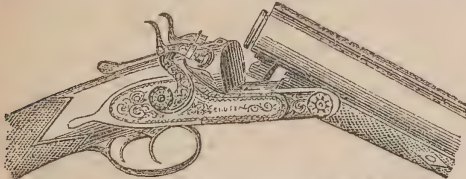
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 15.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Bqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Some Fishes and Fishing.

THERE are no more zealous fishermen than sailors, and whose devotion is so ill rewarded. I have yet to see that sailor who considers himself as fully and satisfactorily equipped for a voyage without an assortment of fish hooks in his "donkey" (*anglice*, chest,) mostly of the formidable size, and the largest gauged with wire. His joy is complete if he can add to these a spinning spoon, which he calls a "squad," or one of those nondescript images one often sees displayed in the window of shops devoted to the sale of fishing gear, and which cause in the mind of the observer emotions of unmitigated wonder at the sublime imbecility of the fish which could possibly mistake it for the image of any living creature. He takes exceeding care of these treasures, stows them away in the inmost recesses of his chest, packed in grease or browned flour, that no speck of rust may mar their beautiful blue gloss, takes them out on Sunday mornings to see if, in spite of his precautions, the insidious sea air may not have penetrated to them, and having carefully inspected each one he spreads them in the sun, and gazing upon them and smoking his pipe the while, the heart of him is exceeding proud. He cannot help feeling, and to the observing eye showing, a sense of superiority to the shellback devoid of fish hooks and destitute of squids. But he shows this in a negative way, by a manner which seems to say that he could be proud of these treasures, but that he is saved from this by good breeding and a high sense of the beauty of humility when evinced in the demeanor of fortune's favorite. And, after all, he never catches any fish. Not that he don't try to. He fishes you all possible—I had nearly added, and impossible—occasions. I recollect that on my first voyage one of my shipmates was the proud possessor of one of the before-mentioned images (if that can properly be called an image which represents nothing but itself,) which was supposed to be an accurate counterfeit of a flying-fish, and to be, therefore, singularly well adapted to the beguilement and destruction of dolphins, bonita, and all other voracious fish which prey upon those persecuted little creatures. If any dolphin was ever capable of detecting any likeness to flying-fish (or anything else) in this effort of genius, his power of perceiving resemblance must have been such as the English language is impotent to describe, and to approach it, believing it to be alive, would exceed the courage of most creatures, marine or terrestrial. My own opinion is that it would put a first-class scare on an average right whale. But in this fetich Harry (the owner) believed with an ardor and constancy that time could not cool or failure make. It is my belief that between Boston and Hong Kong Harry was perched on the head-gear about three hundred miles, and dragged his flying-fish (?) through two thousand hours of salt water—and never a bite. Once he came into the fore-castle with a gleam of joy in his eye and told me how "one bonita come mighty close and looked as if he might bite." That was the sole reward of his exertions.

Upon all other subjects Harry was as good natured a little fellow as ever knotted a rope yarn. You might borrow, use, abuse anything else he had; you might criticise himself with any reasonable degree of severity; you might ensure his seamanship, asperse his moral character, or doubt his assertion that he owned a farm in Connecticut this last, however, must be classed "extra hazardous," and still entertain a reasonable hope of escaping any worse consequences than a broadside of salt water blessings; but at one reflection on that flying-fish, "one look of scorn, one word of insult," and you would assuredly get your head punched, if Harry's utmost exertions could afford you that trifling accommodation. With the grains or the harpoon a dolphin or porpoise is occasionally captured, and flying-fish are sometimes taken in considerable numbers by suspending a lantern in the rigging just above the rail. Aiming in their flight at the light, they clear the nearest rail, but bring up, head on, against the farther one. The velocity of their flight must be considerable, for the collision almost invariably kills them, shattering the head, in-

deed, often as far back as the eyes. The dolphin is most frequently captured with the "grains," an instrument not unlike Neptune's trident, but having as high as nine prongs, arranged in two rows at right angles to each other. These numerous points afford at once a better chance of striking the narrow back of the dolphin, and a surer hold when struck, than the single point of the harpoon. The dolphin is a wonder of speed and proportion. In front his head presents a cutting edge to the water not much thicker than an ordinary paper knife. From this the thickness of the fish increases by a very gradual convex swell until it reaches its maximum—about five or six inches—about the same distance behind the gills, from whence it diminishes in a still finer line to the deeply-indented tail. The entire length is about five feet.

You generally notice a dolphin first during a light breeze. Your attention is attracted by a rather small fish which is playing around the vessel. The perfect grace, the utter absence of effort in his evolutions charm the eye. So far as you can see he moves without any muscular exertion whatever, simply his volition seems to carry him whither he will. The breeze is freshening, but the swifter motion of the vessel does not in the least incommode him; with the same ease he is still ahead, abeam, on either bow; still the breeze strengthens, the clipper has about as much as she wants to carry whole sail. The mate glances a wary eye at the royals and orders, "Everything clear to let go and clew up royals; stand by flying-jib halliards and down-haul." The ship is making thirteen, fourteen, fifteen knots. You have kept your eye on the dolphin. What at first looked like a fish became at first a dark spot, then a streak, as the speed increased; but fish, spot, or streak he is still ahead, alongside, or astern, just as suits him, and as easily as ever. You begin to feel as if you would like to beat him or make him work a little for his victory, anyhow. Just then he ranges alongside, not two fathoms off, and for four or five minutes keeps his nose in line with the main channels. You think he is getting enough; that though he has the go you have got the stay. Just as you arrive at this comforting conclusion something—a rope's end dropped overboard, another head above the rail, nothing but his own sweet will, perhaps—starts him again. The fish is gone. For an instant you see a dull streak in the water extending toward the bows. Now that is gone, too. Dolphin, Esq., has taken leave, has passed you as if you had been at anchor. Yes, and would have done had you been making thirty knots instead of fifteen. Sometimes, however, he receives an invitation to stop too pressing to admit of any "regrets." In one of those intervals when he is maintaining his position alongside, the grains comes hissing through the air, piercing his marbled back and scoring his silvery sides, and in a few seconds from the time when he was so gracefully and joyously sporting in the blue water he is gasping out his life in the lee scuppers, while his cruel captors stand admiring the beauty of the tints developed by his death agony.

"Last scene of all," the cook's galley, where he fills the fore-castle pans and cabin plates with his white but rather coarse and insipid flesh, affording a grateful variety (in the fore-castle, at least,) to the monotonous round of beef and biscuit, lobscouse and duff. A word of warning here. Beware of dolphin taken on soundings; the flesh of such is often poisonous. A piece of silver placed in the kettle with it while cooking is said to furnish an infallible test, turning black if the fish is bad, but retaining its natural color if it is harmless.

The porpoise, less elegant in form and speedy in its motions than the dolphin, is nevertheless very amusing to watch in its gambols. While its propensity for playing just in advance of the cutwater and directly under the head-gear gives a much better opportunity of striking the porpoise, its size and strength render the capture a much more exciting affair than is that of the dolphin. The porpoise is always taken with the harpoon; the feeble grains could not withstand for an instant the frantic efforts of the powerful and frightened animal. Even with the harpoon it is necessary to run the line in sharply directly the iron is fast, as if the opportunity is given him to get a good surge

or two on it he will either tear the iron out, or worse yet, part the line and make off with the harpoon. The flesh of the porpoise is extremely dark, and not very palatable, but the liver is a *bonne bouche* not to be despised even ashore.

I was once on board the same craft with a native of Manila, who, having accumulated in the whale fishery a sum sufficient to render him a "bloated aristocrat" among his primitive people (*i. e.*, about \$1,500,) was returning to his native country with the laudable design of spending the remainder of his days amid the scenes of his boyhood as a gentleman of elegant leisure. He had paid his passage and "grubbed" at the second table in the cabin, and was penetrated with a sense of the dignity which all these advantages, present and prospective, conferred upon him. He was in the habit of promenading the decks with a demonstrative air of having nothing to do inexpressibly aggravating to the men, by whom, under ordinary circumstances, he would have been decidedly snubbed and put down, and this abnormal state of affairs produced rather a coolness between Rogers (the Manilaman) and the "gentlemen rope haulers" who received a consideration for their presence on board, inasmuch that at times remarks vituperative of "blubber hunters" in general, and of "Kanaka blubber hunters" in particular, were made in his hearing in a manner which, to a sensitive mind, might have hinted at a personal application. Luckily his was not a sensitive mind, and no more serious complications arose. But there were times when Rogers forgot his dignity and the hands their aversion for Kanakas and blubber hunters, and these seasons of truce were whenever a school of porpoises made its appearance. Rogers was a matchless harpooner. Never did a truer eye measure the distance for a throw, or a surer hand send the iron on its murderous errand. No sooner was the first puff heard or the first glimpse caught of a gray back darting through the water than he was over the bows and down on the back ropes, steadying himself by a breast-line attached to the martingale, the iron in his hand, and his keen eyes following every motion of the agile creatures. Everybody on deck but the man at the wheel rushes forward. Some man the line attached to the harpoon, while one or two old hands stand by the cathead ready to pass a running bow-line over the prey as soon as may be after he is struck. Look out now; here they come; they will either cross the bows, or better yet, pause there to play their usual gambols. One or two of the leaders dart past like lightning. Rogers' eyes flame, but his arm does not move. "Why the — don't he throw?" mutters one impatient youngster. Even as he speaks the main body comes up, and turning nearly at right angles to its former course, they commence to leap and dive just in advance of the rushing prow. There comes a big fellow toward the surface right in front of the dolphin striker. The brown arm rises higher, descends, and the iron flies straight as a rifle ball to the centre of his back. The wounded animal leaps a dozen feet clear of the water. "Haul in," roars Rogers, and in comes the line despite the frantic plunges of the prey. "Quick, there, with the bow-line, the iron's drawing; over his head with it. Ah! there it jams. We've got him hard and fast. That night we have porpoise liver for supper, and nobody says "Kanaka" or "blubber hunter" for three watches or more. A porpoise is about as large game as can well be taken with the iron from a vessel in motion. On this same ship and passage there was an attempt made to go a little better than a porpoise, which ended rather disastrously.

The most Irish Irishman I ever met was Barney, who, to use his own words, "Favored the port watch wid" his "powerful assistance and instructive conversation." Barney was the genius of blundering incarnate. If you could imagine any possible way of making a hopeless mull of any given job you might be sure Barney would take that way—if he didn't take some worse one—and if you couldn't imagine any way, in nine cases out of ten he could, and did. Withal as good a fellow as ever lived; brave as a lion—was once popularly supposed to be—and as open-handed and kind-hearted as a genuine Irishman always is. Barney was a lake sailor, and this was his first passage on salt water. The exploits of Rogers with the iron had greatly

excited him, and filled his breast with an ardent desire to emulate, perhaps surpass, the Manilaman's prowess. The opportunity at length arrived. One day porpoises appeared and Rodgers did not. It was, moreover, Barney's watch below, and he could therefore do as he liked. Being very busy about some special job, none of the watch on deck paid much attention to his motions except myself, who happened to be on the forecable when Barney came rushing up, iron in hand. Lying on the forecable was a coil of entirely new and very strong line. Grabbing one end of this Barney pulled off a turn or two and pitched it to me, requesting me to "make it good fast somewhere," and capsizing the coil made the other end fast to the harpoon. I obeyed the direction to make it "good fast" very effectually by catching a turn or two around the forward capstan and hitching the end. Meantime our Irish Triton had tumbled over the bows and down on to the back ropes with all speed, where, finding Rogers' breast line attached to the dolphin striker, he passed it over his own chest, managing in so doing to get three or four turns in it, which, as will be seen, proved a lucky thing for him in the end. Hardly had the amateur harpooner got fairly in position when his game made off to windward at a great rate. The cause of their alarm soon became apparent in the shape of a school of "blackfish," which in a few minutes passed under the bows. These fish are twenty-five feet and upward in length, very thick, and powerful in proportion to their size. Blackfish is the sailor's name for them, but they are, I believe, a small species of whale. Whatever they may be, there they were under the Curlew's bows, and there was Barney on the back ropes, iron in hand, and burning with the desire to "work to windward of Ould Rogers intirely." Here was his chance, and as the leader passed beneath him with his broad back just below the surface, Barney hurled the iron with all the force of his brawny arm, sending it in up to the socket, and accompanying the blow with a yell that would have electrified all Donnybrook Fair. Whether the yell or the blow scared the quarry most may be a question, but as to the aggregate effect there can be no question whatever; it started him to windward at a rate which would have made a lightning express train turn pale with envy, and passed Harry Bassett on the homestretch as easily as that gallant steed would outstrip a mud turtle.

The first mate was walking the weather side of the poop deck with that peculiar dignity which marks a first mate, which is *sui generis* and unattainable by any other created being. Suddenly the weather leaches of the royals fluttered, then the head sails flapped. "Keep her off," he yelled to the man at the wheel. "Hard up. Are you trying to lay her aback?" "Hanged if I know what's the matter with her," growled the injured mariner as he whirled the wheel around. "I believe something has got hold of her forward," he added, as the craft took another wild shear right against the helm. In a dozen bounds the mate gained the forecable, where he found "something" had "got hold of her" sure enough. Barney's fish, to wit. As soon almost as the harpoon line began to run out it fouled with the back rope on which Barney stood, the seizing parted, and he would probably have ended his mortal career there and then had it not been for all the turns he had got in the breast line, which rendered it too tight to slip over his arms easily, but held him jammed against the dolphin striker long enough for him to clutch some of the gear above his head. And there he hung, unable to climb up. The line held him; he was unable to clear himself from the line, for he needed both hands to retain his hold. Finding his run to windward did not clear him of the terrible shaft in his vitals, the quarry tried a rush in the opposite direction, and just as the mate reached the forecable the harpoon line came in contact with the remaining back rope, carrying it away, and eliciting another yell from poor Barney. A glance showed the officer the situation of affairs, and convinced him that this "cutting out work" had better be stopped. "Out the line," he yelled, but Barney had all the line he could attend to twisted around him, and the mate had no knife. I had seen nearly the whole performance, having been attracted by Barney's first war-whoop. The whole thing had passed so quickly, and I had been so convulsed with laughter as to be perfectly unable to do anything, but at the mate's order I drew my sheath knife and made a slash at the taut line, and away went the blackfish with our iron in his back and about forty fathoms of line skipping after him, like a remarkably attenuated specimen of the sea serpent.

Poor Barney! He was pretty well used to being laughed at, but this last exploit so much exceeded all his former feats that every man girded at him afresh, and it was many a long day before he heard the last of his "ironing that blackfish." Well, his blunders and his jokes are over now. The blue waves roll above his bleaching bones—

"His body's resting under hatches,
His soul has gone aloft."

HARDY LEE.

SHOOTING IN THE SOUTH.

IT is to me a matter of surprise that the Sea or Port Royal Islands, lying just off South Carolina, are not in greater repute among the sportsmen that go South, either for their health or to indulge in their favorite pastime. Two most delightful Winters have I to record, spent there in collecting and preserving specimens of birds, hunting deer, and fishing. The climate of these islands in Winter and Spring cannot be too highly recommended. The atmosphere tempered by the sea breezes is through these seasons warm and comfortable, and does not possess the debilitating effects of some other localities, being bracing and appetizing.

The study of character afforded by the negroes, decidedly the most primitive in manners and speech of the Southern blacks, is extremely interesting. The food is good, and the entire change of scene afforded is most beneficial to the health seeker. Added to these advantages is the ease of reaching any given point by water, and the facilities for shooting water birds. For the sportsman, here is game of every description in haunts wild enough to make its pursuit romantic; sea, beach, marsh, pond and thick woods. Here flock the birds from the North to winter in endless profusion; curlew, plover, duck, godwit, peep, yellowlegs, snipe, etc., and in the Spring come from the farther South, herons, nonpareils, gannets, pelicans, etc.; then there are also many birds that are to be found in all seasons—mocking birds, wild turkeys, cranes, partridges (quail), etc. Deer hunting I am convinced is here unexcelled. Wild hogs used to be found, but are now scarce.

I recall with great pleasure, weighed with regret at the

slaughter caused, a trip to a little spot in St. Helena Sound, called Egg Bank. This isolated island at high tide is not much more than two acres in extent, but at low tide is made much larger by the uncovering of the sandy shoals around it. At dusk, flock to it countless numbers of sea birds, that have been feeding in the marshes among the larger islands during the day, for nightly shelter. In the breeding season the females deposit their eggs to hatch with the aid of the warm sand. I have been told that in "old times" (before the war) the negroes often used to secrete themselves on the island before sunset, and after the arrival of the birds, which settled on the beach, sally forth on the instant, with sticks, killing by simply knocking their victims over. I can believe this, for the confusion produced by such numbers of birds is so great that they are easily approached even now, after so much experience with guns.

We, my brother of the gun and myself, selected for our excursion a beautiful day in April, at the full of the moon. The distance from our house, on Ladies Island, to Egg Bank, was about twenty miles. The journey was performed entirely by water. We had finished a luxurious game dinner and were enjoying a sociable pipe when a little darkey popped his head in at the door and said, "De boat, Massa." This was the signal for us to pack our traps and step onto the wharf, projecting into the creek, directly behind our house, an old southern mansion with broad piazzas, large, high studded rooms, and chimneys built out-side, formerly occupied by the plantation overseer, an important personage in those times. Our boat notwithstanding its antiquated appearance, (an old naval gig, I think) was of a comely shape, and our oarsmen, four lusty blacks, fairly made it hum through the water. The captain of our crew was a negro by the name of Sergeant Parker. He had been in the army I believe, was a kind, obliging fellow who understood his place thoroughly. What servants these colored men are. The art of serving is with them innate. The scenery was enchanting under the mellow rays of the sun which flooded broad marshes, covered with bright green reeds, and the woods bordering them with golden and purple lights. The calm creek, its bosom unbroken, except by the row boat as it surged along under the strokes of our Charons, reflected the soft blue sky and a few snowy-white clouds. Flocks of wild birds flew by, at which we occasionally popped, and in the upper air soared majestically an eagle. The tide, which here runs strong, being against us, we were obliged to hug the shore to get into a favoring eddy there. We took our seats astern and listened to the songs of our boatmen, sung to the time of their oars. These songs were all religious, (I never recollect hearing but one of an opposite character during my stay among the negroes), introducing solos and choruses with appropriate parts. The effect was beautiful, for the ear of these people for music is truly wonderful. They are certainly a much more musical race than are their white brethren. I have heard boys and girls under twelve, who never saw a note of music, sing alto and other parts without the least discord. Passing an island on our way, where some negro cabins stood in an orange grove near the water, the oarsmen sang a song addressing their friends on shore by name, for instance:—

"Oh! Wait Brudder William,
Wait a little while,
Den we'll sing de new song."

It was very pleasant to see matronly dames and comely younger women, dressed in red neat calico and showily turbaned, come to the water's edge and exchange compliments, and to see the men wave their hats and say "how-d'ye." The sun had not yet set when our boat's keel grazed the beach of Egg Bank, and out we sprang. Sergeant begged us to leave all arduous duties to him, and began to make a camp. Observing a man near by standing knee-deep in the water, darting a harpoon here and there vigorously, I strode up and accosted him; found he was on a "shoot," like ourselves, and that he was harpooning sting-rays. The sting-ray is a fish in shape like a skate, and derives its name from the barbed, horn-like sting under its tail, which if provoked it doubles up and endeavors to dart into the aggressor. The wound is sometimes very dangerous, as the serrated edge of the "sting" tears the flesh terribly when extracted. These fish had come into shoal water in myriads to spawn. I have never seen them eaten, although the negroes are said to like them. The spearing was a simple operation, and the rays being small, about a foot in length and about the same breadth, not very exciting. The twilight drawing rapidly on we loaded our guns and held a council of war to decide upon the best place of capturing the game. Our plan of action was as follows:—In the centre of the island for about the space of an acre was a place like the ring of a circus, hollowed out in the centre and enclosed by great banks of sand thrown up by storms. These banks were covered with a long growth of grass. As they afforded perfect concealment we determined to hide ourselves behind them in the hollow space, and awaiting the arrival of the birds, fire into them simultaneously. This plan gave all a shot, including he of the harpoon, with whom we joined forces. I could not again consent to such an expedient, as it involves too much slaughter. The sun had set and the moon was just peeping above the eastern horizon when we secrete ourselves. Not a word did we speak. I sat watching the gulls and terns flying gracefully overhead, now and then dipping with a screech into the water in pursuit of food, and looking at the picturesque but lonely landscape, over which the moon shed her soft light. Not a living thing but birds was in sight, and but one house that peeked in the distance from among thick foliage. In front lay the open sea as far as eye could reach, its waves breaking furiously on the point of Johnson's Island, both to the right and on several reefs, in a long white line. To the left were beautiful islands scattered about; Morgan's, and the others, with picturesque palmettos dotted along their sandy margins. No vessel was in sight, but the spars of a "square-rigger" loading with phosphate in Bull River, peeped over the trees far away. Not only was this pause romantic, but exciting. Flock after flock of birds, curlew, plover, peep, &c., flew swiftly up as it grew darker, wheeling suspiciously around for a minute before alighting on the beach near our stand. It seemed as if the air was full of them, and as if the incoming flood tide drove them more and more into a bunch; it seemed impossible for them to settle without alighting upon each other. My neighbor nudged me. "Are you ready to fire?" he said in a whisper. "Yes." "All ready." All were. Fourteen barrels were aimed at the helpless creatures on the beach. "One, two, three—fire," said our chosen spokesman. A blaze of light followed his words, and we leaped through the dense smoke

from our hiding place. The scene was one I never can forget. The screams of thousands of the unwounded birds that came between the moon, like a great cloud, filled the air; the dead lay in piles upon the beach, while helpless sufferers with broken wings and legs vainly endeavored to escape. My first care was to put these out of pain. I chased a marble godwit with broken wing for many rods to see it look forgivingly with its beautiful eyes as I twisted its neck. May I always kill my bird dead. We endeavored to dispatch all the wounded, but frequently, while strolling in the dark we came across a poor sufferer crouching down on the sands. Those who had escaped, flew wildly around the island, notwithstanding that we picked out the larger from among them. Frequently a cloud would obscure the moon and the more romantic of us catching faint glimpses of the flocks close to where we stood, then not seeing them at all, but hearing their fatal screams, felt as if on an enchanted island peopled by winged spirits that we had disturbed in their peaceful resting places. We secured two barrels of game. An interesting sight were the birds that composed it, to the greedy taxidermist, as they were laid out, side by side upon the beach, that he might select specimens therefrom. We agreed to desist from any more slaughter, and leaving the birds in possession of the sands, now bared by the ebb-tide, sat around the blazing camp fire. The negroes were grouped around their own fire at a respectful distance eating their store of provisions contained in one iron kettle, consisting of hominy with the addition of a few birds. We, of the white, or "plain" skins, as our dusky friends are pleased to call us, made an ample meal of a more luxurious character, and chatted merrily till late hours. The next day beheld us returning under sail blown by a favoring breeze. We cannot sufficiently praise Sergeant Parker and his men for the able manner in which they administered to our comfort, the modest fellows keeping only a few birds, and charging us nothing for the trip. As for shooting on Egg Bank, the only sportsmanlike way is to scare up your birds and pick them off magnanimously upon the wing.

Brookline, Mass.

"THE GREAT LONE LAND."

MESSRS. J. G. BAKER & CO. have a trading post on Old Man's River, situated 260 miles northwest from Fort Benton, Montana, and near Fort McLeod, the headquarters of the mounted police of the Northwest Territory (British Possessions,) of which several descriptive letters have appeared in this journal from a member of the force. Messrs. Adams, Stevenson & Co., of Toronto, Canada, have published a volume descriptive of this territory, under the title of "The Great Lone Land," which gives fullest information of the most interesting character. Now, FOREST AND STREAM has several subscribers in this far-off locality, one of whom, Mr. A. B. Keeler, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, has sent us occasional letters from the Benton and Belknap Agencies, where he has been employed for some years. Only recently he removed to Fort McLeod, and in a letter dated August 28th, and but lately at hand, he writes to this paper:—

"The Rocky Mountains loom up grandly about fifty miles from here, and the Porcupine Hills smile down on us twelve miles distant. This portion of the country, and for a distance of 300 miles north, has been made famous by Butler in his "Great Lone Land" and "Wild North Land," also by Lord Milton in a work whose title I have forgotten. The latter gentleman spent several years in traveling about here, and I am informed that Lady Milton, a dusky maiden, still resides at Fort Edmonton, 300 miles north of us. From all that I can learn, the history of this almost unknown country reads like a romance. The streams here about are running with fresh mountain water all the year round, and nearer the mountains the festive trout disport himself with none to molest or make afraid. In the mountains the wild grizzly, cinnamon, and black bear cavort around in the wildest manner; there is game within thirty miles of here till you can't rest. This region is far preferable for a temporary sojourn to the Milk River country where I have been. Here we have finer prairie views and finer mountain views. All the rivers join the South Saskatchewan; from thence they flow into Hudson's Bay. We can take a boat from this point and reach Hudson's Bay by making two or three portages. As soon as I acquaint myself more fully with the country I will give the FOREST AND STREAM a letter as interesting as I can make it.

You have written of some one seeing me at Fort Belknap; it must have been J. H. Batty. He was out with the Boundary Survey last year. I inclose with this a draft of a mountain trout which I caught in Old Man's River thirty miles from here, a few days since. It is no trick to catch them in these mountain streams. They snap at bait at once. All a fisherman need do is to sit on the bank and haul them in. There was a large pike caught about 100 yards from the fort to-day. It measured thirty-nine inches in length, and weighed 14½ pounds. I send a draft of it. The prettiest fish caught in the mountains is called the salmon trout by people out here. It is spotted like our Eastern brook trout, and the flesh is of a rich salmon color. They grow quite large, so I am told. We caught several small ones. I am going to Chief Mountain in a few days for a little fishing and hunting. Elk are plenty out here, and the fishing in St. Mary's River, they say, "can't be beat." On my return I will send you a letter."

THE VALUE OF MINNESOTA CROPS.—The State of Minnesota produced this last year, after all deductions are made for losses in consequence of the wet harvest, not less than 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000,000 bushels of oats, 12,000,000 bushels of corn, with considerable amounts of barley, potatoes, hay, beans, pork, beef, mutton, butter, cheese, etc., in addition to these more prominent staples. After deducting the quantity reserved for seed, 25,000,000 bushels remain for export and home consumption, or about 22,000,000 bushels for export alone. Allowing for damage to quality, her farmers will realize from their wheat crop not less than \$20,000,000, while it is safe to estimate the cash proceeds of all other farm products, which are not consumed in feeding working animals, at not less than \$10,000,000. Here are \$30,000,000 scattered, or to be scattered, within the ten months from September 1st, among the farmers of Minnesota as the avails of a single crop, or more than \$50 for every man, woman, and child in the State.

Fish Culture.

PORTABLE APPARATUS FOR TRANSPORTING SPAWN.

ROCHESTER, November 10th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you a description of a spawn-carrying box, and when it was invented. In July, 1872, my brother, M. A. Green, constructed a box for the purpose of carrying fish spawn. In the Fall of 1873 we carried salmon trout spawn from Cape Vincent, and whitefish spawn from Detroit, Mich., to the New York State Hatching House at Caledonia, and have continued to do so every season up to the present time, and I have the same boxes now that were made in the year 1872. In 1864 I experimented with spawn by packing them in moss in tin and wooden boxes, and on sand and gravel and cloth, and have experimented every year since more or less. I recommend, if there is no attendant, to pack the spawn in tin boxes, the same as I have for the last eleven years. But if there is an attendant, I recommend the box my brother got up in 1872. This box is a plain one, and can be made of any size. The size we have been using for the last four years is about 12x16 inches. It has a door on one side, the full length of the box, which is kept closed by two hooks, at the top and bottom, and has a handle on top to make it more convenient for carrying. It is fitted and filled with trays made of seven-eighths stuff. The trays are covered on one side with cotton flannel, stretched tightly. The top tray has a cover on a hinge; the frame, made of pine, is also covered with cotton flannel. When the spawn is to be shipped, the trays are all taken out. A tray is then taken and sunk in a pan or tub of water, and filled nearly even full by taking the eggs from the place where kept with a dipper or fine net. When placed on the trays they are settled by gently shaking the tray while in the water. It is then placed in the box. Each tray is filled in a like manner until the box has its full complement. When the box is unpacked the trays are taken out, one at a time, and by tipping them up slantingly under the water, and with a gentle motion, the eggs will roll off into the trough. SETH GREEN.

PROGRESS OF FISH CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is a very great pity that we have so many seals, or sea lions, so near the entrance to San Francisco Bay—the Golden Gate—which devour such immense quantities of fish of all kinds, and among them, of course, the young salmon, or grilse, which are now so numerous, thanks to our Fish Commissioners and our Acclimatizing Society, and which about this time and next month enter the bay, bound chiefly for the Sacramento River, and part of which will next year be heading for the San Joaquin and the Sacramento, owing to the public spirit and liberality of Governor Stanford and Charles Crocker, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who, at their own expense, have lately placed in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, as well as in Kern River, to the southward, from the Government hatchery on the McCloud River, one million and a half of young salmon. All the professional and amateur fishermen ardently desire that our legislature would enact some law to remedy this great consumption of fish from the seals, even if it involved their destruction near our famous Cliff House and Roads, for what is the value of seals, which are merely to gratify sight-seers, compared with our fisheries and the public angling, recreation, and sport on the bay and up our great rivers. At any rate, should our representative at Sacramento, our capital, decline to interfere in the matter, our fisheries and amusement will be greatly diminished, and that seriously, for the seals are multiplying fast, and there will be a great contest between them and the precious inhabitants of the waters. It is estimated that, in consequence of the law now existing for the preservation of the seals, they consume at least one half of the salmon provided by the judicious pecuniary expenditure of the State. We trust that the next report of the Fish Commissioners will advise the repeal of the law in favor of the seals; but I believe this has been oftentimes suggested, and no favorable response has taken place.

A quarter of a million of young salmon have been planted in the Truckee River, flowing into Lake Tahoe, and they are flourishing finely. In the mountains near the coast, and even for some distance in the interior, in the rivers and streams there are plenty of brook trout, but in Tulare and Kern lakes the water seems to be, so far as tested, rather too warm for them; and it may be so, too, for salmon, but the experiment with them is about to be again made. It was either from this cause, or from alkali, that one lot of fish was lost lately. Probably these Southern California lakes and rivers, away from the coast, would be more suited for the valuable and large German carp.

A few young salmon, with some old ones, have been taken in our bay by bait fishing and on the lines of the professional smelt fishers, but the great bulk of them will not, it is likely, be found there till December or January. One fish of seventeen pounds weight was taken on a smelt line, which was very long, and provided with a succession of hooks and wooden floats. The fish had a very long line, and its weight in the water, with the heavy floats to contend with, consequently he wore himself out completely before the fisherman got hold of the line. The fisherman said that at first he thought he had got hold of one of the large sturgeons that are so common in these waters.

In about a year and a half, it is hoped, we shall be experiencing the good effects of the Stanford and Crocker supply of young fish, in addition to the Fish Commissioner's lot, which will gambol and feed around the bay before they ascend the large rivers to spawn. E. J. HOOPER.

FISH CULTURE IN AMERICA.—In the few words that follow, Mr. A. S. Collins, of the State Hatch House at Caledonia, N. Y., summarizes in the most admirable manner the condition of fish culture in this country. We clip the article from *London Land and Water*. As a specimen of literary conciseness it is hard to excel, and we are most happy to extend to Mr. Collins this compliment. Many who have read much about fish culture will wonder, after reading this, that there was so much of the subject that they had not heard. We copy:—

"Perhaps your readers may be interested in some notes about fish culture in the United States. At first the only progress was made by private individuals in a small way, but within the last few years appropriations have been made from the Government funds for the purposes of fish culture. Commissioners are now appointed from seventeen States, with more or less money at their disposal, for stocking and improving the waters. Besides this, so many of our streams run through different States that, through necessity, a United States Fish Commissioner was appointed for general operations. The appropriations range from two thousand to fifteen thousand dollars (currency) for the States, and about fifty thousand dollars for the General Government. In a few of the States the thing is a mere farce, the salaries of the commissioners nearly consuming the appropriation. But in most of the States the commissioners serve without pay, and by definite and well-conducted operations are increasing the food supply. The greatest wonder in connection with a business of such recent growth is the number of private establishments, which not only exist, but make fish raising a profitable business. There are two or three which are nearly as well-known in

England as in the United States, about twenty-five more well-known here, and two or three hundred engaged in fish culture in some shape. The fish raised are chiefly the brook trout, salmon, salmon trout, and whitefish. Grayling and goldfish are also raised to a limited extent. The returns, however, do not come from the sale of fish for market; and the success of the business depends just now upon the fact that our country is full of natural trout streams that have been fished out or run out, and there is a great demand for eggs and young fish for restocking. So long as this demand lasts (and it is likely to be permanent) the nursery business will be more profitable than raising fish for the table. Thus far all the experiments have been made by persons with little means. Many of the investigations have been patient and thorough, yet the need of a Government establishment for the pursuit and study of fish culture is urgently felt. For instance, I have now in my ponds five species of the *Salmonidae*, raised from the egg and of fit age for spawning. I would like to cross these and watch the result, but have been deterred thus far by the inevitable expenses. What we need most in our country just now is a fish for warm waters, *i. e.*, for ponds, lakes, and streams whose waters are too warm and sluggish for trout. We have several good fish, but none satisfactory in all respects."

SPAWNING SALMON.

WITH the close of the present month and the opening of next commences the spawning season of the salmon. With the exception of the Tweed, where angling will be carried on for a month or so longer, our rivers generally are supposed to have passed into the annual close season, during which period it is illegal to kill salmon by any means whatever; or even, indeed, disturb them on the spawning beds, to which at this time of the year they are pushing up, and on which in due course their eggs will be deposited and hatched. During this season measures are taken by local fishery boards and others interested in the fisheries of the different rivers to protect the parent fish as much as possible from poachers and enemies of every kind, at all times dangerous, but particularly so when they make their way up stream into small tributaries and shallow streams. Unfortunately, however, the means at command to carry out the effectual protection of the spawning fish during the Winter months is totally inadequate for securing them immunity from slaughter. In the few favored districts where sufficient funds are forthcoming, and where conservators and proprietors are active, the salmon are, indeed, fairly protected; but on many rivers, where little money is subscribed, and where combined action on the part of the persons interested is wanting, the poachers have it almost their own way. Fish are indiscriminately slaughtered, openly sold in the neighboring towns, or surreptitiously exported to the Continent, where they find a remunerative and ready sale. Bad as the state of things is at present, previous to the Salmon Act of 1861, the appointment of fishery inspectors, and the formation of fishery boards, matters were in a far worse condition; and were it not for the restrictions which have been placed on poaching since that year, and the assistance given by the Fisheries Acts for ensuring some protection for the breeding fish, it is very probable that the produce of our fisheries generally, instead of increasing immensely in value, as they have since 1861, would have fallen off as rapidly. On the grounds, therefore, that with only a partial protection of the spawning beds our fisheries have increased some fourfold or more, we urge that it is of the utmost importance that every exertion be made to promote and extend as strict and thorough an observance of the close season for salmon as possible. At present there appears to us particular reasons for insisting upon this. The annual yield of salmon taken generally throughout our rivers within the last few years has not unfortunately shown the advance which marked the improvement of previous years. In several important districts the falling off has been considerable, a circumstance which appears to us to be altogether due to "over fishing." Our rivers have not yet been sufficiently resuscitated to allow of too much fishing below by nets, more especially when the limit of spawning grounds above us is, as at present, of so prescribed an area and so inadequately supplied with stock or breeding fish. These remarks on the importance of ensuring a due observance of the annual close season for salmon have been suggested, not so much from the fact of that season having just commenced, as from two questions in relation to our salmon fisheries which have lately cropped up—one in reference to the disappointment felt at the wretchedly poor yield of this year's salmon, and the other the announcement that one of our most important rivers, the Wye, was likely to be left almost totally unprotected this Winter on account of disputes between the upper and lower proprietors. Owing to these circumstances it appears of importance to take steps to arrest a decline in the salmon fisheries, which heretofore have advanced satisfactorily, but which unfortunately are showing signs of mismanagement and retrogression.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, London, Oct. 26th.

BREEDING OF GOLD FISH.—We have had numerous enquiries as to the breeding of gold fish. The following extract from *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*, will be found of interest as containing much valuable information regarding the culture of these beautiful specimens of the carp family:—

"To breed gold fish in any numbers your pond ought not to be less than eight feet wide and two and a half feet deep, with a smaller tank two feet deep near the centre, for the fish to go in when the pond is cleaned out. The following plants should be placed in the pond: three of *Valisneria spiralis*, two of the water-soldier (*Stratiotes*), two of the water-lily, and three plants of the *Anacharis*, which is the best plant I have discovered for a pond that will cause gold fish to breed in it. The fish will always find food where the *anacharis* grows, and will eat it, hide in, and spawn on it. I lent a gentleman a self-air-acting can some five years ago to bring home two dozen gold fish from Paris. I was to have half of the fish for the use of the can. Two dozen were put in the can at Paris; only nine fish arrived safe; I would not take any of the fish from him, as he was making a new pond, and I was fitting up a fresh water and salt water aquarium for him. I placed two of the smallest of the gold fish in the fresh water aquarium; the remaining seven gold fish I placed in the new pond. The fish lived all right, but did not spawn in the pond. The gentleman came to me some eighteen months

after, saying that he could not get the fish to spawn. I asked him if he had placed any plants in the pond, and he said he had not; whereupon I told him he could not expect to get the fish to spawn if no plants were in the pond. I asked him to allow me to place six plants in the pond, and was allowed to do so, and placed the following six plants: one *Valisneria spiralis*, one water-soldier, two water-lilies, two *Anacharis*, all in plant pots surrounded with rockery to keep them steady. Some time after I visited the pond, and found the plants growing most beautifully, particularly the *Anacharis*. I did not see the pond again for some months, when the gentleman sent for me, and we visited the pond together. I found the pond full of young gold fish. There were thousands of them. We got a dip-net and thinned them out for a minute; the gentleman did not like to destroy them in that way, so another large pond was built, and the fish thrown into it. Thousands of fish have been given away from these ponds. The *Anacharis* plants, when grown too large, should be taken out twice a year. When the plant has grown too long, nip off some of the young sprouts and place them in some fresh earth in pots to replace the old plants, which may be thrown away. This plant grows very fast. I would not recommend it for a very large pond or sheet of water, as it will soon choke it up, unless swans are kept there. These birds feed on it, and thrive well. I think our aquarium tanks are too small for the spawn of gold fish to come to anything. I kept a large tank for twelve years, and never got any gold fish from their spawn, after trying all sorts of ways. To keep the gold fish healthy in the aquarium you must only give them a small fly or a small red worm. If you can get enough plants of *Valisneria*, do not place in any others. Above all things do not give the fish biscuit, bread, or meat, as it will cause a disease in the fish. The fish like a little gravel at the bottom. They take it in their mouth occasionally; it does them good, and cleans the mouth of the fish.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and reasonable observations will receive careful attention.]

THE DESERTION OF PENEKES.

THE abandonment of the School of Natural History at Penekese Island, which will be remembered as the last public work of the immortal Louis Agassiz long after its details have been forgotten, will be regretted by every reader; for no school, large or small, ever took such a deep hold upon the interest of the whole nation. A brief sketch of this unique enterprise may be interesting.

In 1872 Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard College, proposed to Prof. Agassiz the establishment of a station at Nantucket, where, during the Summer months, a limited number of persons might have an opportunity to study animal life in the most practical, experimental way, and learn chiefly how to observe, while at the same time they might receive the benefit of lectures on special subjects from special students. Prof. Agassiz seized upon the idea and elaborated it. But the money was wanting. At this juncture, in the Spring of 1873, Mr. John Anderson, a merchant in New York City, offered Prof. Agassiz the gift of Penekese, a small island at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, and \$50,000 in cash if he would found this proposed school there. Prof. Agassiz—for by this time Prof. Shaler had gone to England for the benefit of his health—gratefully accepted the gift, buildings were put up as early as the weather permitted, and on July 9th Professors and students and friends gathered there, and the Anderson School of Natural History was organized.

Among the Faculty were Profs. Burt Wilder, Waterhouse Hawkins, A. Guyot, A. S. Packard, E. Bicknell, Count L. F. de Pourtales, Dr. T. M. Brewer, and Mr. Reuyter. The students numbered about fifty, all teachers of normal or high grade schools in various parts of the country, except three or four from Prof. Agassiz's museum in Cambridge.

Prof. Agassiz lectured frequently on subjects connected with geology, and especially upon the general features of the glacial theory. Prof. Wilder gave a fine course of instruction on anatomy, illustrating by dissections, and constantly aided students in the use of the knife. Prof. Bicknell showed how to use the microscope, and Prof. Packard described the natural history of invertebrate animals, while Count Pourtales took out dredging parties every fine day in the yacht which Mr. C. W. Galloupe had put at the disposal of the school. But between times, from daylight to dark, the little tables in the long laboratory were fully occupied with an industrious company seeking knowledge at the fountain-head, working with knife and tweezers, microscope and pencil among the bones and tissues of various animals, comparing and contrasting, sketching and noting down. And the hardest worker of them all was the great Professor himself, who found new materials for investigation every day.

The following Winter Professor Agassiz died, but his last thought was for the school, and he enjoined its continuance upon his son, Mr. Alexander Agassiz. In July of 1874, therefore, many of the old students gathered again, and the school started a second time with every appearance of success, but at the end of a hard-working session it was found that no promise of opening it a third season could be made, and that was really the end of it, although the affair was not formally wound up until a short time ago. The trouble was a want of money to render the school self-supporting. Very few of those who sought its advantages had wealth, and while the original fund of the generous giver of the island was insufficient to fully endow the school, the needed sum in this depressed season was not forthcoming. It is unfortunate for both Mr. Agassiz and

Mr. Anderson that such an end has come to the undertaking, but neither is to blame, and both alike attribute the result to the sad loss of the great naturalist, which ended the hopes both entertained regarding the establishment of what was to be a national school.

But, as the *Tribune* has well said, "Though the dormitories are torn down and the aquariums are sold, and the sea-gulls have again taken possession of Penekese, the work that was done there has not been thrown away. The impulse that was there given to the study of natural history by the method of direct investigation has produced already a marked effect throughout the country. * * * No portion of Mr. Anderson's liberality or of the gratuitous labors of men eminent in science expended on that now desolate island are lost. Measured only by present results, that which they have done for science and for the youth of America is worthy even of the high hopes which Prof. Agassiz indulged."

SEA ISLAND SHEEP.—A curious race of sheep exists on a small island in Englishmen's Bay, on the coast of Maine. The island is about two miles square, is open on the east to the full ocean, and about half of it is heavily wooded. The sheep are mixed breed, showing traces of the merino, Southdown, and long woolled breeds. They are nearly as wild as deer, and before the great storm of October, 1869, blew down so many trees, they had paths where they always ran, so that it was not difficult to drive them into a carrol when they were wanted for shearing, but now it is next to impossible to get them at all. Consequently the bucks and ewes are always together, and the latter begin lambing in March and get through by May 1. The early lambs are harder than the late ones, and stand the winter better. Few of the sheep, apparently, die from disease, and many seem to live out their full allotted time. If not caught every year they usually wear their fleeces until sheared, so that three fleeces are sometimes found, one on top of another.

In winter they are divided into flocks of from fifteen to twenty-five, and live near a place where they can get to the shore for sea-weed and into the woods for shelter. Their principal living in winter is some of the varieties of sea-weed, principally dulse. They also eat the branches of nearly all the trees that grow on the island. They like fir better than spruce, are very fond of mountain ash, eating branches as large as your finger, and also the bark elder and raspberry; also the moss from the old stumps and logs. In the spring, when the tide runs out very low, they go out on the rocks as far as they can get, and sometimes the tide will come up all round them. When this is the case they will not wade through water a few inches in depth, but will stick to the ledge till the tide takes them off. By that time their fleeces are so full of water and heavy that, although they can swim ashore, they cannot get out readily, but crawl out a little way, and then wait for the water to drain off, and crawl a little farther. If there is any sea going it washes them back again, and they drown.

—Mr. R. M. Stivers' eldest son found a live woodcock last Monday in the area of his house in East Thirty-first street, and had him in a small cage feeding him on mocking bird food. This bird no doubt struck a telegraph wire, which crippled him so that he was unable to fly. We understand that he died Monday night. Mr. S. will have him set up. We have before this noticed instances of woodcock having been caught alive in this city and Boston, and of the attempt to rear them by hand. It seems evident, however, that these birds will not thrive in confinement. As the flight of woodcock is comparatively low, and generally made by night, it is not singular that the birds frequently strike the innumerable obstructions that traverse and fill our aerial world above the chimney pots.

—It is almost impossible to raise any apples in New Zealand and neighboring islands on account of the plant lice (*Aphides*), which ruin the fruit in the bud. The Auckland Acclimatization Society are concerting measures for the introduction of the various species of *Coccinellæ* (lady bugs, etc.) which prey upon the plant lice, and thus put a stop to their ravages.

HUMBLE BEES FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Frank Buckland has just succeeded in getting a colony of humble bees started to New Zealand, where none exist, and where they are urgently needed to fertilize the clover, there being no insect native to that island having a sufficiently long proboscis to penetrate the clover flowers. Mr. Buckland, for a long time after he decided upon the experiment of their transportation, was unable to procure any live bees, but at last got a colony, which were sent to him in a box about eighteen inches square with one division. They were well and lively. The nest—earth and all—had been sent just as it was dug, and the young bees were hatching out daily. In just this condition the bees were intrusted to a Mr. Hall who was going out to New Zealand, and who promised to care for them. In order to feed them during the voyage thirty pounds of honey were packed up, which will be fed to the bees in little bird cage tins through holes in the box. They will also require water to drink. If any more nests of live bees can be obtained another exportation will be made.

—John McDonald, keeper of the lower lighthouse in Newark Bay, picked up three woodcock and four small birds last Sunday morning which had flown against the light and killed themselves. He says it is no unusual thing to find dead birds lying on the roof of the house next to the light in the Fall, and in several instances he has found duck. Last March there were three geese killed at this light.

THE CARE OF CANARY BIRDS.—Says a writer on canaries:—"In this way I answer the question of 'how I had such luck with birds.' Simply by allowing the birds to attend to their own affairs, and by letting them understand that their master would never harm them. Also by accustoming them to plenty of light and air and company, rather than, as recommended in books, keeping the cage in a dark room for fear of frightening the birds. Make just half the fuss directed in bird books over the matter, and you will have double the success in raising birds. Never give them sugar, but all the red pepper they will eat; it is the best thing for them. And if your bird feels hoarse at any time put a piece of fat salt pork in the cage, and see how the little fellow will enjoy it, and listen for the result. Give him flaxseed once in a while, and if he appears dumpy occasionally give him a diet of bread and water, with red pepper sprinkled in. Open the cage door and give your pets the freedom of the room. Soon they will come at your call, and fly to meet you whenever your voice is heard. I had one who came regularly to my desk as I sat writing each day, and disputed, with fluttering wings and open beak, my humble right to the inkstand. And when I reasoned him out of his mistaken notion he would perch himself on my penholder (no very comfortable proceeding for me), and watch me gravely as I wrote. I have many a time, also, discovered him in the act of eating off the corners of my paper, even to the title of my article. Another thought nothing of trotting about on my head and shoulders, and even hopped under my throat to nestle against my chin. He would take his bath as I held the cup in my hand, and coolly dry himself on my head. Another would fly up or down stairs whenever I called him, and many a time when I have been out he has welcomed my return by flying down the stairs and singing at the top of his voice all the while, until at last, perched on my shoulder, he would accompany me to my room."

It is said that if left a day and a night without food, canaries will make an attempt upon each other's life, and those that are killed will be eaten by the survivors. The professional gentleman above referred to had a dozen birds in a cage, and while out of town on business five of them were killed in this way, after the water and food were all used up. Rape and canary seed is the standard food for canaries.

During the present "corner" in canary seed, the economical will give their pets a mixture of rape and millet seed. A half peck of rape costs seventy-five cents, and an equal quantity of millet thirty-one; this is nearly equal to mixed canary seed, and costs a small fraction over thirteen cents a quart. A half peck of canary seed, costing \$1.25, may be added, making a mixed food equal to what retails for forty cents, and which will cost less than twenty cents a quart.

THE CAPTURE OF HYENAS.—The following mode of tying hyenas in their dens, as practiced in Afghanistan, is given by Arthur Connolly in his "Overland Journey," in the words of an Afghan chief, the Shikaree Syud Daoud:—"When you have tracked the beast to his den you take a rope with two slip-knots upon it in your right hand, and with your left holding a felt cloak before you, you go boldly but quietly in. The animal does not know the nature of the danger, and therefore retires to the back of his den, but you may always tell where his head is by the glare of his eyes. You keep moving on gradually toward him on your knees, and when you are within distance, throw the cloak over his head, close with him, and take care he does not free himself. The beast is so frightened that he cowers back, and though he may bite the felt, he cannot turn his neck round to hurt you, so you quietly feel for his fore legs, slip the knots over them, and then, with one strong pull, draw them tight up to the back of his neck, and tie them there. The beast is now your own, and you can do what you like with him. We generally take those we catch home to the kral, and hunt them on the plain with bridles in their mouths, that our dogs may be taught not to fear the brutes when they meet them wild."

Hyenas are also taken alive by the Arabs by a very similar method, except that a wooden gag is used instead of a felt cloak. The similarity in the mode of capture in two such distant countries as Algeria and Afghanistan, and by two races so different, is remarkable. From the fact that the Afghans consider that the feat requires great presence of mind, and an instance being given of a man having died of a bite received in a clumsy attempt; we may infer that the Afghan hyena is more powerful or more ferocious than his African congener.

—Sir R. Christison, in a communication to the Royal Society of Great Britain, has given the results of a chemical analysis of clean salmon (*i. e.*, those in good condition), and of the same species where exhausted or "foul." A mean of several trials gave, for clean salmon, oil, 18.53 per cent.; nitrogenous matter, 19.70 per cent.; saline matter, 0.88 per cent.; water, 60.89 per cent.: for the foul salmon, oil, 1.25 per cent.; nitrogenous matter, 17.07 per cent.; saline matter, 0.88 per cent.; water, 80.80 per cent.

—The red corpuscles of the blood of the salmon family are the largest in size of those of any of the bony fishes, and consequently are the best for novices in microscopy who desire to study the blood of fishes to begin on. Those of *Salmo fontinalis* have a mean length of 1-1455 of an inch.

—At Geelong, Australia, the remains of an immense kangaroo, of a species now extinct, were found recently at a depth of fifteen feet. A shaft was sunk forty-three feet, but no bones were found at a greater depth.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, NOV. 17th, 1875. }

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending November 13th, 1875:—

One Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus cencoecephalus*. Presented by Mr. Abel Whitlock.

One Mocking Bird, *Mimus polyglotus*. Presented by Dr. Stephen Kelly.

Two gray Squirrels, *Sciurus Carolinensis*. Presented by Master Francis P. Magoun.

Three Axis Deer, *Axis maculata*. Hab. India.

Three Tigers, *Felis tigris*, one year old. Bred in the Antwerp Gardens; raised on a dog.

Two Nylghans, *Portia picta*. Hab. India. Bred in the Acclimatization Garden, Bois du Boulogne, Paris. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

IMPROVED FLOWERS.

The *Germantown Telegraph* thus discourses on the results of the propagation of new varieties of favorite old plants by our florists:—

When we were boys and girls our gardens teemed with cabbage roses, with hundred leaved roses, white damask and provence roses, and roses with the York and Lancaster stripes. It was "a joy forever" to walk through the garden then. Most of us can smell the fragrance of those rose-bedecked gardens yet; and then the rose leaves were gathered and preserved, and even, materially speaking, the rose odor was ever with us.

But the modern florist came and laughed at us. Those old fashioned things were of no account. We should have the double roses, China, tea, and barbon roses—roses that bloomed all the time. We took his advice, and now what we have for roses are as much like real roses as coffee is like beans. Many, indeed, who have gardens hardly know what a real rose is. It is fortunate that old Tom Moore lived in the last generation, or our sympathetic young ladies would not be able to quote, with a sigh,

"You may break, you may scatter the vase as you will,
The odor of roses will cling to it still,

for our roses would never have suggested anything of that kind.

Not only has the genuine good old rose been improved to death, but it is so with other fine old flowers. Every good garden had gay hollyhocks, but the improver got hold of them. They figured for awhile at exhibitions as double dahlias, but they are now gone, single and double alike. Nobody sees scarcely a hollyhock nowadays, nor sweet williams, polyanthus, daisies, carnations, pinks, pansies, and so on. Where are they all now? We have pansies, it is true, but we have to get them from the florists every Spring. The good old hardy pansy, which came into use so late as our own generation, has been improved so much that it will hardly grow at all any more. A good set of verbenas is among the rarest sights in the gardens of the present day, yet scarcely a dozen years ago we depended so much on them that it was not unusual for one florist to ask another, "Wonder what they did for garden towers before they had verbenas?"

At this season of the year we miss particularly the good old chrysanthemums, of which we have two kinds—a large blushing white and a golden yellow. It was no trouble to grow them. They were set out in the flower borders, and came up as regularly every year as an ox-eye daisy. October was quite gay with the garden chrysanthemums. But the improvers introduced a new set with small flowers—pompones and matricarias—getting the flowers reduced down to the smallest possible size, and the plants to mere dwarfs, that we grew ashamed of our old friends and took to the new, and now we have none.

Improvement is all very well, but we may keep on pointing our peg till we whittle it all away.

WINTERING BEES.—A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer*, referring to the care of bees in winter, says "the winter of 1869 was disastrous to bees in this State, many losing their entire stock. My bees were sheltered in a cave built in the side of a dry hill; all came out in good order, while other apiarians in this section lost nearly all. There is nothing on the farm that seems to give life to all around as a well cared for stock of bees. The question is often asked, 'What makes your bees so smart and make such lots of honey?' We don't get honey from our bees.' If the bees are allowed to nearly all die through the winter it will take nearly all summer to recuperate, and then be weak. The plan I take is to keep my bees strong in numbers, remove the honey board, put straw matting over the comb frames, see that they are well ventilated at the bottom, place them in winter quarters before hard freezing, let them remain quiet until it becomes warm and pleasant in spring, and not get them out too early. The longest time or latest period of bees being kept in cave was till the 4th of July. They were then taken out, and have done finely. This goes to show that bees will live a long time if kept quiet and still in a dark place. I consider noise or occasional light disastrous to bees in winter quarters. They will eat double the honey and bee bread, and dirty up every part of the hive. I doubt whether bees can be wintered successfully where there is a great amount of noise. Build a place for your bees; it is money well laid out.

NEW FOOD FOR HORSES AND SHEEP.—A favorite and rather new kind of mash for horses is coming into use, composed of two quarts of oats, one of bran, and half a pint of flaxseed. The oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over which is placed the linseed; add boiling water, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rug and allowing it to thus rest for five hours; then stir the mass up. The bran absorbs while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together. A greater quantity of flaxseed would make the preparation too oily and less relished. One feed per day is sufficient. It is easily digestible, and is specially adapted to young animals, adding to their volume rather than to their height—giving substance to the frame. Prof. Sanson reminds us not to overlook the food in the nourishment question in connection with the amelioration of live stock. He considers oats, as so generally given to sheep, as objectionable and approaching the unprofitable. Rams generally receive one pound of oats daily, ewes half that quantity. Oats, forming an exciting food, are especially suited for rams, but for hastening the development of young sheep they only build up the bones, not the flesh.

—With suitable preparation and management, not only does a healthy horse suffer no distress from trotting a moderate distance at the top of his speed, but enjoys it as highly as his driver. The match trotter is peculiarly gifted with powers of locomotion, and his wonderful mechanism can only be appreciated when in full operation. To most persons a closely contested trot is a beautiful and attractive spectacle, and experience proves that nothing affords a more delightful or harmless amusement for the people provided the superintendence and associations are of the proper kind.

The Kennel.

FEEDING DOGS.—We have found that but few sportsmen give proper attention to the feeding of their dogs. It is altogether wrong to give them food just before they are taken to the field. Food given them at such times is absolutely worse than nothing. Many dogs thus fed throw up the food soon after they commence to work, and then again, it detracts from their powers of scent for several hours.

The evening before the shoot, and then again in the evening after the day's work is done, is the proper time to feed, and then they should be *bountifully* fed with good strong, wholesome food; and nothing is better than well boiled scraps of meat with Indian meal, and even this food is improved if baked after being boiled. A dog working day after day should be fed at night as much food as he will gorge, and then placed in comfortable quarters, not by the fire, but where he will not suffer from the cold. Some years ago, while camping out in Illinois with Messrs. Samuel and Chas. Sunderland and the late Robert Gamble, we shot full three weeks over three setters—Bruce, Cone, and Dash—killing to our four guns about one hundred head of game per day, mostly "chickens" (pinnated grouse,) with some ducks and plover. When we made our camp at night upon drawing the birds we selected the livers, gizzards and hearts, threw them into a camp kettle, boiled them to ribbons; then stirred into the mess a large quantity of Indian meal, which was again boiled thoroughly, and with this food we fed our dogs just as much as they could gorge, and placed them in comfortable beds made of prairie grass under our "prairie schooner," and then in the morning they would get out, empty themselves, and go to work, and at the end of our three weeks' shooting trip they were in perfect condition for hard work.

THE COMING CHICAGO SHOW.—The Bench Show of Dogs to be held in connection with the National Poultry Association in January next promises to be one of the largest ever yet brought to an issue in this country. The list of special premiums already contributed foots up very largely, and it is estimated that their total value will be not less than \$10,000. A novel feature of this exhibition will be that the exhibitors will have the privilege of choosing two out of the three judges in each class, the Executive Committee appointing the third. Mr. Luther Adams, of Boston, gives a special prize for best English setter as a stock dog, to be shown with not less than two of his get. Western sportsmen do the same for native setters. Special premiums will also be given for pointers and spaniels. The express companies have agreed to return all stock coming to Chicago through their hands free of charge, or, in other words, to carry articles at one-half fare. The following railroads have agreed to bring and return dogs free of charge, and to return owners and attendants over the lines by which they came for one-fifth fare: Vermont Central, Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Erie Railway, New York to Buffalo, Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Illinois Central and branches, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Northwestern and all its branches, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. It will be observed that by the arrangement with the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, and Vermont Central the association has secured reduced rates to Boston, and by the arrangement with the Michigan Central and Erie reduced rates have been secured to New York *via* Buffalo.

DEATH OF BISMARCK.—It is but a few weeks since we printed a letter from that ardent sportsman, Mr. David Brooks, of Philadelphia, descriptive of his recent shooting trip on the prairies, and his eulogistic account of the admirable working of his celebrated setter, Bismarck, was readily understood and appreciated by all who know of the excellent qualities of that paragon of dogs. It is with pain that we now record the death of poor "Biz," and the ignominious manner of his taking off, ignominiously smothered to death in a crowded and illy ventilated express car, will excite the indignation and the sympathy of every sportsman. Although no amount of pecuniary damages will bring poor "Biz" to life again or compensate his owner for his loss, we trust that Mr. Brooks will spare no effort in fixing the blame of this outrage where it belongs. In this instance it probably does not rest with the baggage master, as intimated by our correspondent, but with the express messenger, who is supposed to have accompanied his car, and who in common humanity should have prevented the occurrence:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 11th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The sportsmen of the United States will be pained to hear of the death of Mr. David Brooks' celebrated setter, Bismarck. Poor Biz! with a very promising young bitch, was shipped from State Centre, Iowa, by Adams Express, both boxed securely. On the arrival of the dogs at Philadelphia they were found smothered in the box, and entirely covered with turkeys and chickens, many of which were also suffocated. The car was insufferably hot, and without ventilation, illustrating the gross carelessness of many baggage masters having live stock in charge. Mr. Brooks certainly has the sympathy of the sporting community.

HOMO.

THE LATE MEMPHIS FIELD TRIALS.—We are in receipt of the following letter relating to the service of plate presented by this paper at the late meeting of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association. We have designed publishing an engraving of the plate, which comprised pitcher, salver, and goblets, but through an omission the service

was not photographed as we had requested. We can inform the possessor that the dogs are all portraits, and comprise some of the best representatives of both setters and pointers now in this country:—

MEMPHIS, Tenn., November 10th, 1875.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY:—

On behalf of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association we desire to gratefully acknowledge your munificent gift of plate, awarded to the champion field dog of America. The elegance of design, usefulness of the set, as well as the laudable objects promoted, entitle you to very many thanks. May your friends remain legion.

W. A. WHEATLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

P. H. BRYSON,
President.

We are in receipt of a photograph of the splendid kennel of Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J., comprising seven orange and white setters with black points, and one thoroughbred Irish setter. The picture was taken after the dogs were ordered to "charge," and all are in good position. Such a picture is of much interest to all sportsmen, who know how difficult it is to get eight dogs in position, and to hold them there long enough to be photographed. It is an evidence of the wonderful skill with which Mr. M. controls his dogs.

COCKER SPANIELS.—Mr. Robert Walker, of Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y., has forwarded us photographs of his fine cocker spaniels, Which and Nellie, both being, as far as can be judged from a photograph, very handsome dogs. Mr. Walker advertises a litter of puppies by these dogs, and guarantees a pure pedigree.

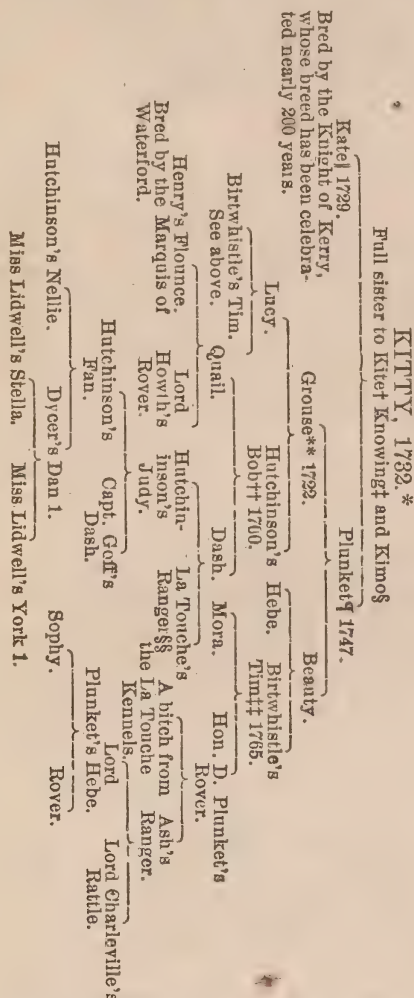
ENGLISH DOGS FOR SALE.—Mr. T. B. Bowers, of The Bars, Chester, England, sends us a long list of dogs he has for sale. The list can be seen at our office, but we hardly feel warranted in publishing it except in the form of an advertisement. There should be a limit to good nature in these matters, and we do not feel warranted in gratuitously advertising dogs, even if the bluest blood of Britain runs in their veins.

—Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J., has sold his fine orange and white setter, Trump, for the handsome price of \$200. Trump is by the famous Joe, now the property of Mr. Shipman, of Brooklyn, out of Northrup's Dell.

IRISH SETTER, KITTY.

Born in 1872. Imported in 1874 from R. Ll. Purcell Llewellyn, Ashby de-la-Zouch, England, by W. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H. Now owned by F. H. Bierbower, of Maysville, Ky.

*The number refers to the English Kennel Club Stud Book.



*2d prize, North Wales Dog Show, 1873.
†2d prize, Crystal Palace, 1873, 2d prize, Birmingham, 1873; and 1st prize for setters in braces with Sampson, at Lincolnshire Field Trials, in 1874, beating the celebrated Ranger and Lucy.
†1st prize, Caledonian Gamekeeper's Dog Show, Glasgow, 1874; 2d prize, Crystal Palace, 1874; 2d prize, Birmingham, 1874; 1st prize, Crystal Palace, 1875.
§1st prize, North Wales Dog Show, 1873.
‡2d prize, Birmingham, 1873.
¶Dog Shows—1st prize, Boston, 1870; 2d prize, Crystal Palace, 1870; 1st prize, North Wales, 1872; and champion cup for the best setter in the show; champion cup, North Wales, 1873. Field Trials—Shrewsbury, 1870, 2d prize; Shrewsbury stakes; Vaynol, 1870, 1st prize for setters; Vaynol, 1871, 1st prize in the Bodfel stakes; Southampton, 1871, divided 2d prize with Countess in the Hampshire stakes; Vaynol, 1872, 2d prize with his son Marvel in the Bodfel stakes.
**2d prize, Birmingham, 1869; breeder, Hon. D. Plunket.
††2d prize, Islington, 1863; 1st prize, Islington, 1864; 1st prize, Cremorne, 1864; champion cup, Birmingham, 1864.
‡‡1st prize, Birmingham, 1862; 1st prize, Islington, 1863; breeder, Hon. D. Plunket.
§§This dog was sold at Dyer's at auction, for £73 10s.

All sportsmen interested in the breeding of the red Irish setter, so rare in this country in purity, will be pleased to learn that we have it in all its perfection on this side of the Atlantic.

LAVERACKS IN AMERICA.

MR. LAVERACK'S REPLY.

BROUGHALL COTTAGE, WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE, England, October 8th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On my return from my shooting quarters—Tarbetness in Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland—I read in your columns an article signed G. T. Teasdale Buckell, who acts in the capacity of trainer, breaker, and salesman for Mr. Llewellyn. But for the reasons hereinafter given I should treat this writer's article as I shall treat everything emanating from that source—with the same silent indifference with which his similar attacks have been regarded by me in England.

In this communication, dated August 28th, 1875, it is stated that Fairy, when the property of Mr. Llewellyn, won, etc. I here most positively state that Fairy *never was out and out the bona fide property* of Mr. Llewellyn, and I still retain letters of the latter to prove this assertion. He was repeatedly told, both personally and in writing, that I would not sell for any money either Fairy, or her brother, Pedigree, which dogs, when youngsters, I loaned to him conditionally. In one of his letters he asks if Fairy might be called his, for trials, in reality mine for breeding purposes. He did exhibit her at a Welch show where, I believe, she took first prize, and also at Birmingham, where she took second. This was done without consulting me, and I wrote him that he had no right to exhibit her.

Of Pride of the Border, Buckell sneeringly says: "In this country he never won a prize, though often exhibited." It is true Pride was exhibited twice—never more; and everyone knows the prejudice here against liver color. But I have seen as good and as handsome livers as any, and if a dog has a good formation, working properties, and pedigree, I should never object to color. As a stud dog he is invaluable; his stock in England are inferior to none. Blue Prince, his son, is a wonderful worker, both on grouse and partridge. Mr. Dainty Hollin's Silk, the most powerful setter I know, is a daughter of Pride's, and his Tory is a son, both out of Dickens' Belle. Peter, referred to in B.'s article, is also by Pride. Gentlemen who have shot over him in Scotland—Messrs. Arkcoll, Maidstone, Kent; Ellis, the Court Lodge, Yalding, Kent; Robins, 53 Nile street, Sunderland; Dickens, owner of Belle (dam of Peter); and Murray, at Port Mahonack, Tarbetness, and my keeper, Sunderland—can all testify to Pride's merits in the field. These gentlemen's testimony is certainly of far more weight than a man's in Buckell's position, and the motives which cause him to traduce an animal of which he knows nothing, except his success in America, are too transparent to deceive. Envy and jealousy can go no further.

I reluctantly notice the silly charge that the most successful Laveracks of late years were not bred by me, for so weak an invention of the adversary is almost beneath contempt. That I have not always chosen to exhibit, is certainly my own business; and that dogs of my pure blood have been successful, by whomsoever exhibited, one would suppose is equally to the credit of the Laverack blood. Last year, of my three entries at Crystal Palace, Old Dash took champion prize, Blue Prince took second, to Hemming's Rock 1st, (of my own blood, though bred by Mr. Pilkington), and Cora a third prize. My Old Dash was, as is well known, the sire of Pilkington's Dash, whose dam, Lill, was a Laverack. I bred both the sire (Pride) and the dam (Belle) of Mr. Dickens' Peter, whose winnings my detractor would distort into triumphs over me! Was there ever such a lamentable or more futile exhibition of ridiculous malice? Can it be that this pitiable rage comes alone from envy of Pride's and Fairy's successes in America? or has it other causes connected with the history of one or both of those dogs, than which I herein state there are no better or purer bred in my possession, nor in any kennel in England?

And now for the cream of Buckell's impudence. He gives as a reason against breeding Laveracks that "it is nearly impossible to breed them, owing to their excessive weakness when young." A more slanderous and gross assertion was never penned! No breed are stronger in constitution, better feeders, or more healthy. He may not know how to mate, or breed, or rear them. But, then, how has he the assurance to sell and send to America dogs said to be pure Laveracks, whose progeny, if his charges (or confessions) are true, are worthless and cannot be reared? Is not this peculiar? Can it be honest? I will now give my reasons for writing this lengthy letter. They are:

To correct misstatements made to annoy at so great a distance an old sportsman, who prudently, as the record shows, preferred to claim and recover his own.

To expose an unworthy attempt to detract from the merits of Mr. Raymond's dog.

To defend the character of my breed of setters against a wholly uncalled for and unprovoked attack, made by way of a distant country; and To place the plain facts before the American public, satisfied that their verdict will do me justice.

Please distinctly understand that I have no dogs for sale, and nothing herein is set forth intended to eulogize any I may have. What I have written is written in self-defense against injustice.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to state I have no feelings but of pleasure and gratification at any gentlemen here or in America breeding dogs equal or superior to mine from the pure stock, which originally came from me, or any crosses the result of admixture of blood. As for me, I shall keep the Laverack blood pure as long as I live.

Sincerely yours,

E. LAVERACK.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus*. Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis*.
SOUTHERN WATERS.
Pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigratus*.
Drum (two species.) Family *Sciaenidae*. Trout (black bass,) *Centropomus niger*.
Kingfish, *Menticistrus nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*.
Sea Bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*.
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus*. Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.
Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*.
Snapper, *Lutjanus caxus*. *M. nigricans*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply during the week has been fair, although we note a falling off in variety. The smacks have followed the bluefish south, and below Norfolk they are taking fine large fish weighing from eight to twelve pounds in abundance; price 12½ cents per pound. Some fine hauls of stripped bass have been taken on the Long Island coast during the week, one man taking 1,000 pounds at one haul; they retail for 20 to 25 cents. Green smelts from Maine are very abundant, and have sold as low as 15 cents, although the larger fish bring 20 cents per pound; salmon, frozen, are worth 50 cents; mackerel, one catch coming from Newport, bring 25 cents each; white perch, 18 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, frozen, 50 cents; tom-cods, 10 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 16 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish, 10 cents; flounders, 10

cents; eels, 18 cents; sheephead, frozen, 25 cents; whitefish, 18 cents; pickerel, 15 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; hard shell crabs, \$5. per 100; scollops, \$1. per gallon; lobsters, (Boston), 10 cents per pound; green turtle, from Key West, 20 cents; terrapin, from Savannah, \$12. per dozen.

BLUEFISH OFF THE CAPES.—On the 29th ult., says the *Lewes, Delaware, Light*, the bluefish were again chasing and devouring the moss bunters, and thousands in their efforts to escape the ravages of the bluefish ran high and dry on the beach. Near the little light-house on the cape where the high tides overflow into the valley, several thousand bushels sought refuge, but were even followed over the flats by their formidable enemies, and many of the latter were caught on the flat sands, where the water was but a few inches deep. After the tide fell off, these fish were left to die, and many of them were hauled off into the country by the farmers, who use them as a fertilizer. It is somewhat singular that these fish should make their appearance here in the manner stated—just at this season this year and last—while nothing like it was ever seen or heard of before, at least along the coast.

—The anglers of the Susquehanna have given up bass fishing for the season. A plenty of small fry are observed in the river. During this season a few fish weighing three and a half to four pounds have been taken.

—Some of the Bridgehampton fishermen have had extraordinary luck recently. One night last week Lawrence Jennings caught, with a seine, at the inlet to Mecox Bay, between 400 and 500 dozen eels. During the week he caught about 900 dozen. Luther Burnett caught in the ocean, opposite the same inlet, on the morning of November 2nd, 4,000 pounds of striped bass.

—New London black fishermen report brilliant catches; that is, of blackfish.

—A cuttle fish or octopus, measuring eighteen inches across and three feet in length was caught at St. Augustine, a few days since.

—Skill in angling is by no means confined to the male sex. For instance, Lady Dufferin, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, is one of the most successful and expert salmon anglers known. We recall to mind another lady, the wife of a prominent lawyer in Washington city, who keeps always on hand a fishing suit, even to the boots. Wherever she goes, in the season, she carries with her rods, lines, &c.; manufactures her own artificial flies, and will talk "fish" from morning till night; she has most entertaining reminiscences to relate of her exploits in the Adirondacks and the interior of Pennsylvania. She is a niece of Daniel Webster, and has all the enthusiastic delight in fishing, possessed by her illustrious relative. Did our angling friends ever read Curtis' Life of Webster? He, Webster, had been selected to deliver the oration on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. Just previous to its delivery he had gone on a fishing excursion to the coast of New Hampshire. By a single throw of his line he caught two immense fish at the same instant. Just at the time he was conning over his oration, and addressing the fish he exclaimed: "venerable men (the Revolutionary soldiers presumed to be present) you have come down to us from a past generation."

THE OREGON SALMON FISHERIES.—Some idea of the magnitude of the fisheries on the Columbia River can be obtained from the fact that during the past season of three months 350,000 cases of canned salmon, each containing forty-eight pounds were prepared for market, the aggregate value of which is nearly \$2,000,000. The men employed in catching the fish received from twenty to twenty-five cents each salmon, some of them last season earning during the season \$1,500. About 10,000 were caught, for which over \$200,000 were paid. A considerable number of salmon are also prepared in other ways for the market—salted, smoked and dried—probably one-third as many more. The salmon fisheries were first established on the Columbia in 1851, and are increasing every year. The oil of the fish is utilized at some of the fisheries, and sold for railroad and other purposes. The profit to the packers last season amounted to \$1 per case, one establishment putting up 40,000 cases.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF TROUT IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—The river, or yellow trout of Europe, *Salmo fario*, seems to vary in size in different waters. Larger specimens are taken in the Thames than elsewhere; those of five and six pounds appear to be common; eight or ten pound fish are occasionally reported in the sporting papers, and that trout weighing as much as fifteen or eighteen pounds have been killed in that river, is a well established fact. These large trout are in England usually killed with a minnow upon trolling tackle. In other English rivers the trout seldom go over seven pounds, and in Scotland, to judge from the reports of fisheries in the "*Field*," they will probably not average more than three or four ounces. Of course large fish are sometimes taken. Stoddart, in "*The Angler's Companion*," mentions one taken in the Don, 1853, which weighed eleven pounds; in the Tweed, 1850, seven pounds; in the Till, 1849, seven and a half pounds; Teviot, 1848, six and a half pounds. The Leet, tributary of the Tweed, Stoddart says, has the largest trout that he is acquainted with, and in 1841 he took there with the fly, twenty-six trout that weighed twenty-nine pounds; in 1846, forty-one trout, twelve of which weighed a pound each, and one of three pounds. Professor Wilson (a great angler) killed in Rutherford water, with minnow, eighteen trout, of one and half pounds each, and as many of one pound, but these trout are evidently considered by the writer as being of extraordinary size.

It is probable that the size of fish is diminishing in England, as in the United States, and from the same causes, the constantly increasing number of anglers, and the increasing demand, which encourages poaching and fishing out of season. The largest trout taken in the Thames in 1875, weighed ten pounds—others of nine, eight, seven, six and five, are reported. The whole number taken in this river for the season being fifty-seven fish, a large proportion of them under four pounds.

It was asserted by H. W. Herbert, the first writer who treated at length of our game fishes, that the American brook trout, *Salmo fontinalis*, was much smaller than the European species, but Herbert was familiar only with the well fished streams of New York and New England. Since his day, the Rangely Lakes and Moosehead waters have been opened to the angler, where, according to Wm. C. Prime, trout of seven, eight, ten and even eleven pounds have been taken; Lake Superior, in the South shore streams, of which trout of four to six pounds are taken every year; on the north shore of this lake they are found still larger; in the Nepigon, a day's catch of sixty trout has averaged three pounds; five, six and seven pounders are common, and *FOREST AND STREAM* reports a true speckled trout of seventeen pounds weight killed in these waters, a size fully equal to the largest Thames trout. About 1847, a brook trout was taken at the Sault Ste. Marie, by an Indian, which weighed eight pounds. It was brought to Major Kingsbury, commanding at the Fort, from whom the writer had the statement.

In the lakes and streams of the Rocky Mountains, very large trout have been taken. In the head waters of the Platte and in Lake Tahoe up to ten and twelve pounds, as we have been informed, but it is possible that these were a different species from *S. fontinalis*; perhaps *S. Lewisii*.

There is a river in Canada called the Nouvelle, which flows into the Bay of Canada, where the trout appear to be all large. The writer, in 1871, killed there one evening with the fly, a string of trout, fifteen in number, which weighed thirty-seven and a half pounds, none of them less than two pounds.

A late Boston paper reports the capture of a brook trout in the Adirondack waters last Summer which weighed over seven pounds. Such a fish as this was not supposed to exist in those much vexed waters, except, perhaps in the Rev. Mr. Murray's romances. Perhaps the big trout there, as in the Thames, are so thoroughly educated as to be proof against the wiles of common anglers, and only succumb to the most skillful, under peculiar conditions, which seldom occur.

THE FISHERIES.—There have been 69 arrivals of the fleet the past week as follows: 20 from Georges, 25 from the Banks, 9 from the Bay, and 15 from off shore. The receipts are 160,000 pounds Georges codfish; 20,000 pounds Georges halibut; 1,160,000 pounds Bank codfish; 1,500 barrels Bay mackerel and 2,000 barrels of shore mackerel. The mackerel fleet are hauling up, the business being about over for the season. The Newfoundland herring business will now engage attention. Some thirty-five of the staunchest vessels in the fleet will engage therein and be ready to start about the last of the month in season to supply the early Georges fleet with bait.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Nov. 5th.

—The following is a list of bass caught by Thomas Wians, at Newport, during the season of 1875:

Date.	Bass.	Weight of each Bass in pounds.	Tot weight each Day.
July 14.....	1	9.....	5
July 30.....	1	15.....	15
July 31.....	1	9.....	9
Aug. 3.....	3	16, 20 and 42.....	78
Aug. 5.....	1	13.....	13
Aug. 6.....	2	4 and 11.....	15
Aug. 19.....	7	54, 36, 31, 23, 16, 13 and 10.....	188
Sept. 6.....	1	7.....	7
Sept. 8.....	7	42, 34, 29, 29, 25, 25, and 21.....	205
Sept. 9.....	4	56, 22, 20 and 26.....	124
Sept. 17.....	1	17.....	17
Sept. 20.....	7	49, 47, 40, 39, 35, 30, and 30.....	270
Sept. 25.....	1	25.....	25
Total.....	37		971

Average weight, 26½ pounds.

BASS CAUGHT BY THOMAS WHISTLER, AT NEWPORT, SEASON OF 1875.

Date.	Bass.	Weight of Bass caught each Day.	Tot'l wght each Day.
June 11.....	1	5.....	5
July 12.....	1	30.....	30
July 15.....	1	4.....	4
July 23.....	1	30.....	30
July 24.....	3	31, 27, and 35.....	93
July 31.....	1	20.....	20
Aug. 2.....	1	33.....	33
Aug. 3.....	1	12.....	12
Aug. 4.....	1	4.....	4
Aug. 5.....	6	40, 40, 37, 19, 19, and 23.....	178
Aug. 6.....	1	7.....	7
Aug. 7.....	1	18.....	18
Aug. 8.....	4	9, 4, 3, and 4.....	20
Aug. 9.....	6	14, 6, 4, 43, and 3.....	34
Aug. 10.....	1	36.....	36
Aug. 17.....	1	4.....	4
Aug. 19.....	1	36.....	36
Aug. 20.....	3	35, 32, and 29.....	96
Aug. 21.....	2	16 and 12.....	28
Aug. 27.....	1	4.....	4
Aug. 28.....	1	18.....	18
Aug. 29.....	1	4.....	4
Sept. 1.....	1	17.....	17
Sept. 4.....	1	5.....	5
Sept. 5.....	1	4.....	4
Sept. 6.....	1	4.....	4
Sept. 7.....	1	6.....	6
Sept. 8.....	8	60, 48, 35, 31, 13, 21, 13, and 10.....	281
Sept. 9.....	3	52, 20 and 9.....	81
Sept. 10.....	4	51, 6, 3, and 53.....	101
Sept. 12.....	1	8.....	8
Sept. 13.....	5	49, 23, 17, 13 and 7.....	109
Sept. 14.....	2	31 and 30.....	61
Sept. 15.....	1	37.....	37
Sept. 16.....	1	10.....	10
Sept. 17.....	4	27, 25, 15 and 5.....	72
Sept. 20.....	5	51, 43, 41, 37 and 35.....	207
Sept. 21.....	4	50, 41, 41, and 41.....	173
Sept. 25.....	2	6 and 3.....	9
Sept. 27.....	1	33.....	33
Sept. 29.....	1	26.....	26
Sept. 30.....	1	50.....	50
Oct. 1.....	1	37.....	37
Oct. 3.....	1	3.....	3
Oct. 4.....	2	11 and 5.....	16
Oct. 7.....	1	9.....	9
Oct. 8.....	3	5, 6 and 4.....	25
Oct. 10.....	2	5 and 5.....	10
Total.....	98		2,056

Average weight, 21 pounds.

—A Florida correspondent of the *Atlanta, Ga., Herald*, in the course of an interesting communication regarding Florida fisheries, says:—"The best fishermen in Florida are the pelicans and ospreys. A pelican consumes about a peck of fish a day. They flock about the straits and inlets by thousands. Supposing there are 2,000,000 pelicans in Florida—and there are certainly more than that—they would eat 500,000 bushels of fish each day, or 182,500,000 bushels per year. The millions upon millions of white and blue cranes, herons, curlews, gulls, fishhawks, kingfishers, and other water fowl, devour thousands of bushels of fish every twenty-four hours. An experienced cracker estimated that 700,000 bushels of fish a day are required to feed the birds of Florida alone. This would make 225,500,000 bushels each year. Add to this the billions of fish swallowed by sharks, bass and others, and the sum total will reach nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels, destroyed by feathered and finny fishermen on the peninsula in twelve months. At first glance these figures appear enormous, but let any man make his own estimate, and carefully figure it up, and he will find them under, instead of over."

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Nov. 18.....	3 53	eve. 39	11 53
Nov. 19.....	4 52	1 31	eve. 52
Nov. 20.....	5 48	2 33	1 48
Nov. 21.....	6 42	3 28	2 42
Nov. 22.....	8 34	4 19	3 34
Nov. 23.....	8 19	5 3	4 19
Nov. 24.....	9 5	5 50	5 5

YACHTING IN ENGLAND.—Much confusion has been caused in England, and no little annoyance to yacht owners, by the different regulations regarding measurement existing with various clubs, and which has led during the past season to unpleasant results; in one case, at least, the dispute being carried into court. The number of yacht clubs with and without the prefix of "royal" in the empire is enormous, and it is the custom among owners of racing cutters to cruise from one port to another during the regatta season and enter their vessels for the various cups. To obviate the difficulty arising from a variety of racing rules, an association has been formed to be known as the Yacht Racing Association, with the object of putting yacht racing in somewhat the same position as horse racing, by forming an association which should elect a committee whose operations would be similar in nature to those of the committee of the Jockey Club. The duties of this committee will consist in deciding disputed points, in codifying existing yacht racing rules and to make such alterations and modifications as they may deem desirable, and to classify yachts for racing. The association now numbers over one hundred members, including the owners of all the best known racing yachts. The advantages of this new arrangement are that a universal system of measurement and rules will be adopted, and by which all yacht matches will be governed. The penalty for sailing in any regatta where these regulations are not in force is to be expulsion, and the question arises, What will English yachts do when they come to this country? Probably their sailing under our rules will be overlooked. It is anticipated that every yacht race sailed in British waters during 1876 will be governed by the new rules, and perfect harmony be the result of the new departure.

A BOOK FOR YOUNG YACHTSMEN.—There is nothing in the literary line which would better fill a long needed want than some intelligible book on the construction, rigging, and sailing of yachts and small boats. There are several English works on the subject—such, for instance, as "*Vanderdecken's Yacht Sailor*"—but the methods of building and rigging are so different to those pertaining to this country that the book is valueless to our young yachtsmen. We are in constant receipt of inquiries on this subject, and will hail with pleasure the appearance of some handy little volume which will describe in plain language the whole mode of building, rigging, sail-making, and navigation.

ROWING IN ENGLAND.—A rowing match for £200 a side and the championship of the Thames occurred on that river on the 15th inst. The contestants were Joseph H. Sadler, of London, the present holder of the championship, and R. W. Boyd, of Gateshead, Durham. The course was the usual one, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of about four miles and a quarter. The race was won by Sadler. Considerable importance was attached in aquatic circles to the race and the surroundings, as, whether defeated or victorious, Sadler had announced that he would never go into training again. Sadler, the winner, is thirty-six years of age, stands five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds. He rowed in this country in 1870. He has defeated all comers for the championship of England since 1870. Boyd is twenty years of age, stands five feet nine inches high, and scaled, when he stepped into his boat, 158 pounds. Boyd recently beat Sadler in a mile race for £200 on the Tyne, after an obstinate struggle, by three-quarters of a length in 6 minutes 10½ seconds. With his partner, Henry Lumsden, he also won the pair-oared championship of England.

The Colleges.

YALE—In the last game of base ball in the series for the championship between the Juniors and Sophomores, the former were victorious by a score of 8 to 13.

The crew which is to represent the college in the regatta of 1876 has been chosen, and have commenced gymnasium work in earnest. Three of the men pulled in last year's regatta, and two were in the Freshmen crew of 1874.

In the foot ball match with Rutgers, on last Saturday week, Rutgers won the first goal after a struggle lasting one hour and twenty-eight minutes. Yale won the four following goals and the game.

HARVARD.—A rifle club, composed of undergraduates, will be formed this Winter, and target practice will be begun early in the Spring. A range has been secured not far from the Square, and all obstacles to the formation of the club are now removed.

The candidates for the University crew are at present being coached in pair oars by Mr. Loring, '69. The men run four miles three evenings in the week, but the captain expects them soon to begin to run to Fresh Pond, around the pond, and back to the Square, a distance of six miles. A boat with stationary seats is being prepared for the crew, and the captain intends to keep them on the river until the ice closes the channel, which will probably not occur before Christmas.

A very spirited game of football was played on Saturday at New Haven with a picked fifteen of Yale, in which Harvard was victorious, making four goals and four touchdowns, Yale making neither goal or touch-down.

PRINCETON.—The foot ball twenty of Columbia played the University twenty on the 12th. The result was a victory for Princeton by a score of 6 goals to 2. Columbia won the first and fourth goals. The playing of Lyman, Weeks, Price, Webb, and Train, of Columbia, was especially good. On the Princeton side those who distinguished themselves were Denny, Cowart, Whittlesey, Mann, Woods, Scott, Ridgeley, and Parmley, the renowned "Princeton giant" of last Summer. Our twenty will probably play in New York next Saturday against Columbia, though definite arrangements have not yet been made. LOUNGER.

AMHERST.—The "Aggies" devoted two afternoons to athletics recently. The best figures were those for the mile run, which was won in 5:18, and the standing high jump of 4½ feet.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Athletic Association of this college held its semi-annual contests on the grounds of the North Philadelphia Base Ball Club, at Oak Lane Station, on the 6th inst. The entries and winners for the various events were as follows:—

First. One hundred yards dash—Fourteen entries, won by H. L. Geyelin, '77. Time, 10½ sec.

Second. Standing jump—Three entries, won by H. L. Willoughby. Distance, 9 ft. 6 in.

Third. Throwing the hammer, weight 9 pounds—Four entries, won by H. L. Willoughby, '77. Distance, 77 ft. 8½ in.

Fourth. Three-mile walk—Five entries, won by Ernest Law, '77. Time, 27 min. 33 sec.

Fifth. Running high jump—Three entries, won by Jas. Bond, '77. Height, 4 ft. 6 in.

Sixth. Throwing base ball—Five entries, won by H. W. Andrews, '76. Distance, 345 ft. 4 in.

Seventh. Running long jump—Three entries, won by H. L. Willoughby, '77. Distance, 17 ft. 10 in.

Eighth. Hurdle race—Three entries, won by A. W. Bidle, medical department. Time, 15½ sec.

Ninth. Running hop, step and jump—Two entries, won by H. L. Willoughby. Distance, 37 ft.

Tenth. One mile running race—Four entries, won by Addinell Hewson, Jr., '76. Time, 5 min. 42 sec.

Geyelin's time in the 100 yards dash was half a second less than that made at Saratoga in the inter-collegiate contests of July last. The following gentlemen were the judges:—C. P. Blight, '76; G. P. Philler, '77; J. C. Patterson, '78; L. H. Walsh, '79. Timekeepers, W. H. Patterson, '76, and L. H. W. Walsh, '79.

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL NOTES.—The amateurs took advantage of the fine weather on Saturday last to play a match at Prospect Park, at which over a thousand people were gratified spectators, the fielding, as a general thing, being first class. The contestants were leading amateurs of Brooklyn, who played under the title of the "old Nassaus and Anatees," the former winning in a full nine innings game by 8 to 2. On Saturday the Nassau team will play the Chelseas, and a good game is expected, provided the weather is favorable.

The Lowell club have been declared amateur champions of Massachusetts, and the Olympics, of Paterson, have also been awarded the champion flag of New Jersey.

The professional clubs are requested to send in their championship tables to Mr. Bulkley, of the Hartford club, so as to enable the committee to award the pennant.

At the Professional Convention, in March next, only one club will be allowed to enter for the pennant from each city.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—On last Monday Tammany Hall was largely attended by a very respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, the occasion being the opening night of the second grand tournament at the French three ball game. The contestants include those noted experts—Daly, Garnier, the Dion brothers, Rudolph, Slosson, and a "colt" named Sexton, who is a new candidate for billiard fame. The prizes amount to \$3,500, of which \$3,000 were given for the purpose by Mr. Lorrillard, and \$500 by Delaney, the billiard manufacturer, Garnier having the tourney in charge. Games will be played afternoon and evening until the 23d instant. The first contestants to enter the lists were the Dion brothers, and after an ordinarily played game Cyrille defeated his brother Joseph by a score of 300 to 235, Cyrille's average being ten, and his best run 43; Joe's best run was forty-eight. The next competitors were Daly and Rudolph, and, though the game was close up to the seventeenth inning, in the nineteenth Daly virtually won by a splendid run of 124, he finally coming in victor by 300 to 125, it being the worst defeat Rudolph has sustained in a billiard tournament. On Tuesday Sexton and Slosson entered the lists, but our paper went to press before any result was arrived at. The arrangements of the tournament are excellent, and some very fine play is likely to mark the contests.

BICYCLING.—We published recently an account of a long ride on a bicycle, or velocipede, made by a gentleman in Ohio, and which was unquestionably the best on record in this country. This pastime, which appears to have been but short lived with us, has taken firm hold across the water, and apparently ranks next to boating among athletic sports. Since we noticed the event alluded to, Mr. J. Keene, in a match at the Lillie Bridge grounds, near London, has covered ten miles in the unprecedented time of thirty-three minutes, thirty-five seconds and a half. Some time since Lieutenant Zubowitz, of the Austrian army, rode his mare Ceradoc from Vienna to Paris, a distance of 650 miles, in fourteen days, which was considered—very unjustly, we think—a remarkable feat. A few weeks since one Mr. Laumaille rode a bicycle over the same ground, only reversing the route, in twelve days and four hours, over horrible roads, rough and knee deep in places with mud. Not to be outdone, Mr. Stanton, the English long

distance champion, commenced a fortnight since to cover the same distance, but in seven days. On the first day he rode, including stoppages, 100 miles and 1,200 yards between 6:20 A. M. and 5 P. M., and in three days (since which time we have no report) he had covered, between nearly the same hours, 296 miles. This riding, however, was being done on a prepared path, not on the road. The feat, if accomplished, will certainly be a remarkable instance of endurance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Bessie Turner, so famous as the piquant witness in the Beecher-Tilton trial, has written a book entitled "A Woman in the Case," which Carleton & Co. will publish this week, with a portrait of the author, photographed by Bierstadt.

Julie P. Smith's new novel, "Courtship and Farming," is in the press of Carleton & Co. The other books by this author, including "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," etc., have sold to the extent of nearly 40,000 copies.

"Betsey and I are Out" had such marvelous success that the author is now printing an illustrated book for young people entitled "Little Folks Letters." Carleton & Co. will publish it.

WEST INDIA PICKLES is the spicy title given by W. P. Talboys to a humorous book, in the press of Carleton & Co., being the diary of a yacht cruise last Winter among the West India Islands.

Mrs. Marie Darlington Deslonde, a well-known New Orleans society belle, is about to publish, with Carleton & Co., a novel, entitled "The Miller of Silcot Mill."

PETERSON'S DETECTOR. This excellent publication, of incalculable advantage to every one in business, is even more perfect at the present time than it has been in the past, and insures all against taking counterfeit money. Price only \$1.50 a year. Send for a sample copy, free.

As there is a great furore now about Old Coins, we would advise all to get a copy of "Peterson's Coin Book," containing perfect fac simile impressions of the coins of the world. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1. By T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

W. M. F., Newport.—See Wingate's Manual, or the rules of the Amateur Rifle Club.

HENRY YINGLING, Hanover.—You had better write to Livingston Stone, Charlestown, N. H., for information about your black bass pond.

LYMAN, Boston.—For full information about Currituck, address either Andrew Powell, 31 Park Row, New York, or George H. Wild, Red Bank, New Jersey.

CARTER.—Will you kindly inform me which work is the best, or a good one, on the birds of North America, both game and song? Ans. Baird, Brewer and Ridgway.

S., Poughkeepsie.—Is not the snaring of pheasants in violation of law? Ans. Yes; in this State. In Massachusetts and Connecticut one can snare on his own premises at certain seasons.

J. N. R.—Where can I obtain the oarlocks, such as are used on the Adirondack or Long Lake boats; they are cast, I believe? Ans. Of Peck & Snyder, No. 126 Nassau street, this city.

H. E., Hartford, Conn.—We do not know of any arm yet filling the requirements you ask for. We have urged makers to manufacture them, but heretofore without success. It could, however, be readily made for you.

J. W., New York.—You do not state the distances at which the shooting was made. Conlin's targets are the exact reductions of the Creedmoor ones, and their size is calculated according to proportionate distances.

P. H. R., New York.—Please inform me in your next issue to whom I have to apply in regard to the next Bench Show in Brooklyn? I have a dachshund which I would like to exhibit. Ans. Mr. Thomas Smith, Stony Brook, L. I.

CONSTANT READER.—You will confer a favor by informing me where there is shooting of any kind within a distance of twenty miles of New York? Ans. We will leave it to any of our readers if this "Constant Reader" is what he represents himself to be.

MOREWET, Bridgeport.—Can you inform me if the Cape Ann oilcloth suits are made to measure, and where they can be ordered, and oblige? Ans. Address L. Ennis, Nos. 116 and 117 South street, this city; or Bennett & Marr, Gloucester, Mass.

L. W. F., Middletown.—Could satisfactory results be obtained by breaking a pup on partridge in locations where quail are not abundant? Ans. Yes; a dog well broken on ruffed grouse (partridges) would surely be a good quail dog.

H. F., New York.—A 22 calibre rifle should shoot exceedingly close at the range you mention. Weight of projectile and proportionate charge of powder at the distance you state give almost a straight trajectory, theoretically. Consult the scores made at Conlin's gallery.

E. B. C., Beverly, Mass.—1. Would you prefer an English gun costing \$180, to an American gun costing the same? 2. Is the 10 bore better for general shooting than 12 bore? Ans. It would depend upon who made the gun and the style of it. 2. We prefer 12 gauge for upland shooting.

QUID MELIUS, New York.—1. Would you advise me to buy a \$100 English gun, in preference to a \$75 American gun? 2. Would a \$100 American gun be as good as a \$100 English gun. Ans. 1. Yes. 2. You could probably buy a second-hand English gun for that price which would suit you better.

OREGON INQUIRERS.—Correspondents inquiring about the hunting and fishing of Oregon, and the class of animals indigenous to the region, are referred to the long series of exhaustive papers on the zoology of that country, which appeared in our editions of 1874, over the "pen" name of "Mortimer Kerry."

J. E., New Bedford.—Will you give me the address of some parties that are owners of the best fox hounds in the country—dogs that have the best nose, most endurance and good speed? I want the very best that can be got—dogs that will follow a fox, but not hares and rabbits. Ans. Address Peter Knox, Newton, Sussex county, N. J.

J. L. S., Hamorton, Pa.—Can you recommend to me a reliable and good party in New York city to whom I could ship canvas back and other ducks from Norfolk this Winter? I think of going near there to remain through the duck season, and want to learn of a party from whom I can get regular returns. Ans. Messrs. E. & A. Robbins, Fulton Market, this city.

A. H., New York.—Where, near New York, can I find good duck shooting for the 25th? Is Babylon, L. I., a good place? Are there any boats to hire, and is there any hotel or farm house where a party of four or five could stop all night? Ans. Babylon is a fair place, and you will find every convenience there; or go on a little further to Sayville. Go to Ike Bedell's and inquire for Capt. Ed. Danes.

H. H. R., Rockford, Ill.—I wish to know if the water that is carried through cast iron pipes, if it is continually changing, would do to use for a trout pond? We have the Holly Water Works here, and if the water can be used I wish to start a pond, as I have a good location for

one. Who can give me the necessary information and fry for this? Ans. Address T. B. Ferguson, 192 North Charles street, Baltimore, or Thompson & Tagg, New Hope, Bucks county, Pa.

SECRETARY LUZERNE CO. SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Will you inform us where we can buy live quail (bob whites), also live pinnated grouse (prairie chickens)? We desire to stock certain portions of our county with these birds, and do not know where we can procure them. Ans. From Kaiser & Co., 10 Ohio street, Sedalia, Mo.; have both quail and pinnated grouse. Live birds can often be bought of Whiteley & Morris, Washington Market, between Barclay and Vesey streets, this city. Price about \$4 per dozen.

G. H., W., Cornwall, Ont.—What will it cost to have the choke bore barrels made for my gun such as you mention? My barrels are too thin to bore over; also, do you think a pair of 10 gauge barrels could be fitted to it, the gauge being now No. 12? An ordinary quality of barrels would suit me well enough, so long as they would stand 3½ drachms of strong rifle powder. I think the decarbonized steel would do as well as any. Ans. A good pair of choke bored barrels of 12 gauge can be fitted to your stock for \$25, with which you could use 3½ or 4 drachms of the best powder.

GERRY, New York.—Will you please inform me where I can go duck shooting on Thanksgiving, some place within twenty-five or thirty miles of this city, so that I could leave on a late train the evening before; where to stop, the name of some gunner I might write to to meet me who would furnish boat, decoys, etc. What is about the usual price paid to a gunner for the day? Ans. Write to W. E. Lane, Good Ground, L. I., or Capt. Ed. Dane, Sayville, L. I. Both have decoys, etc.; charge for same and batteries from \$5 to \$6 per day. We know of no place nearer.

S., New Haven, Ct.—Please inform me what locality in the South to go to for the best duck shooting—canvas back and other ducks. I should want to find some place where the shooting ground is not all leased or bought up, and where I could shoot in a sportsmanlike manner and not be molested. What should you consider a fair average of a day's sport in the locality you may name? Ans. If you do not desire to visit Florida, we should decidedly recommend Port Royal, S. C., or Newbern, N. C. Every accommodation can be had at either place, with ducks and other wild fowl in superabundance.

NEOPHYTE, Brooklyn.—Will you be kind enough to inform me where, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between New York and Philadelphia, would be the best place to drop off for a day's shooting? Some civilized settlement where one could engage a liberal-minded, modest-priced, intelligent and well-posted guide with a good dog preferred? Ans. You could find but little shooting on the line of the road you mention. But on the Camden and Amboy route, at Old Bridge, or Spottswood, if you could find a good guide with a good dog, you could get some good shooting, but we are not acquainted with such a person.

N. J. S., London, Ont.—I have a very handsome and lively setter dog over a year old; he has a fine nose and great endurance, but is unbroken; I have no time myself to attend to him, as I only get an occasional day's shooting. I ask, through the medium of your paper, if there are any dog breakers in this section of Canada? I have inquired all around, but can find none. What is the usual fee for breaking a dog? Woodcock, snipe and partridge are the principal game in this immediate district. Ans. We are not acquainted with any breaker in Canada, but could have your setter broken by a breaker in New Jersey. The cost of breaking depends upon the length of time required to perfect him.

INQUIRER, Grand Central Depot, New York.—You must elevate the sight beyond 60 yards. A ball begins to fall the moment it leaves the barrel. If you put in too large a charge of powder your ball is liable to tumble (go end over end). If you should lengthen the chamber for 70 grains, increase the ball in proportion. We would not advise, however, your having the rifle rechambered, unless you want to fire over 200 yards. We think we know your gun, and with the charges you have, most accurate shooting has been done at Creedmoor. If you will feel your way patiently with your rifle there is no doubt but that in time you will secure that accuracy.

NIMROD, Boston.—The following is the result of testing the W. W. Greener choke bore gun at 40 yards, at 30 inch target, with 4 drachms of powder and 1½ oz. No. 6 shot: Left barrel—234 pellets within the circle; right barrel—223 pellets within the circle. I find the best loading for my gun to be 4 or 5 drachms of powder and 1½ oz. shot, with the pink-edged wads on the powder, and one over the shot for long range and concentration. For scattering the shot, I make use of 3 drachms of powder and 1 to 1½ oz. shot, one pink-edged wad over the powder and the same over the shot. I have made a very good target at 60 yards, but have not the record at hand.

TALL HENRY, Thomaston, Conn.—Can I stop a man from snaring upon land which does not belong to him, but upon which he has the owner's permission to snare? I have a Tooley gun, bored on the old system, which, at 40 yards, puts 175 No. 6 shot and 200 No. 7 into a 30-inch circle. I have shot partridges with it at 75 and 80 yards; but with a concentrator I can kill them at 100 yards. How is that? Ans. We are inclined to think you can. The Connecticut game law is very explicit as to giving permission only to land owners to snare only upon their own ground. At all events it would be a good test case, and perhaps lead to measures that would stop snaring altogether. 2d. You should be well satisfied with your gun; no choke bore could equal it—but those paces must have been very short for a tall man.

SUB, Chicago.—Please inform me as to the greatest number of consecutive bullseyes made at 500 yards? Ans. Some one in Scotland—Mr. Ross, we think—is said to have made 18 bullseyes at 500 yards; but we have looked over the records time and again, and have not yet found it. We think Col. J. A. Shaffer, of your Chicago Rifle Club, has done the best shooting at 500 yards we have yet seen recorded. We publish the Colonel's score to-day—22 bullseyes out of 23 shots, 114 in a possible 115. There is getting to be a rule, as in racing, that scores, though credited, do not have full weight, unless recorded in a positive match. Mr. Farwell made, on October 23d, at Creedmoor, 20 consecutive bullseyes at 800 yards; 5 of them on the match, the other 17 not scored on the match.

CRACK SHOT, Philadelphia.—1. Is the Ballard rifle that Wm. Read & Sons, of Boston, advertise to sell for \$18, finished as well as a Wesson, and how do they compare in shooting qualities? 2. Can a skeleton stock be obtained that will fit a Colt revolver, and if so, can they be taken off and put on at will? Where can they be had, and what would be the cost? 3. What is the price of a muzzle loading rifle, such as are used by backwoodsmen? Can Belmont oil be obtained in Philadelphia, and will it prevent fire-arms rusting in damp climates? Ans. 1. The Ballard rifle sold by Wm. Read & Sons is an excellent gun for the price; but the Wesson rifle is a higher finished gun. Both are good shooting rifles. 2. Any of the gunmakers advertising in our columns can have a skeleton stock fitted to your revolver, the cost of which would be about \$5. 3. About \$30. 4. Yes; from John Krider, Second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

C. A. S., Shakopee, Minn.—Will you please explain to me the meaning of such figures as appear below, in an account of rifle shooting at Croton Falls, taken from 3 ten shot strings 220 yards. 1st, G. W. F., 1 and 1-16 inch, 871. 2d, 14 31, etc.. My idea of string measurement is, measuring from centre to centre, and the above figures are all Greek to me. Again, is not an average of two inches on a five or ten shot string, 100 yards, off-hand, open sight, first-class shooting? To what association should I write to get rules, etc., containing a description of such measurements as reported above, or by which such shoots are governed? Ans. The American backwoodsman, in measuring a string of shots, would use a string, measuring the distance from the center of mark to the center of shot. Thus in diagram 0—1—2—3, 0 is the bullseye. If the ball struck at 1, it would measure 1; if the second shot hit at 3, the whole measure of the two shots would be 1 plus 3, or 4. Records of string shots have been rarely preserved. We think that of two inches to the shot to be excellent. Could not give you any books to refer to.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INSTRUCTION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible. CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The recent completion of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Campbellton, gives easy access by an all rail route from Boston to one of the finest hunting and fishing regions of America. Campbellton is situated on famous Restigouche River, about twenty miles above its mouth, where it empties into the Bay Chaleur—the latter being the reservoir of all the splendid salmon rivers of New Brunswick and the southern slope of the Gaspé Peninsula. The Restigouche district is in great part a wilderness, abounding in fur bearing animals, ruffed grouse, and large game like the caribou and moose. No doubt the facilities thus afforded by the Intercolonial will induce an increased number of sportsmen to go thither in coming years, especially when the salmon and trout are taking the fly. Campbellton is also within eighteen miles of the Matapedia, a splendid salmon river, along whose bed the railroad is to run when completed next year, following its course for twenty-five miles, and then continuing on to connect with the present northwestern terminus at St. Flavie. St. Flavie is eighty-five miles east of Rivière du Loup; from that point to Quebec the route is familiar to the tourist. This railroad is claimed to be the best built in America, and cost about \$42,000 per mile. The rails are all of steel, and all bridges of iron. The two branches of the Miramichi and the Restigouche are crossed by seventeen spans of 200 feet each.

WEATHER-WISE.—The Elmira Advertiser claims that frogs are going down into nine feet of water this Fall, and are lining their nests with cotton batting. It says you can look for a Winter which will bend shade trees double and freeze the life out of hitching posts. We don't believe it. The hornets are building their nests close to the ground, and the bluefish have just doubled Cape May. If that don't indicate a mild Winter we don't know what does.

—The third annual festival of the Staten Island Shooting Association takes place at Phenixville on the 25th inst., Thanksgiving Day. A correspondent says: "We shall do away with greased pigs and sack and wheelbarrow racing, and confine ourselves strictly to rifle and pigeon shooting." Frank Johnson, of Bond street, New York, has presented us with a Parlor Health Lift, to be given as a prize in rifle shooting."

FOX AND STAG HUNTING.

A NOTICE has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that a club was about being formed in this city for the purpose of fox hunting on Long Island or in New Jersey. Aside from the Southern States, where packs of hounds have been for many years used for hunting the fox, the sport in this vicinity has been confined to an occasional run with a scrub pack, the unfortunate fox more frequently meeting his fate at the hands of some farmer armed with a gun than at the teeth of the hounds. Or a "bagman" or half tamed fox has been turned loose to fall an easy prey after a short run. It is a question whether our country, at least this portion of it, affords proper facilities for the prosecution of fox hunting. Admitting the presence of foxes, the gathering together of a suitable pack of dogs, and the still more difficult question of discovering horsemen capable of following them, the greatest stumbling block would be in finding a line of country suitable for riding across without unpleasant contact with owners of the soil. The relations between landlord and tenant are so different in England from anything which obtains with us, the sympathies of the rural population are so strongly with their betters in the prosecution of the national sport, that what would otherwise be looked upon as a serious grievance is easily condoned by a mild application of the hunt funds. Fancy a party of horsemen and pack of hounds riding over a Jersey farmer's land, trampling in his Winter wheat and breaking down his fences; hounds, horses and riders would be in limbo in as short time as it would take to get out a warrant.

Some idea of the magnitude of the sport as carried out in England may be obtained from the fact that there are one hundred and thirty-six packs of foxhounds in England and Wales alone, besides those of Scotland and Ireland. If we average the dogs at thirty couples for each pack—the Pytchley and the Quorn have sixty-four and fifty-five respectively—we find over eight thousand dogs used for fox hunting, which number of course does not include all the young or not entered hounds. Besides these there are ninety-four packs of harriers and innumerable beagles used for hunting hares. The studs for mounting the masters, huntsmen and whippers-in require about as many horses as there are hounds. The number of packs of hounds this year exceeds that of any previous season, and the increase of late years is remarkable. It is a startling fact to consider that on every hunting day of the season, at least twenty thousand men, mounted for the most part on valuable horses, will take part in the chase in Great Britain. This wonderful out-turn is the actual growth of but a century and a half, but in reality is the outcome of the peculiar social system of the country, the law of entail and a large standing army. Officers of every branch of the British service are hunting men, and their skill in the saddle is proverbial.

It is the prosecution of this and kindred manly and athletic sports that has given to England her sturdy, healthful sons; has given them the backbone to stand tropic heats and arctic winters, and has been the main cause, and one in all time recognized by her statesmen, which has enabled her, with only a little island as a *point d'appui*, to extend her arms and her civilization over a large portion of the globe. It is gratifying to know that we are on the same highway, and if this fox hunting scheme should be the nucleus of a larger interest in and expansion of athletic pastimes in this country, it will be a matter for national rejoicing. Gibbon says that the decline of Rome's greatness as a nation commenced from the day when her sons abandoned the sports of the field for the more sensational and vicarious pleasures of the circus and its games.

Apropos of the new fox hunting club, a correspondent writes us suggesting paper hunting as a substitute for the fox until proficiency in the saddle is attained, an idea well worthy of notice. His letter is as follows:—

NEW YORK, November 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

From your late issue I learn a fox hunt is to take place at an early day, after the most approved English fashion. I fear, Mr. Editor, it will prove a hunt without hunters; for I doubt if it is possible to muster a score of respectable cross country riders at a meet near New York. Our young bloods are more accustomed to a gentle canter down Fifth avenue or through the park on a quiet hack, than scurrying across fields, leaping ditches, fences and the like; besides very few horses here are trained for such work, even if riders could be found. I would lead our inexperienced youth by an easier method at first, to acquire the necessary amount of stamina and dash to become a follower of hounds.

In Quebec there is a club called the Stadacona Hunt, which follows—not the hounds—but paper droppings. The day being appointed, a man is sent out some time in advance of the meet to lay the trail and secure the consent of the farmers through whose land it passes; taking care to avoid too trying places, he follows a circuitous route of some miles in extent. The finish is a large pad of paper, which does duty as a brush, and the first to arrive at it is declared the best man of the day, and carries home with him the paper as trophy of his victory. All then return to town, and a good time follows. There is sufficient excitement in the above for the novice, until he could take a five-barred fence without a tremor; and then, and not until then, bring out the hounds. We must creep before we walk, is peculiarly appropriate to fox hunting in this case.

Very truly yours,

G. M. FAIRCHILD.

We have been rather surprised that paper hunting, on foot, has never been taken up by our colleges. It is a sport productive of much amusement, and no healthier exercise could be found.

In addition to fox hunting, we have had a narrow escape from having a stag hunt. The sporting community of Staten Island had a treat in store of this nature, having received a fine deer from Virginia. Unfortunately it died, but they are endeavoring to procure another. The following letter explains the circumstances:—

PORT RICHMOND, November 11th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We have just met with a misfortune in the death of a three year old buck, which was presented to the association by my old friend, Captain

Samuel Greenwood, of the schooner Anthony Kelly, belonging to the well known oyster dealers, Van Name Bros. He was captured in the James River by Captain G. and two of his men after an exciting chase and considerable trouble. It appears that in coming down the river, one of the men sang out to the man at the wheel to keep her off, that there was a buck ahead, when Captain G. ran forward and discovered a deer making for the lee shore. He immediately put the helm up, launched the yawl, and away they went, overtaking him just before he reached the shore. Had he swam to the windward he could not have been overtaken, as it was blowing a gale at the time. They rolled the fellow in the boat, and in getting him on his back one of their sweeps was lost overboard, and as they saw no way of reaching the schooner that night against a strong current, they made for a sloop that was at anchor some distance below, and after securing their boat, and while tying their prize, their oar drifted by them and was secured, when they pulled back for the schooner, which had dropped anchor. They put him in the hold, and thought they had properly secured him, but the second day he got loose, and one of the men, who has had considerable experience with these fellows, got down in the hold to secure him, when he made a rush for him and had the Captain not come to his assistance with a ladder, would no doubt have killed him. In the tussle he injured himself, but this was not known until after his death, when he was opened, and they found that an abscess had formed in the upper part of his bowels. It is a great disappointment to us, as we had anticipated giving Staten Island one of the greatest days it has seen for years. We had made arrangements to have Mr. Joseph Donohue's dogs take part in it, and were about coming up to see you, to have you try and get the subscription pack from Long Island. Mr. Tranter, an old sportsman from the "other side," had not been able to sleep thinking what a time was in store for us, and he never left the buck a minute from the time he first showed symptoms of distress until his death. He thought he could save him, but it was all in vain, and the poor fellow died licking his hand. We have written to that prince of sportsmen, Captain Peter Van Name, of Gloucester, Va., to see if he cannot get us another, but I fear there is little hope. We shall, however, have a couple of bag foxes to let go this Winter, and trust you will be on hand this time. Mr. Robert B. Minturn carried off the brush last year, and if he gets it this year from Mr. Stokes he has got to get up lively, as Mr. S. seems determined to be the first in at the death.

MORTIMER.

FLORIDA EXPLORATION.

OKEEHOCHEE SWAMP, is to be explored the coming Winter by an expedition fitted out at the expense of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. No doubt much important information will be elicited. We are glad to find others able and disposed to follow the example set by the FOREST AND STREAM. What Government accomplishes in this respect with its ample resources the individual can do in his humble way. The smallest iota of geographical knowledge contributed to the general fund of information has its value; it may be inappreciable, and yet most important in its relation to the future of the country. FOREST AND STREAM, from the earliest date of its publication, has signalized itself by its efforts in this direction. Anticosti, Newfoundland, the northern shore of Lake Superior, the great Northwest, including both the United States and British territory, have in turn been the subjects of voluminous articles relating to their geography, climatology, and natural history. This Winter we propose to continue our researches in Florida, under the joint labors of "Al Fresco" and "Fred. Beverly," both of whom are now busily fitting out. They will ascend the St. John River, descend the Kissimee, crossing Lake Okechobee; then ascend the Fish Eating Creek, cross the prairie to Fort Thompson, and thence follow the Caloosahatchie down to the Gulf of Mexico. On five occasions parties have attempted to force their way out of the Lake to the Caloosahatchie, and have failed. As Dr. Kenworthy, we believe, is the only one acquainted with the route, we feel sure that the programme will be fully filled up.

Meanwhile, our readers will be content in the perusal of our new book entitled "CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA," which includes all the results of the two expeditions sent out by the editors of this journal at considerable expense, boats having been constructed at the North for special service on the coast and in the interior and transported to the South. This volume contains, as advertised, full information concerning the game and fish of the Southern Peninsula, routes of interior and coastwise travel, the agricultural resources of the country, and sites for settlement, hints for camping out, resorts for game, hotels, and such other information as will be of great benefit to visitors seeking Florida for health, pleasure, exploration, or permanent settlement.

The publication of "CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA" is now promised by the binder on Monday next, November 22d. Orders have already been received for nearly the entire edition printed, and we feel mortified at the unavoidable delay in delivering the book. We shall immediately follow our first edition by one much larger.

"THE DEAR OLD WOODS."—Last week we received, through Dr. J. R. Romeyn, of Keeseville, N. Y., a package of stereoscopic views of Adirondack scenery, from the artist, Mr. G. W. Baldwin, of Keeseville. There are some two dozen of these views in all, giving the most interesting points on the Upper Saranac and St. Regis Lakes. They are beyond question the most perfectly-executed specimens of photographic art that have emanated from the recesses of the old North Woods, and any one familiar with the scenes which they delineate, and desirous of reviving the experiences through which he has passed, will find a most gratifying reward in the possession of the series which Mr. Baldwin has so satisfactorily secured. One moonlight scene on Saranac is simply superb. Paul Smith's, Martin's, Bartlett's, Ampersand Mountain, and other familiar points are reproduced with vivid effect.

—Capt. T. Benton Reed, U. S. A., now engaged in the Revenue service among the mountains of the Blue Ridge, always wears a Holabird water-proof suit when on semi-official duty. He says he would not be without one. "So say we all of us." Holabird, the Valparaiso manufacturer, has his hands full filling orders for these garments.

AMERICAN AMMUNITION.

WE mentioned recently, in an appeal to American manufacturers to give us home made ammunition of a quality at least equal to the imported and high priced article, an instance of a friend with whom we were shooting, and who used American paper shells, having a large percentage of misfires. Our remark called forth a reply (which we published last week) from a number of sportsmen, residents of Jacksonville, Illinois, who stated that they had never known a misfire while using paper shells of the Bridgeport make. As we anticipated at the time, the other side of the question is now making itself heard. We print below communications on the subject from two prominent sportsmen, and are informed that their experience is that of many others. We wish our readers to understand that we agitate this subject solely in their interests, and with the hope that in so doing we may stir up our manufacturers to a sense of the fact that we are paying large prices for imported articles which we have a right to expect could be produced of equally good quality at home:—

NEW YORK, November 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In regard to the quality of the Bridgeport brown paper shell, as compared with the Ely brown paper shell, allow me to state that within two years I have bought three hundred of the former, and so many of them missed fire (at least twelve to fifteen out of one hundred) that I gave my last fifty shells away. Since that time I have used the cheap brown Ely shell, and not more than two or three out of every hundred have missed fire. I find throughout the country where I shoot that nearly every one has had the same experience with the Bridgeport shell. Another serious fault that I found with them was that in extracting the cartridge, after firing, the head was very liable to come off, leaving the cartridge in the gun, and causing delay and vexation. I have shot this Fall every day for three weeks, using nothing but the Ely shell, and not one cartridge has been left in the gun by the extractor pulling off the head. I trust that next week some of the gentlemen of Hampden county, Mass., will give you further information in regard to the matter. W. S. WEBB, M.D.

JANESVILLE, Wisconsin, November 12th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have never used the Bridgeport cartridges, but I heard some very tall swearing done by a friend of mine this Fall, who showed me eight shells which he said had missed fire out of one box of a hundred. That was enough for him, and for me also. A. M. VALENTINE.

FLORIDA.—The tide of travel is already setting strongly toward the "Land of Flowers," and the St. Augustine Press of November 6th says that all the boats and trains arriving in Jacksonville from the North are crowded with passengers. The St. John River boats have commenced their Winter trips, and several of the fashionable hotels are already open for guests. The Magnolia Hotel, at St. Augustine, opened on the 10th of November, and all will be ready by December 1st. A great many additions of value are being made to the facilities for transportation. The steamer Pastime, of New Haven, and the Stamford, of Boston, the latter capable of accommodating 1,900 persons, are to go to Florida. The latter will run either on the St. John or ply between Jacksonville and St. Augustine. The steamer Mayflower is to ply three times a week between St. Augustine and Matanzas beach. The fishing at Matanzas is now excellent. The run of mullet along shore has commenced. The other day a fishing party captured a porpoise at the mouth of the St. Sebastian River and brought it to town. The Indians who are captives in Fort Marion called it "buffalo in the water." They tasted it and declared it "no good." Shark fishing is also in order at the head of the wharf, and several have been caught. The St. Augustine Press says:—

"The wild ducks are becoming again troublesome at the light house. At night, during their flight, they are blinded by the light, and fly recklessly against the iron net work surrounding the glass windows and reflectors, which were put up for their protection. It appears that the net work fails to break the force of the ducks sufficiently, and they have been doing much damage in the way of breaking the glass windows, which are one-fourth of an inch thick. One morning recently nine ducks were picked up about the light house."

The same paper gives the names of a hunting party of ten who had just started to the Twelve Mile Swamp for venison, taking seventeen dogs. Altogether the season opens most auspiciously, and the number of visitors, it is believed, will be unprecedented.

The survey for the proposed extension of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad from Abbot to Moosehead Lake is completed. The distance is twenty-two and a half miles. The route is through Monson, Blanchard and Shirley into Greenville, the station being at West Cove. It is expected by the officials that operations will commence this Winter.

TO OUR GERMAN AND SWISS FRIENDS.—We would call particular attention to the various prizes and the methods of shooting which will be adopted by the German and Swiss rifle clubs at the coming Bunderfest, to be held at the Centennial. The information imparted by our correspondent, L, which will be found in our number of to-day, is of the most valuable character. The FOREST AND STREAM will endeavor, when the time comes, to publish the fullest reports of these most interesting matches.

—We hope our wealthy friends will not overlook the present unusual opportunity, referred to in an advertisement of a "Ducking Craft for Sale," of securing one of the best appointed yachts in the country. The purchase of this vessel carries with it all the shooting privileges of the Susquehanna River, in the vicinity of Havre de Grace, a point widely known for the splendid sport it affords among the canvas backs. Last year the first six days' shooting afforded 800 ducks. On Nov. 1st of the current year the return was 161 ducks. The shooting on the Havre de Grace Flats is now very fine. Full particulars can be obtained at this office.

GAME PROTECTION.

The following letter is in reply to one published in this column in our issue of November 4th. As to the merits of the case, we are of the opinion that Mr. Wild was wrong in shooting quail before the expiration of the close season. Permission from an owner of land does not justify the killing of game upon it; the owner himself does not possess that privilege out of season. Mr. Wild has done so much in the cause of protection that his intentions can hardly be questioned, but the example remains in full force. There are so many who will say, "If So-and-So does it, why should not I?" that leading sportsmen in every community should be the first to set the example of strict observance of the statutes. We willingly acquit Mr. Wild of any wrong intent, and publish his explanation with pleasure:—

RED BANK, N. J., November 8th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Seeing in your paper an article under the head of "Game Protection," written by "Check Cord" of Shrewsbury, which reflects upon me, though not directly, I consider it my duty to answer. Thursday, October 28th, I started from my home for a few days' shoot among the woodcock, with my friend Tom Taylor, of Col's Neck. I was met in the village of Shrewsbury by "Check Cord," who inquired my destination and what I was going to do with Ace, my setter, that was with me at the time. I told him I was about purchasing Taylor's Duke, and Ace was going to change hands; also that before concluding to part with Ace, I took him to see if he would retrieve; and that I had shot over his points two quail. He rejoiced in saying that he would immediately give me a rattle in the sporting papers. This I paid no attention to, nor would I, until I saw by this last issue of your valuable paper that he has carried out his (to him) piece of great satisfaction in seeing his *nom de plume* in print. The two quail killed were found on the land of Nathaniel Roberts, Esq., of Leonardville, N. J., a very intimate friend of mine, who has given me permission to shoot on his lands. I would not have thought anything of killing twenty birds, if I had wanted to; but my object was gained in the killing of the two quail. And when I did so I immediately returned home. What has "Check Cord" ever done for the protection of game? Can anybody answer this question? If so, let them speak through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM. Writing up articles and casting reflections upon enthusiastic sportsmen is very easy; but let him with his heart and finances do something for game protection, as I have done. Let him get a copy of the New York Citizen, published a few years ago by Robert Roosevelt, Esq., and he may find how I worked. Who ordered and paid for and distributed some 1,500 notices to game dealers in the city of New York? These notices were worded for me by Robert Roosevelt, Esq., of New York, who was instrumental in bringing to grief some game dealers in the city of New York? Who wrote and worked for the destruction of all big guns found in use on Havre de Grace flats (Chesapeake Bay)? Who wrote the articles and worked for the protection of wild fowl at Havre de Grace flats? Who wrote the article for the Governor of Maryland (then Bowie's) consideration? Echo need not answer who. I will answer it myself—the undersigned. Messrs. Editors, if "Check Cord" had in his composition a fifty-thousandth part of the love for field sports that I have, he would himself have done the same thing, knowing well that he would not have violated any game law. If a land owner has not the right to do as he sees fit with any game on his lands, the law must be altered. Come, "Check Cord," be a man; shoulder a gun—we presume you have one—go forth these fine mornings in search of the woodcock; they have not all left us. A tramp, if only for one hour, will make you feel like another man. Go out; look upon nature—human nature included. Don't kill any game before the law is up, even if you get permission to do so. Give us some sporting news from your section of the country. We will have pigeon shooting again, brother "Check Cord," and I think you will join us, as we never saw you shoot a gun at pigeons, or anything else. I know some of the boys at the village will be more than pleased to see you aim the destructive tube. I shall be pleased to have you at my shooting shore on the Bird River, Md., as I know you are in for the protection of game, and I am satisfied that they will be very safe when you are in the blind.

Yours,

G. H. WILD.

PORT RICHMOND, L. I., November 12th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I trust you will use your influence this Winter in having a law passed to stop the shooting of quail, except during the months of November and December. I had some birds brought to me yesterday, and among them was one that the dog had caught, being too small to fly. A week or so ago two of our members were out and the dog came on a point, and they walked in, when up went two quail, and both were killed. They noticed the dog pointing just at their feet, and on looking down saw several young birds about as large as a sparrow. Of course this may have been a late brood, but it only goes to show that October is at least one month too early to shoot them. I will guarantee to show any one young quail to-day (Nov. 12th) that can hardly fly, and no doubt the old birds have been killed off, and these poor little things compelled to take care of themselves. Law, or no law, I for one shall decline shooting these fellows until the first of November. MORTIMER.

ILLEGAL FISHING IN ONEIDA LAKE.—The waters of Oneida Lake, it is said, are being illegally netted of the fish with which it was stocked a short time since at the expense of the State. A policeman of Rochester who was recently visiting at Fort Brewster says that the netting is carried on to such an extent that he saw a number of fish cars filled with fish taken in this manner. The Rochester Express publishes the name of seventeen persons engaged in this illegal fishing, one of whom is a game constable. The lake is now being stocked with salmon trout, and operations might as well be suspended if men are to be allowed to take the fish out with nets as fast as they are put in.

—The Auburn Advertiser directs the attention of the Auburn Sportsmen's Club to the fact that poachers are out every night on Owasco Lake spearing trout, as many as a dozen of these vampires plying their business of a single night. In November these fish swarm along in shallow water near the shore to deposit their spawn, and are pounced upon by the law breakers and pot-hunters.

—The quail season in Pennsylvania as authorized by the State law opened on the 1st inst., but according to the Easton Free Press the pot hunter's season had been open for a month, and the law-abiding sportsmen found only broken covies thinned out to one-third or one-half. The general report is that quail in that vicinity are yet scarce; that is, that they have not recovered to one-fifth of their numbers a few years ago, and that if they were let alone this year, with a favoring Winter, they would be as abundant as ever next season.

—The Pennsylvania State Association for Protecting Game and Fish meets at Harrisburg to-day. We are promised a report of the proceedings.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.—TURF, FIELD AND FARM CHALLENGE BADGE.—On Saturday last, the 13th, this interesting contest was renewed. The weather was beautiful, and a great many marksmen were on the ground. The match was called promptly on time, and by 3 o'clock was under way. There were sixty-three entries, and we are pleased to state that the National Guard were fully represented, the prize, indeed, having been carried off by Mr. John Beattie, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment. Conditions—Any breech loader within the rules; distance, 200 yards; shots, ten. Prize to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. We append the best scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
John Beattie.....	42	Colonel J. Rueger.....	38
W. S. Elmendorf.....	42	J. L. Farley.....	38
T. Duke.....	41	P. C. Noone.....	38
W. C. Clark.....	40	G. W. Smith.....	38
J. I. C. Clark.....	40	J. Buckbee.....	38
T. R. Murphy.....	40	B. G. Doughty.....	38
George Crouch.....	39	S. G. Perry.....	37
J. L. Price.....	39	Colonel D. E. Austen.....	37
J. M. Crane.....	39	W. B. Farwell.....	37
A. Dutch.....	39	J. Le Bontillier.....	37
W. S. Collins.....	35		

It must be borne in mind that the 43 out of a possible 50 was made by Mr. Beattie with a military rifle and open sights. As this is possibly the last match for the Turf, Field and Farm Badge for the season, the winner will have the chance of sporting the handsome trophy during the Winter. This match, due to our worthy contemporary, has been signally useful in founding the most necessary school of off-hand shooting.

—Last week the annual rifle match of the Washington Grey Cavalry Rifle Club took place. The weather was execrable, the wind blowing a reefing gale at times. The shooting, however, was fairly good. Conditions—Remington military carbines; distances, 100 and 300 yards; seven shots at each range. The five prizes were awarded as follows:—

Name.	100 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.	Prize.
Sergeant H. B. Kelsey.....	29	25	54	First prize.
Lieutenant A. T. Decker.....	27	19	47	Second prize.
Sergeant J. T. McHugh.....	29	19	48	Third prize.
Private J. Rozell.....	24	18	42	Fourth prize.
Sergeant C. A. Fuller.....	29	11	40	Fifth prize.

In the Consolation Match Private S. M. Megie, Jr., won the first prize with a total of 48. The second prize was awarded to Corporal M. Timmum, who made 39.

—The Hepburn trophy, it should be remembered, will be shot for for the first time on Saturday, November 27th. The badge is an exceedingly elegant one, octagon in shape, supported by rifles, and of solid gold. The conditions allow all members of the National Rifle Association to compete for the trophy, exclusive of the two international teams of 1874 and 1875; distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots at each range; without sighting shots or previous practice on the day of the match; weapon, any breech loading rifle, to be loaded only at the breech; entrance fee, \$1.

—The following important resolution was offered by Col. Gildersleeve, or Judge Gildersleeve (in either a military or judicial function this gentleman will be found equally competent,) and adopted by the Executive Committee of the N. R. A.: "That all special matches hereafter to take place at Creedmoor shall be shot at such time and at such distances as conform to the rules of the range governing the practice thereof." The positive enforcement of this rule will very much facilitate business at Creedmoor.

CONLIN'S SHOOTING GALLERY.—The second contest for the Turf, Field and Farm Cups was held on Thursday, November 11th:—Conditions: Ten shots, off hand, 110 feet, 200 yards miniature target reduced in proportion for distance, Wimbledon rules. Prizes, first cup, best score; second cup, to best score nearest 35; third cup, to best score nearest 25:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
T. C. Noone, 1st badge.....	46	Geo. W. Hamilton.....	34
F. W. Pape.....	43	Fred Kessler.....	34
M. P. Lennon.....	43	H. Fisher.....	36
Thos. Lloyd.....	43	Joseph Woodward.....	36
Chas. A. Cheever.....	42	H. C. Bydenburgh, (2d badge).....	35
Robert Faber.....	41	M. W. Doan.....	35
George Schultz.....	41	A. Marsh.....	34
Robert Miles.....	40	C. E. Bydenburgh.....	34
J. B. Bydenburgh.....	39	T. C. Banks.....	33
Wm. Moser, Jr.....	39	J. S. Wright.....	33
J. J. C. Clark.....	39	R. Offley.....	32
L. C. Bruce.....	39	W. H. Park.....	30
Thomas Bixbee.....	37	J. O. Wright.....	31
L. V. Sone.....	37	F. H. Lord.....	27
Frank Hyde.....	37	W. H. Richards, (3d badge).....	25
M. G. Duff.....	36	R. F. Sculley.....	16
Wilson MacDonald.....	36		

—At a late meeting of the Board of the N. R. A., Gen. Shaler presiding, measures were taken to further the meeting of riflemen from all nations at the coming Centennial anniversary to be held at Philadelphia, and to inaugurate a series of rifle matches to take place during the Summer and Fall of 1876. In pursuance with the following resolution, "that the Executive Committee be requested to confer with the Centennial Commission and ascertain to what extent said Commission will co-operate in carrying out such a programme as this association may adopt for the occasion referred to," the Executive Committee and Board of Directors left yesterday to hold a conference with Gen. Hawley and the Centennial Commissioners on the location of a range and other preliminaries of the international match next year.

—We are led to believe that a new rifle gallery having quite an extent of range will shortly be opened on Broadway, near the City Hall, and that there is a movement on hand to establish an off-hand club, with over 125 feet of range for the exclusive use of its members.

THE NEVADA BADGE—Beyond the cavil of a doubt Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment, of the Twenty-fourth Brigade, represented by a team of forty-six men, have won, and won not only the badge gallantly, but in a most preponderating kind of way. It is a triumph, indeed, and we most heartily congratulate the Oswego soldiers. In the analysis of the score there is much to comment upon. The distances being 200 and 500 yards, and the shots five at each range, a natural excellence of shooting at the shorter range is evident; of course there are exceptional cases where the 500 yard shooting by individuals is better. But the match was won by the good marksmanship at 200 yards. Corporal Fingerhut made at 200 yards 23, at 500, 22; total 45. There are two several 41s and 40s, and 39s and 38s. An average of over 27.75 to each one of the team, with the little practice the Oswego men have had, shows what sound material they are made of. Regiments composed of individuals drawn from towns and cities in the interior of the State, where the men are more used to arms than are our city men, will and must develop skill. As our excellent contemporary, the *Army and Navy Journal* has it, to win the Nevada Badge "demands a full company of bona fide members, a real military entity, not a paper skeleton. It demands that every man shall shoot; not a mere picked team. It demands not only the smallest number necessary to constitute a company, but every man has to be there." The Oswego team was a perfect company, having been represented by its officers, musicians, and privates.

Consolidated Report of Rifle Practice by Co. A, Forty-eighth Regiment, Twenty-fourth Brigade, Sixth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., at Oswego, on October 28th, 1875.

Name and rank.	200	500	Tot.	Name and rank.	200	500	Tot.
H. H. Heron, 1st lieut.	6	0	6	James Hughes, private	18	13	31
T. W. Goodsell, 2d lt.	18	12	30	Sam'l Leighton, privt.	18	2	20
J. S. Barton, sergt.	20	21	41	Joseph Lupin, privt.	14	7	21
C. A. Barton, sergt.	21	19	40	D. E. Miller, private	19	15	34
J. C. Harding, sergt.	12	15	27	Wm. McGraw, privt.	20	7	27
L. B. Barnes, sergt.	19	19	38	M. Montague, privt.	13	5	18
Chas. Fingerhut, corp.	23	22	45	P. McCarthy, private	16	13	29
L. Dale, corp.	21	5	26	Wm. McGuffage, privt.	6	0	6
R. T. O'Neil, corp.	14	10	24	C. T. Nicholson, privt.	15	12	27
A. Kimer, corp.	19	15	34	J. Nehff, private	8	7	15
J. E. Slight, corp.	21	14	35	John Parsons, private	16	0	16
C. A. Clewing, corp.	10	2	12	A. Paine, private	16	8	24
L. Miller, corp.	23	16	39	J. Roland, private	14	10	24
A. J. Hooker, corp.	19	4	23	A. H. Smith, private	15	12	27
G. E. Schaffer, mus.	23	9	32	Wm. Smith, private	17	10	27
J. Bennett, private	18	25	43	H. H. Sanford, privt.	11	3	14
C. Cray, private	23	15	38	F. J. Torbett, privt.	21	11	32
Wm. Channacey, privt.	20	12	32	D. S. Tift, private	19	9	28
M. Caulfield, private	13	11	24	J. B. Wallace, private	17	16	33
J. Caulfield, private	16	18	34	F. Walker, private	21	8	29
A. Cavalier, private	22	17	39	J. L. Wood, private	22	16	38
J. Donovan, private	13	4	17	Wm. Harper, private	15	13	28
A. Harness, private	21	13	34	J. P. Hall, private	15	12	27
Total	1,275						

Totals of the other teams:—Company I, Seventh Infantry, 866; Company H, Seventh Infantry, 830. In neither of the scores made by these teams higher than 41 was reached, and then only once by a member of Company H. The lesson given our own city is an excellent one, and we hope they will profit by it. It must be understood that military shooting is the foundation on which Creedmoor must stand. Let us be well grounded in our prose generally, before we try the poetry of rifle practice. The second match for the Nevada Badge is set down for October 28th, 1876. We shall see then what improvement has been made. Look out for certain military marksmen about that time who hail from San Francisco.

—The Rochester *Union*, referring to the shooting of the Oswego company for the Nevada Badge, says: "The secret of their success lies in the fact that their rank and file are made up of men more intelligent than the average of soldiers, and that for two years they have been practicing on their range in Oswego. This is so conveniently situated that in summer one may shoulder his musket after tea, go to the range, fire a few rounds, and return again before dark."

AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This association presents an attractive programme for Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 25th. Hours of shooting, 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 1:30 to 4 P. M. 1. Subscription Match. Distance 300 yards; any rifle; trigger pull, three pounds; position, off-hand; entrance fee \$1; half of entrance money for benefit of association; balance divided between three highest scores. 2. All-comers' Match. Conditions—Distance, 300 yards; any rifle; trigger pull, three pounds; position, off-hand; entrance \$1. Prizes five in number, ranging from \$35 in value to \$5. 3. De Peyster Badge Match (presented by Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, value \$300.) Third competition. First winner, Capt. C. F. Robbins, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; second winner, Lieut. J. A. Gee, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. Y. Distance 300 yards; open to any bona fide member of the National Guard; military rifles only; position, off-hand; trigger pull, six pounds; seven scoring shots, two sighting shots; contestants must shoot in uniform (sec. 7, article 16 of Rules and Regulations.) This must be adhered to in this match. Entrance fee \$2. Badge must be won three times by one person before property passes. 4. Old Time Turkey Shoot. Distance 100 yards; weapon, any; ammunition furnished by the association; entrance fee, 15 cents per shot. 5. Team match between Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, and Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment. Officer of the Day, Capt. Joseph H. Porter. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will be in attendance. Three more targets are being erected by the Range Committee. Entries can be made on the grounds on the day of the match. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for Pelhamville at 9:5 and 10:05 A. M., 12 M. and 2:20 P. M.; return at 12:30, 2:25, 5:15, 6:5 and 8 P. M. Stages will run from depot to range on arrival of trains. Fare to those purchasing excursion tickets, 75 cents. Return railroad ticket entitles holder to range and

back in stages without extra charge. The challenges received from the Scottish-American Rifle Club and the Yonkers Rifle Association have been accepted, and the team will be selected next Saturday by the Executive Committee.

MORSEMERE.—This range seems to be in full blast, and matches are of every-day occurrence. Challenges have been sent to the Mount Vernon, the Irvington, and Scottish-American Rifle Clubs. On Friday next, the 19th inst., the first association rifle match will take place on this range between the Hudson River Rifle Association, of Poughkeepsie, and the Yonkers Rifle Association. The team selected to represent the association is as follows:—Douglas Smyth, Frederic Shonnard, L. M. Ballard, A. H. Jocelyn, G. L. Morse, H. L. Garrison, Henry Quinn, and W. F. Underhill. But should the team consist of only six members two of these will be withdrawn and held in reserve.

BOSTON.—The rifle organization in Boston seems to be fast approaching perfection. Last week a meeting of prominent gentlemen and citizens was held at No. 55 Broomfield street, Dr. Hazeltine presiding, and Mr. A. C. Sawyer officiating as Secretary. Messrs. W. H. Jackson, C. E. Sanborn, and E. W. Messenger were appointed to select the proper locality for a range. Neponset will probably be the place chosen. All the leading journals in Boston favor the rifle movement.

—The Rochester *Union* says: "In Syracuse the Rifle Association of the Sixth Division are making progress with their range. It is situated in De Witt, three miles from Syracuse, on the New York Central Railroad, east of the city. Trains carry passengers to within forty rods of the 1,000 yards firing point—fare six cents. The selection of the range and preparation of the same is in most judicious hands. The committees of this association are elected, and the election for Chairman of the Range Committee fell upon Major R. Griffin, Jr., an accomplished civil engineer. Before beginning work on the range a map was made, and specifications to the smallest details. There will be an embankment 240 feet long and 20 feet high, surrounded by a crib 10 feet high, with a fence for the whole range, which is 100 yards wide and 1,000 yards long. The ground has been thoroughly grubbed and cleaned from trees, and graded in the uneven spots, and the markers' trench completed and ready for the targets. Surely the path of the Syracuse shootist has fallen in pleasant places. The opening meeting will take place next Spring."

PRIZE SHOOTING IN NEW JERSEY ON THANKSGIVING DAY.—The New Jersey Scheutzen Corps, Capt. W. F. Schuman, will have a prize shooting at Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Thanksgiving Day, to which they invite all rifle-men and lovers of the sport. The targets are open to all comers. On the "Target of Honor," ring target, are poultry prizes, etc., worth \$150; tickets for three shots, \$1; number of tickets unlimited, but each shooter can get only one prize. On the target "Union," ring target, are twenty prizes, valued at \$150, to be divided as follows:—First prize, \$25; last prize, \$2; tickets for three shots cost \$2; number of tickets unlimited, but each shooter can win but one prize. On the Man Target are "ten perpendicular lines," also twenty prizes of the value of \$150; first, \$25; last, \$2; tickets for five shots cost \$2; number of tickets unlimited; rule same as above. Bullseye targets—The visual or false centre on this target is 12 inches, the bullseye 4 inches in diameter; fifteen shots for \$1; number of shots unlimited. After deducting all the expenses the receipts will be equally divided among the bullseye shots. Pool shooting, premiums, for the most bullseyes, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1. Shooting commences at 9 o'clock A. M., and ceases at 4:50 P. M. Intermission between 12 and 1 o'clock.

—The Plainfield (N. J.) Rifle Association will have a contest with the Pioneer Rifle Club, at Plainfield, on Thanksgiving Day. The associations will be represented by teams of six, and the prizes offered are a handsome rifle to the successful team, and a gold medal to the maker of the highest individual score. The Plainfield Rifle Association comprises among its members Capt. Edward Feckner, of Company K, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Wing Burton, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Twenty-third Regiment, and several members of the same company.

CHICAGO.—The following are the scores made by the Chicago Rifle Club at their late practice at the rifle range at South Park, November 6th. Distance 500 yards, ten shot:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
S. B. Sexton	48	S. W. Burnham	41
R. S. Thompson	45	A. G. Alford	40
A. H. Simonton	44	S. E. Bliss	38
George Willard	42	H. W. S. Cleveland	36
J. A. Shaffer	42	H. G. Howe	31

Forty-eight out of a possible 50 is very fine shooting.

THE INTER-STATE MATCH AT JACKSON, MICH.—The inter-State match which was commenced at Pleasant Lake, Ind., on the 27th of October, and was left unfinished on account of darkness, was again shot at Jackson, Mich., November 10th, as per agreement, resulting in a victory for the Jackson team of 22 points over the Chicago team, and 11 points over the Fort Wayne team. The teams were the same as before except in the Chicago team, where Mr. Adams took the place of J. B. Bradwell, and on the Fort Wayne team, Mr. Rundel taking the place of Z. Hopkins. Mr. R. was on the original team, but had been unable to attend the first match. Major H. Fulton was present and chosen referee by the teams. The weather was very disagreeable in the forenoon, raining part of the time, but clearing up about noon it was quite pleasant. The match passed off very smoothly, and the greatest harmony pre-

vailed among the shooters. The day ended up with a meeting of the teams in the parlors of the Hibbard House, at which Major Fulton was chosen Chairman. Presentations of prizes were then in order. Col. Thompson presented the Jackson team with the prize they had won—a silver ice pitcher—and made a few appropriate remarks, after which a fine gold headed cane, valued at \$25, was presented to Col. Thompson, as he had made the highest individual score, 35 out of a possible 35; a fine silk muffler, also won by him at 800 yards. Gen. A. F. Devereaux also received a fine silk muffler for the second highest score at 500 yards. The following are the scores. Distance 500 yards, out of a possible 35:—

CHICAGO TEAM.			
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
S. B. Sexton	27	T. D. Williams	21
George Willard	32	George E. Adams	23
George Bittenmueller	19	A. S. Thompson	35
Total	159		
FORT WAYNE TEAM.			
J. C. Beeks	28	T. P. Cordery	21
W. W. Stinnett	30	C. Rundel	22
D. D. Weisel	29	A. F. Devereaux	33
Total	170		
JACKSON TEAM.			
G. H. Wolcott	32	J. H. Harrington	32
J. A. Parkinson	32	T. J. Conely	31
C. H. Blair	22	A. Fifield	32
Total	181		

After the team match the Coltrin & Purdy cane match was shot for. Distance 500 yards, with three shots. This was won by Col. Thompson, of the Chicago Rifle Club. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Colonel R. S. Thompson	14	Z. Hopkins	11
S. B. Sexton	14	A. Fifield	10
C. H. Wolcott	18	W. W. Stinnett	7
R. J. Haire	13	Captain Bogardus	11
C. Rundel	13		

Col. Thompson and S. S. Sexton then shot off the tie, which resulted as follows: Col. Thompson, 5; Sexton, 3. A defective cartridge cost Mr. Sexton one miss.

—The following scores were made by the Jackson Rifle Club of Jackson, Mich., at their practice on the 9th inst. Distance 500 yards; out of a possible 35:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
J. A. Parkinson	34	T. J. Conely	33
George Blair	34	A. S. Fifield	33
J. H. Harrington	35		
Total	169		

DES MOINES.—Still they come, more and more rifle associations. The tens of thousands of riflemen who made Stuttgart their rendezvous this year will be insignificant as to size when we come to have all our riflemen one of these fine days in some grand convention. The following are the officers of the Capital City Rifle Association of Des Moines, Iowa:—President, Gen. N. B. Baker; Vice President, Gen. R. V. Ankenny; Secretary, Col. John C. Parish; Treasurer, Major M. T. V. Bowman; Executive Committee, Col. C. J. Clark, Polk city; Mr. O. D. Morris, Stuart; Capt. M. T. Russell, Mitchellville; Col. F. Olmstead, Des Moines; Major F. S. Sabin, Des Moines.

CALIFORNIA.—The annual prize meeting of the California Rifle Association passed off in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. The Summer Guard, Company E, First Regiment Infantry, carried off most of the prizes individually, besides taking second place in the military team shooting. The Remington Creedmoor rifle was won by David Watson, of that company, who also carried off the Kellogg Cup, besides which five other members of the company captured prizes. Mr. Sheldon J. Kellogg, formerly a member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, won a gold medal of the first class, value \$40, presented by the association. The prizes were distributed on October 29th, and additional *eclat* was given to the proceedings of the C. R. A. by a grand promenade concert and other jollifications.

CANADA.—On the 29th of October the Northumberland County Rifle Association had their meeting. The first match was open to all members of the association; ranges, 400, 500 and 600 yards; five rounds each; Wimbledon targets. We give the leading scores:—

No.	Name.	Points.	No.	Name.	Points.
1	James Ferguson	53	4	Andrew Day	49
2	James Pallen	53	5	Huga McDonald	47
3	John McRae	50	6	Herbert Pallen	46

The second match was open only to members of the association who had never won an association prize previous to the present meeting. The ranges were 400 and 500 yards, five rounds at each. The winners, with their scores and prizes, were as follows:—

Name.	Points.	Prize.	Name.	Points.	Prize.
Donald Cameron	30	\$5 00	W. N. Bain	24	\$4 00
Peter McAdam	27	4 50	David Paterson	20	3 50

The annual match for the Challenge Cup presented by Hon. Peter Mitchell to No. 7 Battery of Artillery took place at the Chatham Range. The scores of the competitors were as follows:—

Name.	Points.	Name.	Points.
M. J. O'Keefe	46	David Paterson	42
James Pallen	46	H. Pallen	36
J. W. Frazer	46	P. McAdam	32

Mr. O'Keefe is consequently the possessor of the cup for this year.

FOREIGN NOTES.—Mr. John Rigby has written a letter to the editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* in regard to the defeat of the Canadians in their late match at Creedmoor. He says: "No safe conclusion can be drawn as to the quality of the shooting at Creedmoor in relation to the weather on the day of the match. The comparison of rifles is equally unsafe." He further states that the rifles used by the Provincials of his make were old, and that the Remingtons and Sharps were new. This we freely grant Mr. Rigby. His concluding sentence is: "On the other hand,

—If those of our readers who don't believe there is good duck shooting now on Long Island had seen the bunch of scaups brought into our office on Tuesday last, they would surely be convinced of the fact. These fine fowl were sent to us by Geo. B. Eaton, Esq., of the Sportsman's Emporium, 102 Nassau street, and were a sample of eighty-eight

killed by him in the course of two days' shooting at "Bill Lane's," Good Ground, Long Island. We heartily thank the good giver for this donation; if he doubts our sincerity he should see us at dinner time!

—A correspondent states that a few days ago at Meacham Lake, N. Y., he killed a loon from a boat with his 12 bore Scott gun at a distance of 15 rods. Charge 3 drachms Orange powder, and 1½ oz. No. 4 shot with a few pellets of No. 2. The loon was hit in five places. It is an unusual feat to kill a loon with shot.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Madison, November 16th, 1875.*—First snow storm of the season, clearing off with five inches on a level. Weather mild, and very favorable for hunting. Bears are quite plenty this Fall, ranging the lower lands more than usual, probably owing to the superiority of nut ton and acorns over other bear provender. One has made his rendezvous on Staycey Mountain, four miles below Madi-on depot, and has regaled himself on the carcasses of thirty-one sheep, taken in the course of the Fall. Joshua N. Piper, the noted bear and deer hunter, and son, with the undersigned, taking advantage of the recent snowfall, went for him, but failed to capture him. He had doubtless got into Winter quarters before the snow fell. Members of the craft who would like to find good sport will find Mr. Piper on hand for a brush. The route is from Boston to West Ossipee, via Eastern, Great Falls and Conway road; five hours ride; stage conveyance from West Ossipee to Chocorn in about one hour and a half; time enough left the same day to go out and knock over a brace of partridges just back of the house. CHARLES COON.

WISCONSIN—*Montello, November 15th, 1875.*—The season's shooting is fast drawing to a close in our northern districts. Grouse shooting is practically over. Mallards are far from plenty, but a fair amount of canvas backs. Myriads of scaup ducks (i. e., blue or broad bills, in local vernacular) suffice to make the sport quite fine. The latter species have two regular flights daily—one at daylight from Puckaway Lake, six miles eastward of this village to Buffalo Lake, one hundred rods west of this place, where they remain until the shades of evening are approaching, when they fly with the same regularity back to Puckaway. In these flights the ducks pass directly over the village and afford sport to numerous gunners for about half an hour each evening. Deer are reported plenty in Northern Wisconsin, and bears more numerous than for years previous, giving promise of sport at the first fall of snow. FRED.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Harrisburg, November 15th, 1875.*—The shooting season has been fully inaugurated in this section of Pennsylvania. Quail, or partridge, as our people insist upon calling them, have been tolerably plenty this season, but are so no longer, as many have fallen victims to the aim of our practiced Nimrods. Recently a colored man named Wilson Hopkins, in the employ of Harry McCormick, one of our most respected and wealthy iron manufacturers, left for a week's shooting in Adams county, south of Gettysburg. He returned at the end of a week, having in his possession 246 birds, several woodcock, and a brace or two of ruffed grouse. The colored amateur sport insists that he shot the game, assisted by his brother, but report says he used greenback gun wads to some extent. Woodcock are remarkably scarce in this locality. My friend, Mr. C. A. Roumfort, who owns several fine pointers, was out the other afternoon in the favorite resort of the "timber tootle," Wetzel's Swamp, where years before it was not unusual for Mr. R. to bag from ten to a dozen woodcock, but he only "raised" one and five jack snipe during the afternoon. A few wild turkeys have been brought in from the mountains, but the birds are far from being fat. PINCKNEY.

CANADA.—*Cornwall, Nov. 6.*—Duck shooting on the St. Lawrence is said to be excellent in this neighborhood. Two gentlemen of Ogdensburg killed 150 ducks and three geese a few days since. Snipe and plover are also abundant.

PIGEON MATCHES.

—Arrangements have been completed for a pigeon match for \$6,000 between Mr. B. DeForrest, of this city, and Mr. A. V. Grubb, of Philadelphia. The conditions of the match are for each to shoot at 100 single birds, thirty-five yards rise, 100 yards boundary, with one and a half ounce of shot, from five traps placed five yards apart, English rules, for \$3,000 a side. The match is to take place at the Pimlico Track, Baltimore, on the 30th. Mr. Grubb is a gentleman amateur of Philadelphia, and figured in several handicaps last July and August at Newport, R. I. Mr. B. DeForrest is a noted shot, and has participated in several matches. He is a member of the Long Island Gun Club, and well known in Wall street. The gentlemen are quite evenly matched.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., November 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A pigeon match was shot to-day for the Eldridge champion medal, between Mr. C. Stimpson, the present champion, and Charles A. Loud, of this city. The match was at fifteen birds each, under the Eldridge metal rules. The shooting was considered good on both sides, as will be seen by the score:—

Loud	.....1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—12
Stimpson	.....1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12

Each man killing 12 birds making a tie; there being no birds on hand, it was decided to shoot off on Friday, November 12th, which resulted in a victory for Mr. Loud, he killing all three birds to Stimpson's two. Mr. Stimpson is one of the best shots in the State, and has proven himself so by winning the medal and retaining it four successive times.

QUAIL.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., November 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Titusville Association and Sportsmen's Club shot a prize pigeon match yesterday, and as the score was not up to the standard I will not send it to you. The prize was presented by C. W. Isham, Esq., and consisted of a silver cup fifteen inches in height, the bowl five inches in diameter, lined with gold, and surmounted by a bas relief of frosted work finely engraved. The shooting was not good, to the surprise of every one, owing probably to the weight of the cup resting upon their shoulders, together with the large pool improvised on the occasion. This, you know, is apt to unnerve the young experimentalist at the trap, and will account in a great measure for the low scores.

In a contest with the Erie Club, at Erie, on the 8th of October, they did far better, making 78 out of 100, which is not bad. Mr. Henry Harley, well known in New York, won the prize. This club is not regularly organized, but is in a fair way to be so. They begin to be awake to the true interest of sportsmen in the protection of game and fish, through the teachings and admonition of your valuable paper, which is highly appreciated here, as everywhere else. B.

[All very well, and we hail with pleasure the formation

of every new sportsman's club, but how is the protection of game to be assisted by trap shooting? On the contrary, we fear that the ostensible objects of association are forgotten in the momentary excitement of the match, and protection relegated to that "sweet by and by," to join other good intentions in assisting to form the pavement of a spot prepared, we trust, for poachers and law-breakers.—Ed.]

SHOOTING ON CAPE COD.

BOSTON, Mass., October 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

My fingers burn with indignation, for if I can trust my eyes, your New Hampshire correspondent, "Quail," boasts in his letter of October 17th of having killed thirty-five quail at Eastham, on Thursday, September 30th and Friday, October 1st. Now, as our Massachusetts law makes a close season for quail until October 15th, will the gentleman please "rise and explain" how it happened that he, an "outside barbarian," came to be in my native State shooting his patronymics out of season, and in direct violation of the laws of the State. As Artemus Ward says, "This is too much."

I sincerely hope that if "Quail" is ever guilty of the like again that his discretion will bear a more reasonable proportion to his wickedness, and at least restrain him from a parade of his crime, by publishing it in the leading sporting journal of the country, before the eyes of more scrupulous sportsmen who regard the laws. As it is, he is convicted on his own testimony, and stands indebted to the Old Bay State for thirty-five quail at \$25 apiece—*Oh! jam satis.*

The fatuity of allowing quail to be killed, even as early as October 15th, is finely illustrated this season hereabouts, in the fact that about fifty per cent. of the birds compare favorably in size with a good plump English sparrow. I hear the poulterers give 12½ cents apiece for them, so that a very able-bodied man might possibly earn in a day the astounding sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents! if he was active and persevering.

UNDER GRIP.

[We sympathize with our correspondent in his indignation. If there is one thing worse than a violation of the law in one's own State, it is going into a neighbor's and slaughtering his birds.—Ed.]

SPORT IN LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, La., October 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The line of railroad (Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas) of which I was secretary, runs from the Mississippi River, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, to Livonia, in the parish of Point Coupee, twenty-eight miles, and from thence is graded twelve miles to the Atchafalaya River. The country is level, and where not reclaimed, is swamp and dense cane-brake, abounding in deer, bear, wild turkey, etc. It is subject to overflow from the Mississippi, in case of breaks in the levees. Bayous Grosse Tete, Foxdoche, and smaller streams run through the country, and at low water afford good fishing for trout, perch, white cat, etc. The trains run twice a week now from Allen Station, about a mile above the town of Baton Rouge, and make connection with a steam ferryboat to the town. The accommodations on the line of the railroad are poor, there being little or no travel beyond the actual settlers. The country on this side (east) of the Mississippi is high and rolling; the streams, of which the principal are the Amite and Comite Rivers, are clear and afford excellent sport fishing for trout, various kinds of perch, white cat, etc. The woods abound in squirrels, wild turkeys, rabbits, and deer; the fields with quail, doves, larks, etc., and in Winter, snipe, ducks, woodcock, robins, wild pigeons, etc. Transportation is abundant and very cheap. Parties who go with the intention of camping generally send the conveyances back, to return for them at a specified time. A carryall with seats for fifteen persons, four horses and driver can be had for \$12 per day. Board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; by the month, \$30 and \$35. Very respectfully, GEO. HENDERSON.

MAKING GAME OF A SPORTSMAN.—During the recent political canvas in this State, a gentleman well known in literary and scientific circles was nominated for State Senator. He had never figured as a politician, and therefore bore an unblemished character. Indeed, he might be considered "an Israelite in whom there was no guile." So invulnerable to ordinary slings and shafts of the enemy was his armor, that the opposition essayed to damage his chances of election by twitting upon the fact he was a sportsman. Just as if a thoroughbred sportsman ever could be a successful politician! Whereupon, a fellow sportsman and friend of the persecuted and non-combative candidate took up the cudgel in his defence in this wise, through one of the local papers:—

"The joke-makers have been trying to excite prejudice against our nominee for Senator on the ground that he takes his recreation by following field sports. Well, it is fortunate that they can say nothing worse about the gentleman, and indeed it is not a very serious offense to take a day's shooting once in a while. A certain George Washington was an ardent sportsman, and I believe he made a respectable figure in other capacities. One Daniel Webster loved to bag the wild ducks and snipe around Marshfield. He even bred famous breeds of setters, but he was none the less able to crush to powder the sophistries of Hayne. But there may be some who regard familiarity with firearms as an evidence of unspeakable turpitude. To such, I would say that although Mr. T. can handle a gun with skill, he never gets cocked; he is opposed to overloading the people with taxes; he has snap in him, he is a man of action; he would lock up thieves; he does not break off with his friends because they are not rich; his private character is not checkered; he is not the butt of his associates; he is a man the people can 'take stock in; he would not muzzle the press; he can safely be put on guard; he is not a political tumbler; the mainspring of his life is not personal gain; he is not a bore, but a man of calibre, and I'll engage will be a good official; he would not rifle the savings of the poor or the State treasury. Can —'s barrel organ say as much for him, or dare they deny that he is a mere 'flash in the pan,' a blank cartridge, a squib; who opened fire on worthy public officers to make them 'shell out,' but did not have the courage to push home his charges. Let them, if they can, prove that — is not what Jefferson called Aaron Burr, viz: 'A crooked gun, whose aim you can not be sure of,' and then we shall hold him in a little less contempt."

But all would not do. Although T. run far ahead of his ticket, he was caught in the reflux of the "tidal wave," and his political hopes rendered for the time "demnition moist."

CHOKE BORES.

AS anything relating to the merits of the new system of boring guns must be of interest to our readers, we copy the following from the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. The system alluded to in the first paragraph, was what was known here as the "Roper." Other American makers claim to have bored guns on the present, so called new plan, many years since. The competition for the cup to be presented by our English contemporary to the gun making the "best pattern" for general shooting, would afford our makers an excellent opportunity for trying their guns against those made across the water:—

"In previous numbers we pointed out that the original of the 'choke bore' system in America only intended the part of the barrel that was 'choked' to screw on the barrels of guns of the ordinary length when used for shooting wild fowl at long ranges. For other sport the guns were used with the barrels in their normal state, and without the 'choke part,' which was a piece of barrel six inches in length. Our contemporary, the *Field*, says Mr. Pape, of Newcastle, invented this—the choke bore system. We challenge our contemporary or Mr. Pape to prove his claim to it. About eighteen months before the *Field* gun trial, Mr. Dougal, gunmaker, of St. James street, told us that he was trying to develop a system of boring—American—which would revolutionise the boring of the present day. This was the 'choke bore' system. Mr. Dougal was the first gun maker—in London, at any rate—who to our knowledge knew anything about the matter. Shortly before the *Field* gun trial we happened to be at Nunhead shooting grounds seeing a 'choke bored' gun shot by another maker. Having finished the shooting, we strolled over to another target, where some one was shooting with double barreled guns; the 'pattern,' shot after shot, averaged from 190 to over 200 pellets on a 20-inch circle at forty yards. We found upon inquiry that this was Mr. Dougal's son trying guns. We afterwards found that these guns were bored on what is known as the 'modified' choke bore system. Mr. Dougal, like a sensible man, had found out where the 'choke bore,' pure and simple, was a failure—i. e., 'balled' or 'clubbed' the shot on the target, and he developed the system into the 'modified' choke bore. And the natural conclusion we come to is, that he had been at work upon it since he had mentioned to us eighteen months before that 'he was developing a new system of boring.' Not one word did anyone hear during this period about Mr. Pape or Mr. Greener being acquainted with 'choke boring,' or 'modified choke boring.' It will be seen, too, upon reference to the back numbers of the *Field*, that that paper was as ignorant of the existence of any such system, as it usually is about improvements in gunnery. So much for the *Field*, Mr. Greener (so called inventor of the system), and Mr. Pape (also credited with its invention). The pure choke bore was never intended for general shooting. It is almost useless in the hands of a man accustomed to use a 'wide-patterned' gun on the old system.

The following letter, which has appeared in a recent issue of the *Field*, best explains the situation, *pro* and *con*, as regards choke bored guns:—

BALGREGGAN, Stranraer, Oct. 4th, 1875.

SIR—Again in this last week's *Field* there is no account from the public of the performance of their choke bores on game. Allow me to state my opinion of the merits of the choke bore as a gun for ordinary shooting. I, in common with many of your subscribers, had a pair of No. 12 choke bore barrels fitted on to the stock of an ordinary gun. On taking the choke barrels out shooting the increase in weight was at once felt. My barrels by Lang weigh 1 lb. more than ordinary barrels. Then the new choke barrels are longer, and the 1 lb. not being distributed over the barrels, but mainly at the muzzle, makes the gun top heavy—a fatal stumbling block to brilliant shooting. I do not find in the field that extra killing power at long ranges that one expected. I find my choke barrels cause me to miss many snap and crammed shots—many shots at snipe. I should be very sorry to see the ordinary game shot come into my turnips, with a choke bore. I know how it would be—one shot at fifteen yards, and the next at eighty. For grouse when wild I should consider the new boring as a most decided improvement, or for any powerful, steady-flying bird, as ducks or black game. To show how little my humble self cares for the new toy, I am asking one third of the price I gave for the choke barrels. SCRUTATOR.

Writers in the *Sporting Gazette* and *Land and Water* echo the opinions expressed by "Scrutator." So that the ignorance of the *Field* newspaper as to the failure of the pure "choke bore" system in America, seven years ago, has led that paper to recommend it to the British public, and a too credulous British public have thrown their money away over "choke bores." Next year we shall offer a handsome and valuable silver plate (similar to the one hundred guinea cup given by this paper to be competed for by the Irish and American riflemen at Dublin) which will become the property of any gunmaker possessing a gun able to make the "best pattern" for general shooting. Gunmakers also may be assured that the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* will not ask the competitors to put their hands in their pockets to defray the expense of making the targets."

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN CHEESE PRODUCTION.—A writer in *Harper's Magazine* gives some very interesting and curious facts in relation to the astonishing growth of American cheese production. In 1850 the aggregate value of the butter and cheese exported from this country amounted to only \$334,000. About this time a farmer in Oneida county, New York, named Jesse Williams, originated the cheese factory system, and his success was so great that farmers in other sections of the State began to follow his example. The system has developed so rapidly that there are now 500 cheese factories in New York alone, and in the entire country about ten times that number. As a result, the exports of cheese in 1861 amounted to \$3,324,631, and continued to increase until in 1874 they reached \$12,000,000, and for 1875 the figures will be larger still. In 1874 the exports of cheese from the port of New York amounted to 96,834,691 pounds, and Canada in the same year exported 20,000,000 pounds. The principal cheese-producing States are New York, Ohio, Vermont, Illinois, and Massachusetts. Cheese is a very nutritious article of food, and the best substitute for meat. The scarcity of meat in Europe and other European countries has led the laboring classes to adopt cheese as a substitute, and to this fact is largely due the increased demand for the product of our American cheese factories.

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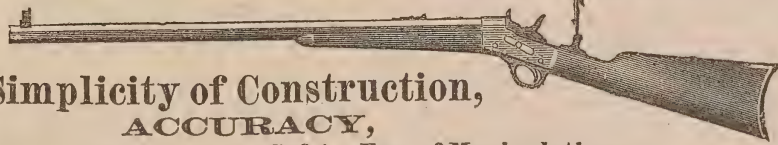
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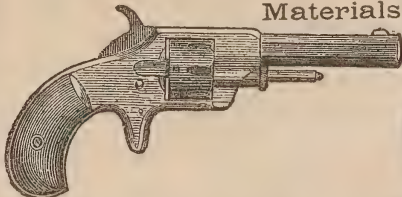


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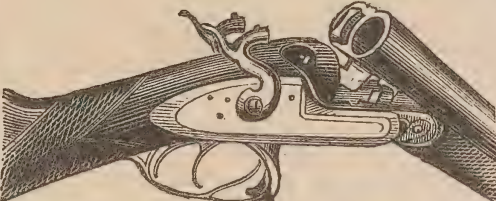
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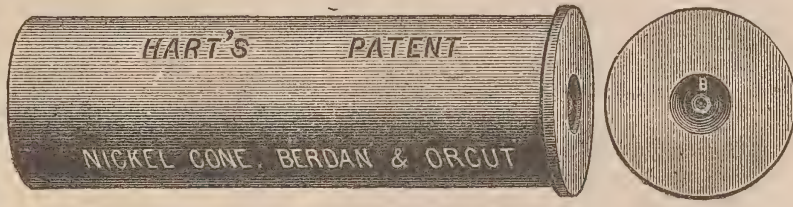
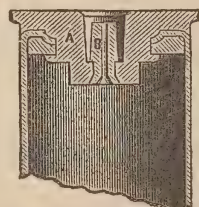


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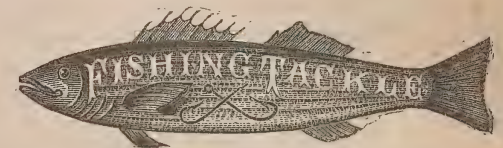
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Lap Welded, Wrought Iron WATER PIPE,

From One-half Inch to Fourteen Inches diameter; in lengths from 16 to 20 feet. Capable of sustaining a Pressure of 1,000 lbs. to the square inch. Manufactured by the

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ENGLISH

SPORTING GUNPOWDER.

Curtis & Harvey's DIAMOND GRAIN.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Superior Rifle, and Colt Hawker's Ducking.

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nov 13 2t

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JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF
the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 min-
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cold water in every room; delightful drives and splen-
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FRONTING ON FOURTH, FIFTH
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per day, according to floor and location of room.
During the past year this hotel has been thoroughly
overhauled, repaired, re-frescoed, re-carpeted and re-
furnished from top to bottom, and is first class in all
respects. The Southern is located near the centre of
business, the theatres, and all places of amusement.
The tables are supplied with the best the market af-
fords, and there is in the hotel building the nearest
restaurant in the city for ladies and gentlemen.
Sep2-16c

Barnum's Hotel
St. Louis, Mo.

THE Hotel and table are in all respects
first-class, while the charges are moderate, and
such as similar accommodations cannot be obtained
elsewhere. Rates—first, second and third floors, \$3;
fourth floor, \$2.50; fifth floor, \$2. L. A. PRATT,
formerly proprietor of the Spencer House, Cincinnati,
Ohio, and the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. Sep16

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SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.
This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sports-
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W. Kinsey, Barnegat Post Office, N. J. To in-
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oct14

For Florida.

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Mail Steamship Company's line to Savannah,
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The Juniata is a favorite ship with the traveling pub-
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Families en route for FLORIDA, Georgia, Alabama,
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week for all points on the coast.

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TO SPORTSMEN VISITING FLORIDA.

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persons. I will let them have her and two men to
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will meet them at Cedar Keys or Key West, which-
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when to meet them.
WM. S. BENNETT,
Capt. schooner Cary M.
Nov11f

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AN UNDIVIDED HALF INTEREST
in a Splendid Fishery, well stocked, with 30
pounds, and room and water for 100 more. Sixteen
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For particulars, enquire of H. H. THOMAS, Ran-
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FOR SALE—A FINE DOUBLE CEN-
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brown paper shells, 10 gauge, for pin-fire breech
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JOHN BEATTIE,
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nov4 4t

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Loading, Express Rifle, made by E. M. Reilly &
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ONE HUNDRED CHEMICALLY PRE-
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Manufacturer of
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The strongest and most durable snap action made.
Shooting qualities first-class.

MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH
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Same action as new guns. Send for circular and
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ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1
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For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to
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Very quick. For woodcock and quail Nos. 1 to 4.
Packed in metal kegs of 12½ lbs. and 6½ lbs., and in
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The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes.
Sizes F.g, FF.g, FFF.g, the last being the finest and
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All of the above give high velocities and less resid-
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(OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE.)

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MY NEW IMPROVED POWDER
can now be loaded from an ordinary powder
flask; grains hard. Use it now like Black Powder.
No fear of overloading. Burns slow now. No foul-
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my signature on the can. CARL DITTMAR,
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THE TRAP SHOOTER'S REFEREE
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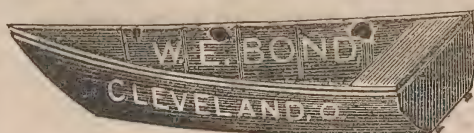
of all of the prominent Gun Clubs of the United
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Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech
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REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Has constantly on hand a full assortment of Rods,
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Waterproof Silk Lines, Silk and Hair Trout Lines, &c.
Perch Snoods, China and Grass Lines. Also, a large
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Birds' Eggs and Birds' Skins in great varieties.—
Taxidermy in all its branches.
SPRATT'S PATENT DOG BISCUITS. 4-1y



THERE CAN BE NO GREATER POR-
tability without serious defects. They are the only
portable boats that are equal to the very best while
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Ducking Craft for Sale.

ONE OF THE LARGEST, BEST AP-
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crafts in the country. New and complete, with every
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REGISTERED AND LICENSED TO SHOOT ON
THE FINEST DUCKING GROUNDS IN
THE UNITED STATES.

Located within easy distance of New York, Phila-
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The craft is now

Manned by an Experienced Captain and
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who would arrange to remain with purchaser.

The shooting since Nov. 1st has been very fine.

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WM. ENGLISH, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA.

THESE CANOES POSSESS ALL THE
qualities of the Indian birch canoes, but are
much stronger and faster. Weight about 60 pounds.
Price at Peterborough, \$25 gold. Just what sports-
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FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, 55
feet long, 10½ feet beam, 42 inches draught, two
cabins, a stateroom completely furnished in first-class
order, ready for use. Just the boat for a Winter trip
to Florida. The yacht has a surface condenser and
all improvements. Satisfactory reasons for selling,
and will be sold low. Apply at this office. nov4-3t

FOR SALE—A NEW IRON STEAM
YACHT; speed, 18 miles. Apply to HOLMES
SHAW, BROWN & CO., Bordentown, N. J. oct28 2t

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J. & W. TOLLEY'S
FINE ENGLISH
BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order
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These Guns, celebrated for
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and No. 1 SHOOTING POW-
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Pioneer, - - - \$65 Gold.
Tolley, - - - 90 "
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TRAP SHOTS and others re-
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our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING,
with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes
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Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price
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MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,
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171

H. C. Squires, No. 1, Courtlandt St.
New York.

THE GREAT
London Gun Trial,
1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous
clients in the United States that he has been very suc-
cessful in the above trial, having secured the first
prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12
bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and
class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for
improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any
other maker, and is far superior in the three most es-
sential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION,
and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Courtlandt St.,
New York, is now importing my "DOUBLE CLOSE-
SHOOTING GUNS" to order, an invoice of which
will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be ex-
amined about the 15th. All special orders given to
Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of
the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority
of my guns over guns made by Dongal, Pape,
Tolley, and others, will shortly be published, and can
be had on application at No. 1 Courtlandt St.

W. W. GREENER,

Champion Gun Maker,

St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Courtlandt street,
has just received an invoice of these close-shooting
guns, and from him any information in reference to
the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on ap-
plication.

Breech Loaders.
W. & C. SCOTT & SONS.

Winners of the "Turf, Field
and Farm" Gun Trials.

(See issue October 3d, 1873.)

In which competition the committees have awarded
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OF ACTION, MATERIALS, PROPORTION, and
SHOOTING QUALITIES combined, in all the four
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THE PREMIER GUN.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON call attention to their
very FINEST weapon, combining all their recent im-
provements, marked on the rib between their name
and London address the brand—"THE PREMIER
QUALITY."

Medium and fine guns bear full name and address,
and plain guns full name and "London" only.

Each gun is numbered and the actions are stamped
with name and trade mark.

W. & C. SCOTT & SON, Sole makers of the
Patent Top Lever, solid, Double Locking Bolt Breech
Loader, bearing the full name of the firm. W. & C.
SCOTT & SON caution sportsmen against imitations
of their patent and name. Guns bearing the name
abbreviated, or with different initials, are not genuine.

TRIAL OF SCOTT & GREENER'S NEW SYSTEM
OF BORING, BY THE EDITOR OF
"THE FIELD," LONDON.

(See The Field, January 30th, 1875.)

"From a comparison of the two tables it will be
seen that with Walker's shot, Messrs. Scott's guns
showed a marked superiority over Mr. Greener's,
both in average and in the highest score made. In-
deed, with the left barrel, in his third shot, Mr. Scott
got a selected good pattern of 239 and a penetration
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Greener, and exceeding the penetration of that par-
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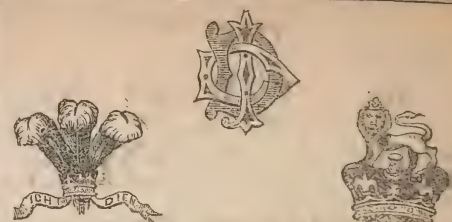
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Chief address:

Manufactory Premier Gun Works,
Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

WHOLESALE.

Oct1-6m



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EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor
of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENE-
TRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus:
Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetra-
tion, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340
pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave
180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pel-
lets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as
to the durability of these new systems, we herewith
warn all beforehand that our system is our own inven-
tion (though founded on the American idea) and is DU-
RABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the
guns tried had been in use during last season, and re-
ferences permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated
Circulars to

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DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING
GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup,
value 40 guineas, at the Great Lon-
don Field Trial 1875, beating 33 com-
petitors with 68 guns, also winning
in all the other classes for the Im-
proved System of Boring. These
guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards,
loaded with large shot, and will
shoot well with small shot with a
less powder charge than guns bored
upon the old system. For report of
the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. Mc-
Laran, Williams & Co., Agents, St.
Louis, U. S. A. Address
W. W. GREENER,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern made by

our Close-Shoot-

ing 12 Bore,

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yards.

HIGHEST PEN-

ETRATION

AT

FIELD TRIAL

1875.

Express Rifles, Double and Single,

.360, .400 and .450 Bore.

RIGBY'S Celebrated

MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN, or

72 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON.

The Kennel.

Sportsmen's Goods.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

A. C. WADDELL'S

Breeding Kennel, Newton, N. J.

The finest strain of young Pointers and Setters for sale. Dogs boarded and cared for in the best manner at \$5 per month. Pedigrees guaranteed; dogs broken for \$50. Mar 11

FERRETS.—I HAVE TEN MORE FERRETS ready; splendid fellows; \$12 per pair. W. H. BRUMMITT, Pontiac, Michigan. an23 tf

Scotch Deer Hounds for Sale.

I HAVE FIVE DOG WHELPS OF August 26. Sired by Kirk; bred from General Custer's stock by the late Hon. K. C. Barker, Detroit, out of Daisy. She was by Mr. R. Hoe, Jr.'s, imported Spring, out of Fanny, bred by the late Hon. K. C. Barker from his old stock. Price, boxed and delivered at express office at six weeks old, \$25 each. Will sell Daisy after whelps are weaned. Price \$50. OAKLEIGH THORNE, Millbrook, N. Y. oct7-tf

PURE BRED, THOROUGHLY BROKEN setters and pointers for sale. All guaranteed to be first-class dogs. L. R. MORRIS, Campbell's Station, Guernsey County, Ohio. Sep16tf

THOROUGH BRED SETTER PUPS, five months old. Price \$20 per pair. \$15 per dog. R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vt. Nov11 5t

FOR SALE "DOG CHEAP," TWO orange and white setter dogs, between two and three years old, hunted each season. Handsome and well trained. Price \$35 each. Address E. SHERMAN PEASE, Canaan, Conn.

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ORANGE AND WHITE SETTER for sale, 13 months old, broken on ruffed grouse. Price \$40. Address W. M. T., this office. Nov11-tf

RED IRISH SETTER PUP, FIVE months old, out of Gipsey. Gipsey sired by Rodman's Dash, out of Fan; Fan's dam imported. Price \$25. Gordon setter slut, eight months old, out of Gin. Gin is out of James R. Tilley's stock, and very hard to beat on all game. Lowest price \$25. Full pedigree given. H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa. nov4

FOR SALE—A LITTER OF THOROUGH BRED COCKER SPANIEL PUPS. Stock from imported; pedigree guaranteed; price \$25 each. Address ROBERT WALKER, Franklin, Delaware county, New York. nov18 tf

FOR SALE—I NOW OFFER MY GILDERSLIEVE setter bitch BELLE at \$150. If she does not prove to be a first class hunter, as well as breeder, then the purchaser can return her at my expense C. O. D. L. R. MORRIS, nov18 4t Campbell Station, Guernsey Co., Ohio.

FOR SALE—TWO NICE PUPS AND A FINE SETTER, well broke. Come and try him. THEODORE MEYER, 318 Eighth street, Jersey City. nov18 2t

DOGS TRAINED.

SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, To Heal, High On, Toho, and controlled by hand or whistle, for \$50. Extra field practice, \$50. Tricks taught. Dogs boarded for \$6 per month. FRANKLIN SUMNER, Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass. P. O. Address, Blue Hill, Mass. Reference: Wm. R. Schaefer, gunmaker, 61 Elm street, Boston. nov18 6m

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DANDY, a handsome red 2½ years old setter, Irish and Gordon stock; well broken. \$100.
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Two 9 months Setter Puppies, black, tan and white, out of Mr. Bennett's imported brace, bred by Sir Wm. Call, England. \$50 each.

Four 2 months Setter Puppies, red and red and white, from the finest stock in the kennel; cannot fail to be good ones. \$40 each.

Apply to **DOCK STEWART**, Johnson's Station, Orange county, N. Y. nov1

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U. S. Camp Lounge Co., TROY, N. Y. Circulars Free. Folds Very Small. Price \$3 to \$10. Adopted by the Militia of Massachusetts.

The Popular Sheridan Lounge, \$5 plain; \$10 quilted, is the standard with sportsmen. Sold at Eaton & Co.'s, 102 Nassau st., and E. S. Harris, 177 Broadway.

The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder

CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre slides, weighs but 1½ pounds, and is only 1½ inches wide. Holders have at top so as to quickly receive the shells, and, being elastic, securely clasp the same. For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.

PRICE, C. O. D., \$6.50. In ordering, give the size of shells and a loose measurement outside of vest. jy22-1y N. S. GOSS, Neosho Falls, Kan.

W. H. Holabird,

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

HOLABIRD'S

Waterproof

SHOOTING COATS,

Valparaiso, Indiana. nov18 1t

Sportsman's Emporium.

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HOLABIRD'S CELEBRATED SUITS.

Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete \$20.00

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DUNKLEE'S CAMP STOVES. Price \$15.

Those desiring something light and durable for camping purposes will find this stove exactly right; weighs only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons. The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper, Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove Pipe, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of which nests and packs inside of stove, which only occupies a space of 12x12x30 inches.

CAMP LOUNGES. Price \$5.

When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl strapped. A light, durable, compact, and comfortable couch. Sent by express C. O. D., \$5, including side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing for the camp or lawn.

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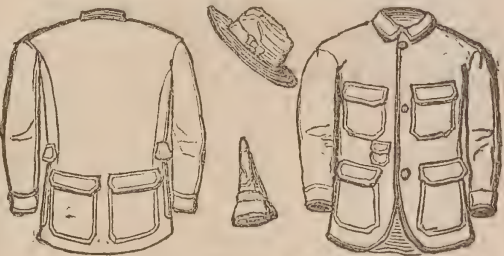
for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square for six persons, \$15.

American Dog Biscuits.

Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material, and is the only portable food for dogs made in this country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds, and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price, 10c. per pound.

Jack Lamp.

for night shooting and fishing, running rapids, lighting camp, etc.; the best light ever invented. \$6 25.



THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS, best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color, especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light, durable and very cheap. English style; extra pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.

HEGEMAN'S PORTABLE CANVAS BOATS.

BOND'S METALLIC BOATS.

MILES JOHNSON'S PIGEON TRAPS—Price, \$14 per pair.

Hart's Metallic Shells.

The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes on hand and made to order.

Moccasins, Oil Tanned.

for the woods; three different styles. \$3, \$5 50 and \$6.

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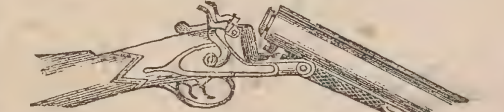
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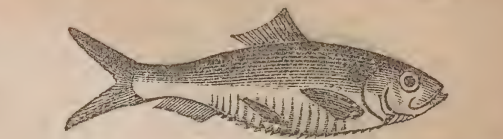
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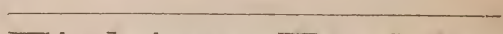
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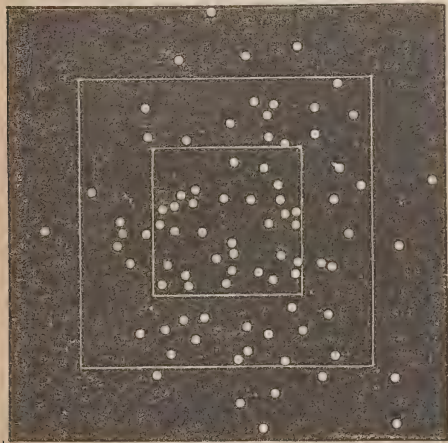
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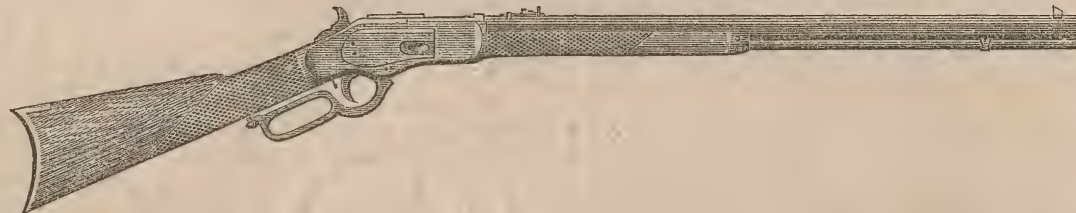
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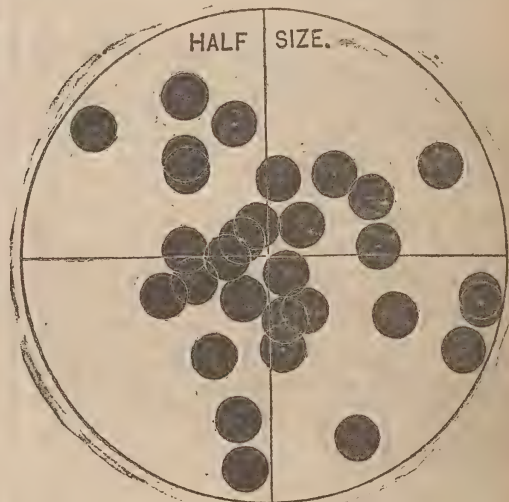
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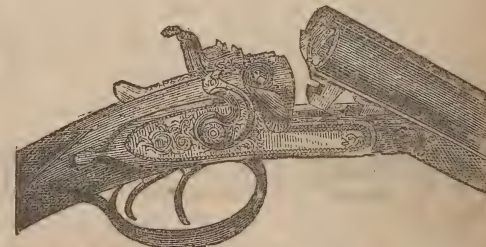
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 16.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)



A FOX HUNT—THE MEET.

For Forest and Stream.

THE NOTTOWAY REGION.

WERE I asked to describe the wildest and most desolate section of this State, I would unhesitatingly name this part of Virginia, which lies on the Nottoway River, commencing at Stony Creek Station, on the Weldon Railroad, and continuing to Southampton county. These two counties—Sussex and Southampton—beat anything in the way of desolation and solitude that I ever saw. The celebrated slashes of Hanover is a dreary place; so is the famous Wilderness, where the surging lines of blue and gray crimsoned the thin soil with their blood. The Wilderness! What a scene does that word conjure up, and many a veteran, as his eye rests on these words, will in imagination recall that dark, forbidden place, that ground of horror, where, when the order to advance was given, the officers had to charge at the head of their men, not with drawn swords, but with a compass, for not a rod in advance could they see. Yet this region was not always so. Before the war Sussex was a wealthy county; there were many large landholders, who, owning many slaves, raised large crops of cotton, and lived in baronial state, kept open house, lived generously, rode fearlessly, and gave liberally. They were then the keenest, and probably the most accomplished, sportsmen in the world. With horses of the finest strain, dogs of the best breed, and a large pack of hounds, the Virginia gentleman lived an easy and genial life. Much of their time was spent in sporting, and they would take extraordinary pains to protect and multiply the game, and during the sporting season their hospitable doors were thrown wide open and throngs of city huntsmen would assemble to participate in the slaughter of the game. As I sit by the fire and listen to the tales told of the glorious deer drives, the exciting fox chase, and the rollicking coon hunts in those happy *ante bellum* days, I am tempted to wish that, unlike Ponce de Leon, I could find the waters of age, and sitting before a hickory fire, like an old gentleman I wot of, live in the past, dream of other days, and take no thought of the ills of the present.

This place I am writing from, "Tower Hill," used to be a famous rendezvous once for the gentleman sportsmen far and wide. Many a noted statesman and naval officer used to bring their dogs and guns and have rare sport in the vast cotton patches and wheat stubble fields, and the woods and clearings resounded with the loud report of the double-barrel, the sharp crack of the rifle, and the stirring blast from the master of the hounds. Alas! all that is changed now! The once well-tilled cotton and wheat fields have grown up again in their primeval wilds; the hospitable mansion, once the picture of comfort, has now gone to wreck and ruin; the shutters hang by one hinge, and the clap-boards drop off; the stables, once full of garnered grain, now stand with open door, the abode of bats, and the well-kept grounds are grown up in broom sedge. The negro quarters, where I remember when a boy seeing the groups of contented slaves basking in the sunshine or dancing by the sound of the banjo on moonlight nights, are falling down, and the roof tree gone, and it only needs an old superannuated Uncle Ned to sing in feeble tones the song—

"Old times come again no more,"

to make the scene complete.

This is the picture of every large estate in this section of Virginia without a single exception. Of course in such a thinly settled and rarely hunted country there must be much game. Well, I assert from actual observation, that there is more game in this section of Virginia than anywhere in the Middle States. There are, it is true, many negroes who squat on land and till their small patch of corn and cotton, and all of these have guns, generally an old army musket, and they have pretty nearly thinned out all the turkeys, rabbits, and squirrels, but they do not have a pack of hounds—they cannot afford to keep them—so they cannot drive, and the deer are safe from their hunting. Neither do they possess pointers, and the partridges roam at will undisturbed by the report of a single gun. Speaking of this reminds me to write that there is not a single pointer in Sussex county, and the birds are in profusion. I took a two hours' hunt yesterday after breakfast in the fields surrounding Tower Hill, and within an area of about one mile found eight large covies. To sportsmen with good dogs, a breech loader, and moderate skill it would be difficult to enumerate the amount of birds that could be killed. I well remember the first partridge hunt I ever took; it was just after the war, and the birds were as tame as barnyard fowls. I had to make my own shot, for I was too poor then to buy any, and my powder I extracted from the last supply of cartridges that the Confederate Government ever issued. I had a double barrel, which had been hid beneath the floor during the war, and I rode ten miles to borrow a pointer, who was the only one left in the region, and he could in truth cry out in his dog language with a melancholy howl—

"I am the last of my race,
Friends and kindred have I none."

So I and Stokes started. We soon reached a large field and Stokes pointed. I made him "hie on," and a tremendous covey rose up and I banged away with both barrels, but didn't touch a feather. Loading up I sent my dog on, and before he had gone twenty yards Stokes came to a stand beautifully. I thought, of course, it was a single bird, but instead a whole covey arose with a whirring sound, and the old gun roared out a salute, but the birds must have been made of cast iron, for not one dropped. Old Stokes, as he trolled off to find the birds, cast back a reproachful look, and I loaded up. This time I increased the charge of shot, and poured a handful of jagged pellets in each barrel. Soon my trusty pointer was standing, over a quarter of a mile away, and going at double quick, I soon had up a fresh covey. This time the gun nearly kicked my shoulder off; where this immense amount of shot went I can't tell, but not a bird dropped, and Stokes deliberately walked off home with utter disgust written in his hanging head and drooping tale. "Well, never mind," I said, "I'll get my hand in presently, and then I'll kill every bird." There was no need of a dog—the birds were too thick for that—and I fired as fast as I could load. I tried every way; I made snap shots and long shots, cross shots and single shots; I fired with one eye open, then both, and finally in desperation I trusted to blind fortune and pulled trigger with both eyes closed tight. Vain hope! Not one bird filled my bag, and I then got superstitious, and feared the devil either was in me or the quail, and that it was useless to shoot any longer. However I persevered, and late in the evening, after shooting innumerable covies, I got only one partridge, and he flew against a pine tree and killed himself. The topography of this section is entirely of a flat coun-

try, covered by large forests of pine mostly, and a little oak, with here and there a mill pond of several miles in extent. These ponds are the most desolate, weird, and utterly forlorn places I ever was in. They are the Dismal Swamp over again on a small scale. As you paddle up one you can easily imagine it was a fitting entrance to one of the hells in Dante's "Inferno." The water varies from five to twenty feet, and looks as black as ink. Huge cypress trees raise their gnarled trunks from the water and tower at an altitude of five-score feet. The silence is intense and profound; not a sound breaks the dread stillness, save perhaps the dip of the fish hawk in the unruffled water, or the splash of a sliding turtle in the calm depths. There is good fishing in these ponds in the Summer, both by line and bobbing, for chub. The darkies kill many pike in the moonlight nights by prowling along the shores and cutting them with an old sabre as the fish lie in the shallow water. These mill ponds are surrounded by swamps and lowlands, and it is extremely difficult to reach them on foot. There is no game to be shot within them; they are the haunt of the coot, the crane, and the heron, whose nests can be seen on the tops of the lofty cypress, and whose shrill cries can be heard as the boats advancing startle them from their patient watch after fish. The wary fish hawk breed in these inaccessible haunts, and turtle known as the snapping turtle or "loggerhead" are here in countless numbers. I have counted hundreds of them basking in the sun on the fallen trees on a Summer day, many of them as large as a bread tray. They can be caught in any quantity by tying to a stout cord of about three feet in length a stout hook baited with a toad frog—that kind of sociable toad which we see at twilight hopping around our houses. Many epicures prefer them for soup to the large salt water turtle. In these ponds and marshes are more snakes than the worst patient afflicted with the *mania a potu* or delirium tremens ever dreamed of. They are as numerous as the turtles, and are the water moccasin; some of them are monsters, fully five feet long; every fallen tree is covered by them, and their bright, gleaming eyes are all around you, and their forms are seen glancing in the sunbeams hanging to every bush, and you feel as you paddle up the black waveless waters that you are really in the land of shadows. These swamps were the great rendezvous for the slaves before the war, and many a stolen banquet of hog, hominy, and chickens have they witnessed. In these wildernesses, it is surmised, that the great "Negro Insurrection," organized by Nat Turner in 1832, was concocted. Nat was an ignorant cornfield hand, but he was a fanatic, and so secretly was the plot carried on that not a single suspicion was aroused until the cloud burst, and then Nat, with a score or so of followers, mounted on stolen horses and armed with guns, knives, pitchforks, and scythe blades, commenced their bloody work. Neither age nor sex was spared, and they rode rapidly from house to house committing their murderous deeds. Their first check was at the house of Mr. Blount, who was away, but his eldest son, a lad of sixteen years, defended his home and drove off the gang, after killing the leader with a double barrel shot gun, for which gallant act he was presented with a cadetship at the Naval Academy, and rose to the rank of Captain in the United States Navy. Nat Turner was, as I said, an ignorant slave; the secret of his power was that he was a preacher, and induced the credulous blacks to believe that he had, like Mohammed and the Mormon Smith, received his command direct from heaven, and that his mission was to slay all the whites. Just about that time a most wonderful natural phenomena took place. One night the very heavens seemed ablaze with shooting stars that crossed and recrossed and left long lines of light in their trail; it was, in fact, a great meteoric shower, and Nat told his superstitious followers that this was the sign that he was waiting for, and so the insurrection began. In twenty-four hours the rising was put down, and the actors fleeing for their lives; but several families were massacred, and the country rose as one man. A large reward was offered for Nat Turner, and as he was not seen it was thought he was lying concealed in a swamp. Hundreds and thousands of citizens were searching for him night and day, and he was found near his home hid in a cave in the ground. Of course all the conspirators met speedy and prompt punishment.

There was more excitement over this in Virginia and in the Southern States than over the John Brown raid. It was thought that this was but the muttering of a tremendous storm that was to burst in all the Southern States, and throughout the South for many long days afterward the citizens kept watch and ward over their homes, and mothers pressed their children closer to their breasts and trembled in the night at the bark of a dog or any unwonted noise. This rising took place in Southampton county, a short distance from where I write, and around every hearthstone you will find some venerable member of the family who will bring the conversation around to the old times of Nat Turner's insurrection, and narrate with never-failing garrulity the traditions of that terrible epoch. The swamps I have described seem a fitting place for the hatching of such dark and damnable plots, more worthy of the bloody and merciless projects than even the wasted heath where the witches met Macbeth. I hope if any sportsman comes in this vicinity he will spend a couple of days in these swamps, especially the Dismal Swamp, and then say if my description is overdrawn. They will doubtless agree with the words of the poet—

"If there's a place that's hell below,
More damned and full of horri-ness,
Where devils stay and villains go,
That place must needs be this."

The great sport of this section is deer hunting, and as strange as the assertion may seem, it is nevertheless a true one, that there are more deer now than ever before. There are many theories to account for this, but the two principal, and certainly the true ones, are that the farmers are too poor to keep a pack of hounds; nor have they time to hunt them, and then again two-thirds of the cultivated lands have since the war and the emancipation of the slaves been turned out to run wild, for with their limited means and impoverished condition under a new régime the farmers have had to concentrate their labor on a limited area, and the land left uncultivated has speedily grown up in pine thickets that are impassable, and in these safe retreats the deer breed and bring forth their young in undisturbed security. The country fairly swarms with them. The owner of Tower Hill is Capt. Blow, and he is the only one around here that has a pack of hounds. The Captain used to be an inveterate sportsman in the *ante bellum* days, but now he hunts only when out of meat, and generally kills between twenty-five and thirty every season; his porch is covered with scores of antlers, the fruits of his prowess of

the chase. When he puts his hounds out he is as certain to start a deer as he is to jump a jack rabbit. I went out the other morning to a drive and was placed on a stand alongside a road with a dense pine wood on either side, and within one hour four deer were started and crossed the road in plain sight, but too far away for a shot. Waiting on a stand for deer is not my idea of sport, and I infinitely prefer shooting over my pointers, but to those who choose big game let them come up here and hunt with the Captain and they can shoot deer in abundance. The only method ever practiced here is by driving the deer with hounds, and as they either cross the road or river at certain points, the chances are always in your favor of bagging the game.

Fox chasing is the sport of this part of the world. About Christmas there is a grand meet, and the farmers rendezvous at some mansion and bring their hounds, and the whole of the holidays are generally spent in this most exhilarating sport; it requires the hunter to be well mounted, Capt. Blow has a fine pack, and as I write their lithe, sinewy bodies are stretched around the blazing fire, dreaming probably of many a dashing run. Do dogs ever dream? I often watch them growling and starting in their sleep, and wonder if the brutes have imagination. Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake," embodies the idea beautifully:—

"The stag hounds, weary with the chase,
Lay stretched upon the rushy floor,
And urged in dreams the forest race
From Teviot's Stone to Eskdale's Moor."

The gray fox is the most common kind, and they have so increased that they have nearly destroyed the rabbits.

In the Nottoway River there is an abundance of beaver and otter, and there have been, I am told, no professional trappers in the vicinity for a long time. There is a fine opening for such a class.

In conclusion I will say that I have written up this section just as I found it, and I believe it is the paradise of a sportsman who is willing to rough it. Capt. William Blow, whose Post Office address is Littleton, Sussex county, Va., will cheerfully answer all inquiries. He has lived in Sussex county all his life, and what he says can be accepted as the frozen truth. The Captain is a genial gentleman, a true sportsman, and a gallant soldier, being a graduate of West Point, and he can probably be induced to take as boarders a few gentleman sportsmen, who either want quail shooting, deer hunting, or fox chasing. The route here is by Petersburg to Stony Creek Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, from there twenty miles by private conveyance. CHASSEUR.

Fish Culture.

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular fortnightly meeting of this society was held at their rooms, in Boston, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst. The routine business having been attended to, Hon. Daniel Needham addressed the members upon the question and importance of the inland fisheries. He referred to the fact that there were 200,000 acres of ponds in the State of Massachusetts unprotected which, under the influence of proper protection and cultivation, might be made sources of income and benefit to the people of the State. He urged the importance of educating the people to the fact that there should be a close time during their natural spawning season for all fish, and that during that season they should have the full protection of the law. He believed the work of the association to be an important one, and that it should be their aim so to create public sentiment as to result in the early accomplishment of its worthy objects. A special committee was appointed to appear before the Legislature and ask the enactment of laws for the further protection of our fisheries, composed as follows: Hon. Daniel Needham, B. P. Ware, and S. W. Hathaway. Remarks were also made by Walter Brackett, Esq., and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE YONKERS GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE SOCIETY intend, if the citizens of Yonkers give sufficient support, to introduce the artificial culture of fish wherewith to stock the streams and ponds of the country. Permission can without doubt be obtained to stock their reservoirs, when built, and allow fly-fishing therein under certain restrictions. The fish would also tend to purify the water by removing impurities, vegetables or animal, which might otherwise collect. The processes of hatching and rearing the fish would also be open to public inspection, affording entertainment and instruction.

This is one of the most vigorous and active associations in the country, and is doing much work of real practical value. The Yonkers Gazette, which is edited by one of its officers, Mr. J. G. P. Holden, lends most efficient aid to their efforts, and should be read by every one in Westchester who is interested in Game and Fish Protection.

SALMON HATCHING IN CONNECTICUT.—The Westport Advertiser states that the 500,000 California salmon eggs received at the trout ponds in that town are entirely hatched out and are looking finely. At other hatching places in this country they are very fortunate if they succeed in hatching 60, 70 or 80 per cent., but in Westport more than 95 per cent. of the eggs are hatched and the young fry sent away. These California salmon will be a great success. They are ready to go into the large rivers about the middle of December. Being placed down in the middle of Winter, when all fresh water fish that might otherwise devour the young fry are in a state of torpidity, they escape a thousand dangers, and when the warm weather comes they have become acclimated and are able to take care of themselves.

—A good work has been done the past week by Sheriff Shaffer, in destroying some hundreds of nets and fish baskets on the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers.

FISH CULTURE IN KENTUCKY.—Earnest efforts are now being made to stock the waters of Kentucky with fish. Foremost in the good work are Hon. Jas. B. Beck, of Lexington; Gov. Robinson, of Georgetown; Lewis Sublett, of Versailles; Col. R. W. Woolley, of Louisville; Col. Owens, of Maysville; Judge Hines, of Bowling Green, and Judge Duvall, of Frankfort. Mr. Beck is President of the Kentucky State Sportsmen's Association. It is expected to lay before the Legislature this Winter bills looking to the protection of game and the propagation and protection of fish. Much correspondence has passed in quest of information as to the best mode of procedure in all matters relating to the subject in general. Prof. Baird has furnished his assistance, as the subjoined letter shows:—

UNITED STATES COMMISSION FISH AND FISHERIES.
WASHINGTON, November 4th, 1875.

My Dear Mr. Beck: Yours of the 2d is received, and in reply I beg to say that it will give me great pleasure to do all I can to assist in the laudable enterprise of stocking the Kentucky waters with fish. I have not had much to do with the enactment of laws for the regulation of the interior waters, although my forthcoming report will contain a very elaborate discussion on this subject, showing the measures adopted in foreign countries towards this same object. I send you a draft of a law prepared for regulating the ponds on the New England coast, which may, perhaps, give some hints in regard to the matter of police, but will not be much other help to you.

I will write to one or two of my brother commissioners of the State, asking them to send you anything that they may have in the way of legislative enactment.

If there is any particular part of the State of Kentucky whose waters you wish provided with the California salmon, please write to Mr. James W. Milner, Wankegan, Ill., at once. I have had large numbers of California salmon hatched out in Michigan for distribution to the interior of the country, and now is the time to take action on the subject. Yours very truly,
SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

Hon. James B. Beck, Lexington, Ky.

ENGLISH SOLES IN AMERICA.—A public-spirited citizen of Boston, Mr. J. G. Kidder, has offered to be at the expense of attempting to introduce the English turbot and sole into American waters, and Prof. Baird has written to Frank Buckland for information in regard to the habits of these animals, that will throw light upon the subject, as to the best season and method of accomplishing this important enterprise. Mr. Buckland gives little encouragement, though he thinks success not impossible. He says:—"I am afraid that the task of introducing and naturalising turbot and soles in America is very problematical, but it should be tried, and I shall be glad to assist in any way I can."

—The new Dominion fish-breeding establishment has recently been completed at Bedford, near Halifax, Nova Scotia, and is already in operation, under the superintendence of A. B. Wilmot, who has charge also of the hatching houses at Gaspe and Miramichi.

FISH AS FOOD.—As a source of nutriment, as a field of profitable industry, extending enormously the area of food production, admitting of vast expansion, which can be worked at every season of the year, requiring no outlay in seed or tillage, and no artificial stimulants to renew their harvest (for the fisherman reaps where he has not sown and gathers where he has not scattered), the British sea fisheries deserve the consideration of all who feel how largely the comfort and well-being of a people rest upon that humble but solid basis—abundant and low priced food. It may be roughly estimated that London actually consumes 800,000 fat cattle, which at an average of 600 weight each would amount to 90,000 tons of beef. At the present time there are certainly not less than 900 trawling vessels engaged in supplying the London market with fish; and assuming the annual take of each vessel to be only ninety tons, this would give a total of 80,000 tons of trawled fish; but this computation is irrespective of the vast quantities of herrings, mackerel, sprats, and fish caught by lines, drift-nets, and seines. An acre of land properly tilled will produce every year either a ton of corn or three hundred weight of mutton or beef; but an area of good fishing ground of the same extent at the bottom of the sea will yield to a persevering fisherman a considerably greater quantity of nutritious food every day in the year. It was computed by the late Mr. Mayhew, in his work on the "London Poor," that during the months of October and November, or what is termed the costermongers' fish season, 800,000,000 herrings are disposed of in the streets of London alone, providing a cheap and wholesome meal for thousands and tens of thousands of the humble classes of the metropolis. The prejudice against a fish diet, which was long current, was based upon the assumption that it yielded but little nutriment. The result, however, of an analysis of various kinds has proved that they contain nearly as much albuminous matter as the flesh of quadrupeds—hence, as flesh producing, fish is nearly equal to beef. The herring contains, moreover, a large quantity of oleaginous matter in addition to its albuminous principle, by which its nutritious properties are considerably increased. It is evident, therefore, that fish were designed to occupy an important place in the sustenance of mankind, and it certainly contributes agreeably to that variety of diet by which the human frame is maintained in its highest degree of vigor and health. Nitrogen is a well-known and important vital stimulant, and the proportion of nitrogen relatively to carbon, estimated in grains, is in flesh meat as 160 to 2,580, and in herrings 217½ to 1,435. Fish is a flesh and muscle, not a fat, producing aliment, as is obvious from the appearance of our seafaring population, who are spare, sinewy, and strong, and free from those mountains of flesh and masses of blubber which characterize the prosperous beef eating Englishman, and have from time immemorial typified the traditional John Bull.—*Blackwood.*

FISH HATCHING HOUSE.—The first specimen of salmon made its appearance on Sunday morning. Prof. Mather presided at the accouchment, with Dr. Pater as consulting physician. This representative of California made his debut in marching order, with haversack and six weeks' rations in it. He has been joined by several of his confederates, all similarly accoutred and provisioned. These are the *avant garde* of a grand army one hundred thousand strong, which will the coming Spring populate our streams.—*Lexington (Va.) Gazette, 5th.*

THE HATCHING HOUSE.—About the 1st of November the trout are preparing to spawn in many localities, and if the house has not yet been put in order for the season, no time should be lost in doing it. Dry out the troughs, clean them thoroughly, and coat with coal or gas tar thinned with spirits of turpentine and applied with a paint brush. If the troughs are new, give two or three coats; if old, one may be sufficient. Treat the wire-cloth spawn-frames in the same manner. No one uses gravel now-a-days, and if you have been reading the older publications on fish culture that recommend its use, abandon it and use the frames. Make them about thirty inches long and a half inch narrower than the trough; let the sides be of inch stuff and the ends only half an inch thick, so that when placed on top of each other there will be a flow between them; tack wire-cloth, No. 10 or 12, on the bottom, first tarring the frames; have the wire-cloth in a long strip and well tarred on some fence or out-building, and when dry put it on a roller, with ends projecting for handles; tack one end of the wire to a frame and stretch tightly with the roller, tack it, and cut off at the end; see that the frames for flannel filters, if you use them, are in good order; look to the spawn-pans and see that they are free from rust or grease; examine the Ainsworth screens, if you take spawn that way, and treat them as recommended for spawn-frames; look for rust in the sprinkling pot, cribbles, and all tin ware; lay in a stock of feathers, and at spare times whittle out egg-nippers. We prefer the home-made wooden nippers to steel ones, bulb syringes or spoons. To make them, get a piece of straight grain pine or cedar seven inches long and an inch square, slit it up five inches, and with a pen-knife work it out so that the points will stand open a quarter and the upper end half an inch; work the points down to suit, and round them or whip on loops of fine brass wire with waxed silk; a feather can be inserted in the head. These, if properly made, will have a delicate nip, and a live egg can be picked up by an expert without injury. We have not mentioned the Coste tray nor the new glass jars of Ferguson's, because the first is a glass toy, made by substituting glass rods for wire-cloth, and the latter we regard as only suitable for experimental or fancy work. But for business, one man will do more work in taking care of eggs on wire-cloth than in any other manner.—*Live Stock Journal.*

SETH GREEN'S WORK.—Seth Green has just returned from a month's stay at Cape Vincent, where he superintended the taking of 3,000,000 spawn of the salmon trout, the season having proved an unusually successful one. The eggs are now all at the State hatching house at Caledonia, and the fry will be hatched and delivered during the Spring. There will also be distributed at that time 1,000,000 brook trout. These will be placed in public waters only.—*Syracuse Standard, 14th.*

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

A NEW VARIETY OF QUAIL.

MR. JOHN KRIDER, of Philadelphia, has been fortunate in securing for his ornithological collection a magnificent specimen of a hybrid quail, or one misnamed by a freak of nature. The bird is a male, and has a dark band half an inch in width running from the base of the lower mandible over the white patch on the throat, ending at the top of the breast; the curved pencilings on the breast are much darker and broader than on the common quail, and the colors are more brilliant in every respect. When killed by Mr. Foster, of Philadelphia, from whom Mr. Krider obtained the bird, it weighed seven and one-half ounces. It seems to be a cross between our common quail and the California variety, as a number of the latter have been let out in both Maryland and Delaware. Mr. Krider has given his new quail the name, *Ortyx Hoopesii*, black-throated quail, a variety of *Ortyx Virginianus*. The bird will thus bear the name of Mr. Bernard Hoopes, President of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club.

"Homo."

[This appears to be an accidental abnormality of plumage of the common quail, *Ortyx Virginianus*. The general tendency in this species is to darker colors toward the South, as instanced in the recognized *Ortyx Virginianus*, var. *Floridanus*, (Coues). The extreme of this case is witnessed in the *Ortyx castaneus* of Gould, so that Mr. Krider's bird, being not a distinct species, is probably already provided with a name. We have seen some other variously blackened examples of this species in the collection of Geo. N. Lawrence of this city.—Ed.]

EAGLES ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.—"Audubon" writes to us from Harrisburg, Pa., that the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is still found in that section, especially along the mountain spurs of the Kittatinny and Blue Ridges, skirting the eastern and western shores of the Susquehanna River, north of that city, where several of these birds have their eyries. It is not unusual for them to stray down the river as far as the city, especially on sunny days, and our correspondent graphically describes an incident in which a bald eagle figured. He was observed hovering over Independence Island, nearly opposite Harrisburg, moving in slow and measured circles over a certain spot. The island is directly opposite the city water works, about 600 yards from the eastern shore of the river. Suddenly making a swift circle, the bald-pated hunter dropped with the velocity of a falling stone, and striking the water sent up a sheet of spray. A powerful field glass in the hands of one of the spectators disclosed the fact that the eagle had seized a black duck, and skimming leisurely over the surface of the water, reached a broad rock some 200 yards off. Holding the writhing duck in one of his talons, the eagle thrust the other talon into its belly, tearing out the entrails and causing the hot blood to spurt out over the surface of the rock. Each thrust he made with his powerful beak tore away a shred of quivering flesh; and so the hungry bird kept on until disturbed by the approach of a skiff. The duck had been more than two-thirds consumed before the eagle took wing and sailed leisurely northward to his eyrie on the Kittatinny.

A MODEL MUSEUM.—Mr. Booth of Brighton, England, has built a spacious hall of brick, lighted entirely from above, around which are being placed 306 cases of birds shot by himself and Mrs. Booth in Britain. One point about the fixing of the cases is worthy of mention. A framework is constructed about three feet from the wall, into which the cases fit. This prevents any damp from the walls, too frequent in museums, and allows of the easy moving of the cases. As the cases are arranged in three tiers and there is abundance of light, every bird can be well seen, and the width of the hall is sufficient to admit of viewing the groups from different positions. The most important feature, next to the careful stuffing of the birds, is the fidelity with which the characters of the habitat is reproduced. Various stages and changes of plumage in the same birds are also presented. *Nature* says that, "as a collection illustrating our British birds in their native haunts, this is probably unique."

If a similarly well and intelligently mounted suite of American birds, with their characteristic surroundings and by the side of their nests, could be exhibited at the Centennial next year, how gratifying it would be to every naturalist, and how much it would do for the advancement of the beautiful study of ornithology in this and other countries! If such a collection, complete or partial, showing a fauna wide-spread or local, is forthcoming, we will guarantee a place for its exhibition.

DEPOSITS IN THE STOMACH OF THE MOOSE.—Some time ago there was published in *FOREST AND STREAM* an account of concretions found in the stomachs of horses. Dr. J. D. Caton, well known for his studies upon the deer family, informs us that similar deposits are sometimes found in the stomach of the moose, and refers us to page 72 of Capt. Hardy's "Forest Life in Acadia." Capt. Hardy says: "I have often heard it asserted by Indian hunters that a large stone is to be found in the stomach of every moose. This, of course, is a fable; but a few years since I was given a calculus from a moose's stomach, which I had sawed in two. The concentric rings were well defined, and were composed of radiating crystals like needles. The nucleus was plainly a portion of broken molar teeth which the animal had swallowed. A short time afterwards I obtained another bezoar taken from a moose. The rings were fewer in number than in the preceding, but the nucleus was a very nearly perfect and entire molar." Dr. Caton thinks that it would be interesting to know what were the nuclei of the calculi found in the stomachs of the horses mentioned.

SINGULAR BOLDNESS OF A PARTRIDGE.—The story of the sparrow which was bred up by the servant maid in England, and became so much attached to its benefactress, which was printed in our issue of Nov. 11, has called out the appended letter from B. F. S. Carde, of Flint, Mich. The facts therein stated may cause a strain on the credulity of ornithologists, but they are vouched for by our correspondent and his references as literally true, and we give them on his authority. Matters of intelligent observation are always desirable; but it is important that we do not allow ourselves to be deceived. The narrative is as follows:—

"Willie Ackerman, a boy in the employ of Mr. George Bolster, started from his employer's house to go to the wood lot for a load of wood. While on the way a partridge (ruffed grouse?) alighted on the wagon, rode some distance, and then flew off, but returning, alighted upon the shoulder of the boy, who then caught it. The bird at last escaped. Willie got his wood and returned for another load. Some distance from where the partridge first made his acquaintance the same bird came and again alighted on the wagon, showing not the least fear, and again on his return to the house Willie caught it. This time he took the bird home and built a cage for it. The bird ate well from the first, and on the approach of the boy would fly and endeavor to get out to him. It was found dead several mornings after. Mr. Bolster thinks its head was caught between the bars and that the bird received injuries in the night which caused its death. You know too well how wild a bird the partridge is for me to comment upon the singularity of this circumstance."

—Paragraphs have appeared in several New England newspapers lately mentioning the occurrence of "white partridges" at several points. It would be interesting to know whether these were all albinos of the common ruffed grouse, or whether some were ptarmigans. The latter, which is white in winter, can be easily told from an albino grouse by the fact that the whole of its toes are warmly feathered, while the foot of the grouse is naked; and by the absence of any tufts of broad soft feathers about the neck. F. W. M. writes us from Boston that a ruffed grouse perfectly white has been shot by Henry F. Thayer at West Bridgewater, Mass. This albino will be mounted. The shooting of an albino partridge in the North of England lately, is mentioned in the last *Lund and Water* as a noteworthy circumstance.

—*Nature* announces that Mr. Gould will shortly issue the second part of the "Birds of New Guinea," an important work, which will supplement "The Birds of Australia" by the same author.

—*Nature* for November 4th opens with a flattering review of the work done in Colorado by the United States Geological Survey under Dr. F. V. Hayden. It is from the pen of the eminent geologist, Prof. Arch. Geike.

—A general scarcity of birds has been remarked during the past season in England, collectors finding only about three-fourths as many nests as usual. At the same time the breeding and departure of numerous species has been extraordinarily late. The hard frosts of last Winter are mentioned as a possible reason.

The Kennel.

CARE OF SPORTING DOGS.

IN our last issue we made some suggestions as to the proper food and time to feed dogs when in use during shooting season; and now let us say that, in order to keep our dogs in good health and condition during close time, much more attention should be given them than they generally receive. After a dog becomes fully grown, he does not require much more than half the amount of food to keep him in good condition as it would require to keep a youngster while growing. Those persons who keep but one or two dogs are very apt to let them get out of condition by giving them too much or too little food, and not sufficient exercise. When dogs are allowed to get over-fat their usefulness in the field is, in a measure, destroyed; and then again they are constantly subject to skin diseases, mange, canker, etc., particularly if they are fed too much

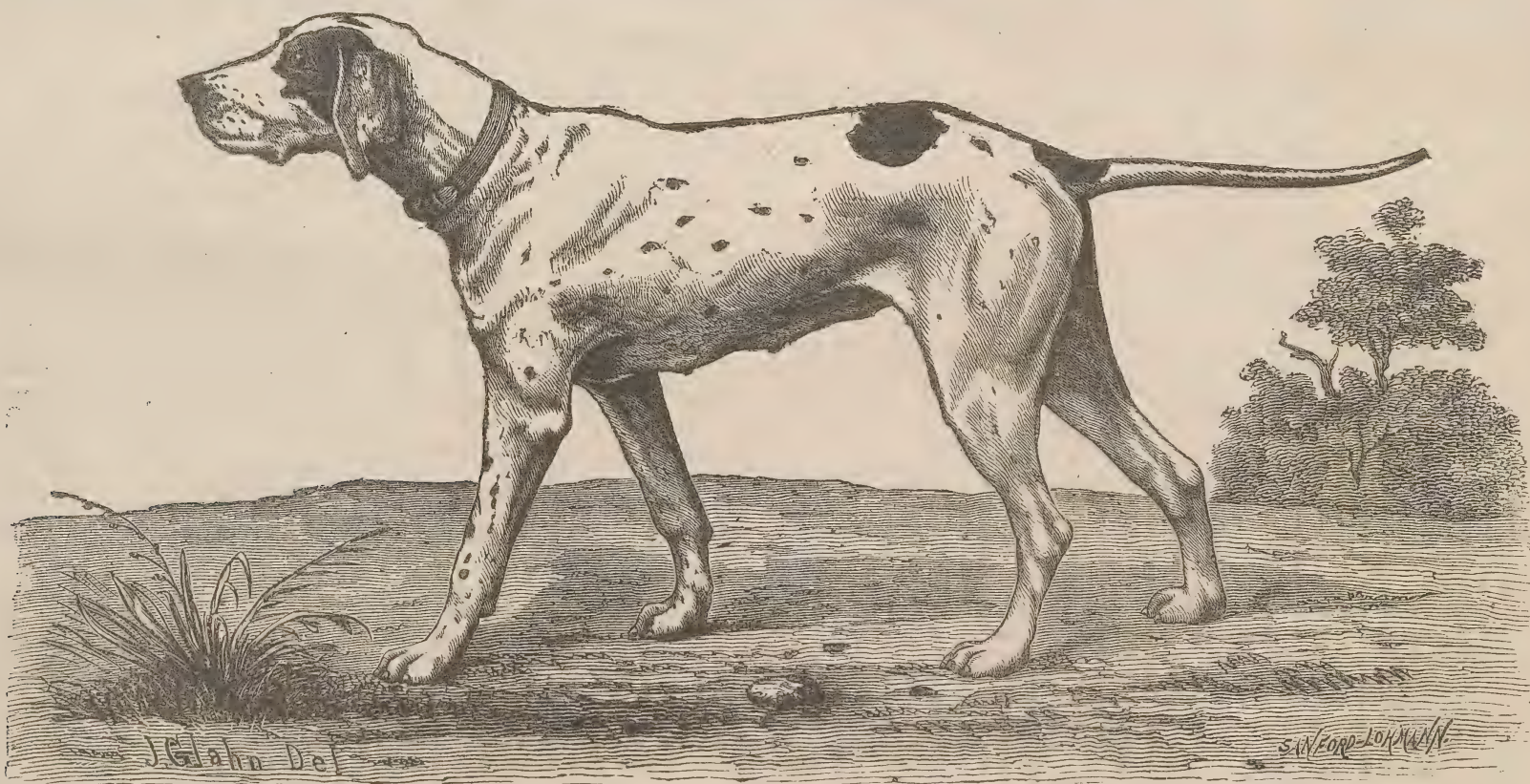
Buckell's letter as a matter of courtesy, but should much prefer that the subject should be transferred to the side of the water on which it properly belongs.—Ed.]

"WHISKY."

We print this week an excellent likeness and the pedigree of this capital specimen of a pointer. Whisky was broken by her owner, Dr. W. S. Webb, and has proved to be thoroughly staunch on game. Her breeding, as will be seen from the pedigree, cannot be excelled, her father, Flash, being the son of the celebrated dogs, George and Peg, whose pictures, taken from the painting by Bispham, in the possession of Dr. Russell Strachan, have already appeared in these columns. Whisky took first prize in her class at the Springfield Bench Show in April last, and will be entered at the Chicago Show to be held in January. She is now with pup by Mr. Schuchardt's Jim, and is expected to litter this week. We could have printed a much more extended pedigree but for want of space.

brush and briars. As for water, we had no difficulty in sending her across a stream that was too deep for our boots, and even though the mercury indicated several degrees below the freezing point, she took the water like a spaniel. Her training reflects great credit upon her owner, who has given her the only lessons she has ever had, and she seems to set about finding birds in a more matter of fact way than any dog I have ever shot over."

IMPORTATION.—On the Inman Line steamship City of Chester, arriving here Monday, the 22d inst., Mr. Raymond received the three-quarters Laverack setter bitch, Flash bred by Mr. Wm. Wardlaw Reid, of Peckham-Rye, England. She is orange and white, very shapely and blood-like, and is by Brierley's Fred, out of a full sister to Mr. Reid's pure Laverack, Sam. This bitch was selected by our correspondent "Viatores" while in England last Summer, and is imported for Mr. Dudley Olcott, of Albany, New York.



meat. In a family where there are scraps enough from the table to feed one or two dogs, no better food can be given them. Every person owning a good dog (no others should be kept) ought by all means to have a proper kennel or other arrangement prepared for their comfort and cleanliness. During the Summer we give our dogs no bedding, but in cold weather they are not allowed to suffer with the cold; neither are they allowed to sleep near the fire. Many fine dogs are injured and become permanently superannuated by sleeping and basking their brains near a hot fire, where they will lie if they are allowed to have their own way about it. When it is necessary to keep dogs chained to their kennels, in order to keep them from straying away and frequently hunting on their own hook, they cannot be kept in perfect health and condition unless they are freed from their chains at least twice a day for a few minutes, in order that they may relieve themselves by a little exercise; and then again, let us caution our brother sportsmen against allowing their dogs to lie too long upon the same bedding. From neglect of this matter most of the diseases in dogs arise. Horses are generally fresh bedded every night, while dogs are generally allowed to lie upon the same bed for weeks, and sometimes months. If dogs are fresh bedded, say once in two weeks, given a little exercise morning and evening, and a supply of pure water kept near their kennel, they will always be in good health and ready for the field. We have kept a kennel of setters and pointers since—well, our friend Col. Skinner says "ever since the Declaration of Independence,"—and we can thankfully say we have never had a single case of mange therein.

ENGLISH SETTERS IN AMERICA.

November 4th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A person signing himself A. V. V., Jr., in your paper of October 21st, tells you, in contradiction to statements of mine, that Mr. Llewellyn never owned Fairy. He gives Mr. Laverack as his authority for saying so, and assures you that what he says is fact. I have no doubt that he (whoever he may happen to be) believes it to be fact, but he takes care to put the responsibility of the contradiction on Mr. Laverack's shoulders instead of giving his own name with his statement.

Mr. Pucell Llewellyn gave Mr. Laverack \$50 for Fairy, on the understanding that he was to name the dog she should be first put to, and have half her puppies. Mr. Laverack afterwards wrote to Mr. Llewellyn, complaining that Fairy had not been sent to his dog. Upon this, Mr. Llewellyn replied that, rather than bandy words with him, he would be glad to let him have Fairy back at the same price she cost. Mr. Llewellyn sent her back in charge of his head keeper, instructing him to receive the money before parting with the bitch, which he did.

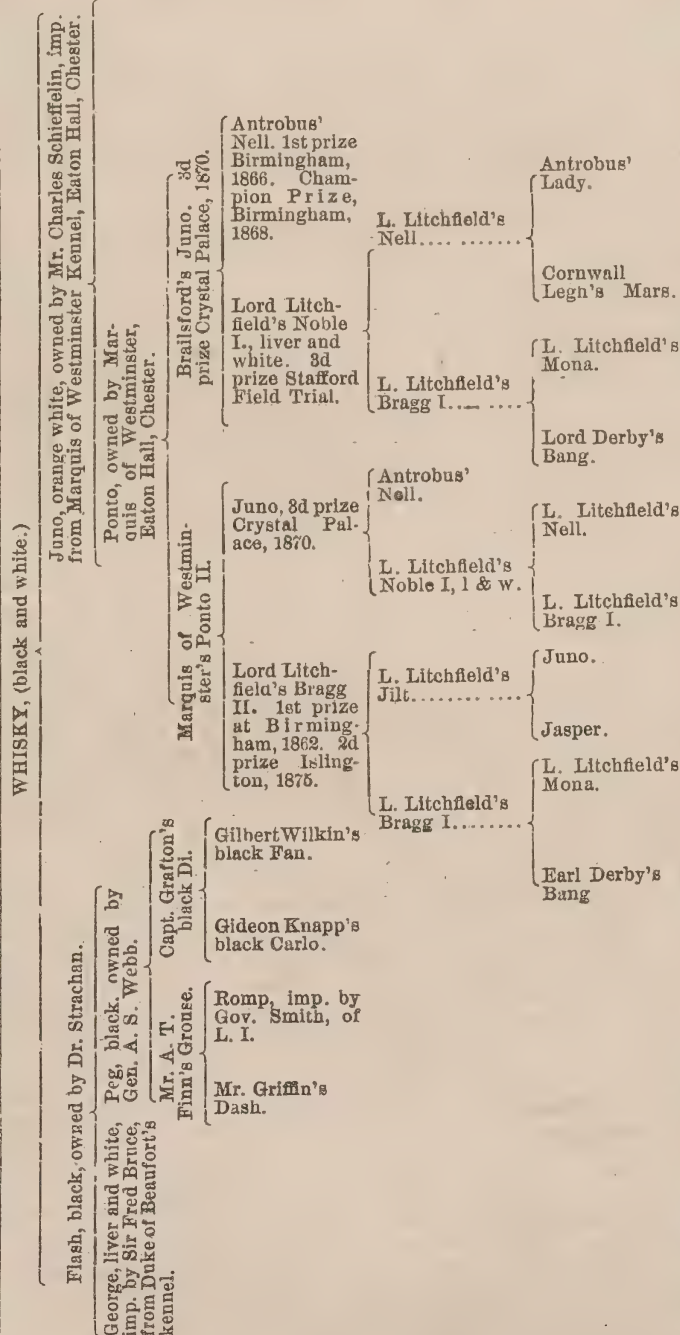
Fairy is called Fanny in the first volume of the Kennel Club Stud Book (a mistake which is corrected in the second volume), and her number is 1,497. She is entered as Mr. Llewellyn's, with the record I gave in my letter to you.

These, sir, are facts which Mr. Laverack will not deny in the face of the agreement and his letters on the subject, however envious he may feel and speak in private.

G. T. TEASDALE-BUCKELL.

[We last week printed a letter over Mr. Laverack's own signature confirming the statement of our correspondent, "A. V. V., Jr." We now print Mr.

Pedigree of black and white pointer bitch Whisky, winner of the first premium cup at the Springfield Bench Show, April, 1875. Owned by Dr. W. S. Webb, of New York. Whelped July 14th, 1874.



A gentleman who shot over Whisky this Fall writes: "I have never yet seen a young dog—and I may add, very few old ones—who seemed so thoroughly to understand her business, and who seemed to enjoy it so keenly. She covers her ground perfectly, and even with her fine coat and skin, will show many a heavier coated setter how to go through

THE NEW YORK KENNEL CLUB.—This club are advertising some of their surplus stock. The puppies are by Dr. Strachan's Dan II, son of the Duke of Beaufort setter in Mr. Bispham's picture, reproduced in this paper some time since, and should be good ones.

THE GILDERSLEEVE SETTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The following letter from Mr. Jonathan Gildersleeve of Camden, Del., the owner of the once famous setter bitch, Tip, from which the Gildersleeve setter strain derived its name, I think will prove interesting to you and the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM. As you have been the owner of one of the dogs he speaks of, once in the possession of Mr. Kay, of Philadelphia, it may carry you back to the time when Bruce was looked upon as a setter among setters. The information Mr. Gildersleeve does not possess of Tip's descendants, and which he says Mr. Abbott, of Philadelphia, has, you have already published through myself, Mr. A. kindly furnishing it to me.

CAMDEN, Del., November 4th, 1875.

C. S. WESTCOTT:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of 25th ult., inquiring in regard to Old Tip, as she was commonly called, being directed to Canterbury instead of Camden, causing some delay in its delivery, is this day in hand, and I hope the answer may be in time for your uses.

I think Old Tip was pupped in the Spring of 1843, in the town of Frederica, Kent county, Del., and given to me by the owner of her mother, W. Sipple (a great sportsman). She was about five weeks old—a pitiable, bad-looking object indeed, but by careful attention was soon brought out, and at a very early age showed signs of becoming a valuable dog, which she did, as all persons that ever followed or shot over her testified. She was white colored, with pale yellow spots. I have been told that both her father and mother were entirely black. She was close built, heavy body, short legs, short, light tail, and hair not very long, fine head and nose, and never reported as being of imported blood. For carefulness, industry, ingenuity in the hunting up of birds after once scented, obedience, and I may add, affection, with durability for continued hunting, she could not well be surpassed. Was always (when well) willing, and ready to go, but would not follow or pay attention to anyone but me her master; seemed not to tire, running with great ease, though not fast or far off, and if missed only for a few moments over a hill top, persons would say, "Old Tip has birds, or else she would come and look over the hill for her followers." I could not teach her to retrieve, but never knew her to kill or even crush a bird, always holding them in her paws until taken from her. She seemed to know from the first that her duty was to lie down until the gun was loaded; but as soon as the hammer was driven back for capping, she would proceed again. She was very firm in all her points, and very rarely stood on her feet. She lived about eight or nine years, and suffered much from cancer in dog, caused from the bite of a large hound whilst eating. All the pups sent out from her were got by a dog colored and marked the same (nearly) as herself. He was called Don, and his mother, Otto, was of imported stock. Don was of great bottom and speed, which unfitted him for hunting single birds, he never having been properly broken, and he died at the age of twelve years. Old Tip required but little teaching, as all her knowledge and qualities seemed natural. I have never known of a bad pup from poor Old Tip; neither have I known her equal, though I have hunted many dogs, some of them crack ones, until taken into field with her. The Fitzgerald pup I sent to M. M. Mastin, the importer, who turned her over to Fitzgerald. Of her reputation I have often heard. She was several months old when sent to Mastin, and promised well. Kay, the gunsmith, of Third street, had two of Old Tip's descendants, for which large sums were offered. I think he told me \$175 was offered for one of them. One of the finest of her pups was bought by a Captain Bavington of Green street, from Bonwell, near Canterbury. His name was Nero, and he was killed by one of the watchmen, the

cause and particulars of which you may have some knowledge. I do not remember any of the stock getting into the hands of Robinson of Wilmington; if so, it was through other hands. I have a dog now about the same build of Old Tip that was given me (a pup) by Massey, and is related to Old Tip. He has some of her qualities, but cannot hunt long at a time. Old Tip often took her little ones, two to four months old and three or four in number, out hunting, as though wanting to teach them what to do. If you know Redman Abbott, who has shot many birds over her, he perhaps could give you some ideas, he being a great sportsman, or used to be.

Having been disturbed in mind from affliction lately in my family, I am hardly prepared to give you all the points I would like to remember, and presume I have forgotten some. You may, from what I have said, think that I still remember Old Tip—poor old dog!—as among the best and most valuable dogs I ever knew; and so I do.

Hoping the above may be of service to you, as well as satisfaction, I am, very respectfully,
JONATHAN N. GILDERSLEEVE.

THE MONTREAL DOG SHOW.

MONTREAL, November 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I inclose you a list of prizes, etc., given at a Dog Show here a few days ago. I am sorry I could not get time to arrange the list properly and give you a short description of it, but will look out and do so the next time. The show was a perfect success, both as regards the attendance, it being said that no less than 6,000 tickets were sold, and the variety and class of the dogs shown. The Rink was nicely decorated, the platform near the centre being ornamented with piles of stacked rifles with protruding bayonets and shields, around which gleamed a formidable row of glistening bayonets, which might well represent the motto, "Armed at all points." At the end of the Rink was a stage, from which during the evening tableaux were exhibited. The dogs were all fine, and those that obtained prizes were really first class. The following was the prize list:—

For greyhounds, three entries—P. Hogan, 1st, fawn color; A. Strathy, 2d, lemon and white.
Scottish deer hounds, two entries—F. Torrance, 1st, a large brindle dog; Andrew Allan, 2d, fawn color.
Fox hounds, two couples entered—Both prizes taken by the Montreal Fox Hounds. The huntsman, Wm. Drysdale, entered a pair of kennel terriers, and got an extra prize, which was well deserved.
Setters, five entries—Charles Boyer, 1st, with red Irish setter; W. H. Masterman, 2d, lemon and white.
Pointers, two entries—William McGibbon, 1st, and J. M. Perrin, 2d.
Irish water spaniels, three entries—Miss Annie Cuthbert, 1st, with very handsome brown dog; A. Stenhouse, 2d.
Cocker spaniels, eight entries—Joseph Hickson, 1st; H. A. Galarneau, 2d. All these dogs were of good class and caused much difficulty to award the prize.
Newfoundland, seven entries—George Kinnear, 1st; F. A. Jackson, 2d.
St. Bernard's, six entries—Andrew Allan, 1st, dark brindle dog, very large; Mrs. Brydges, 2d. The latter dog was the largest dog in the exhibition, and must have weighed 150 pounds. Mr. Joseph Hickson obtained an extra prize.
Mastiffs, two entries—W. Gaherty, 1st, large fawn colored dog; T. E. Beaver, 2d.
Scottish colley, three entries—Andrew Allan, 1st; Edgar McDougall, 2d.
Bulldogs, three entries—George Anderson, 1st, with very handsome brindle dog; R. Springle, 2d, with a white dog. The latter's dog appeared as if he had just come from the wars.
Bull terriers over 15 pounds, six entries—John Hyland, 1st, very handsome white dog; E. Auld, 2d.
Bull terriers under 15 pounds—John Hyland, 1st and 2d.
Fox terriers, seven entries—J. S. Allan, 1st; W. E. Esdaile, 2d, very handsome black, tan and white.
Black and tan terriers under 6 pounds, ten entries—George Anderson, 1st; A. Grant, 2d.
Black and tan terriers over 6 pounds, five entries—R. A. Allen, 1st and 2d.
Skye terriers, nine entries—Miss Maud Winfield, 1st, with a very handsome imported dog; Miss Annie Shaw, 2d; James Renohen, extra prize.
Scottish terriers, twelve entries—Henry Starnes, Jr., 1st; J. Toner, 2d; W. H. Brehaut, Esq., extra prize.
Poodles, six entries—James Renohen, 1st; A. Kay, 2d; Mrs. C. Robb, extra prize.
Pomeranian or Spitz, six entries—Mrs. C. Boyer, 1st; Dr. Major, 2d.
Ladies' toy dogs, nine entries, consisting of a miscellaneous collection—S. Dobby, 1st, pair of fawn colored pups; William Pickering, small white poodle; Mrs. Dickinson received an extra prize for a Japanese dog, the only one of the kind exhibited.
Best bitch and litter of pups, six entries of six different kinds—J. S. Allan, 1st; fox terrier with four pups, J. J. Russell, 2d; bull terrier, five pups; a very handsome black retriever, owned by Frank Redpath, received an extra prize.
White English terrier—Miss Lizzie Shaw, 1st.
The judges were Messrs. F. W. L. Penton, A. W. Alloway, and A. M. Esdaile, who appear to have given satisfaction on the whole, although in the much disputed question of "best dog" it was impossible to please all the owners. Yours, etc.,
R. A. ALLOWAY, M. D.

ENGLISH DOGS ON OUR GROUND.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., November 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I seldom write to the papers, but I see my name occasionally in the sporting press, coupled with Jersey lightning and out door sports among the old hills of Morris county. I also observe many familiar names of sportsmen and what they have done with their dogs. I have had the good fortune to kill many woodcock this Fall, mostly over my old bitch, Gyp, the meanest-looking dog bred, but one that never takes a back seat with any of better looks; and her offspring, by Mr. Salter's Dash, now six months old, will trouble some of the crack dogs to beat. I have never had a very high opinion of English or Irish setters, as all imported dogs over which I have shot did not amount to much in our cover. After seeing the imported Laveracks, Pride of the Border and Fairy, and hearing much gossip about them, I applied to that clever old bachelor, Mr. Raymond, their owner, for permission to shoot over them, just to satisfy my curiosity. Much to my surprise I was beaten for once, and badly, considering the condition of the dogs. In company with Mr. Banks, of New York, I took out Pride, Mr. Banks having with him his fine dog Don, and we found the Englishman on his bird every time. He backed well, found well, pointed dead bird, and was very staunch. The first trial was in cover, and it is not necessary to explain to a sportsman who shoots Fall woodcock in New Jersey what cover means. On one day in October I shot sixteen woodcock and three partridges (ruffed grouse) over Pride and Gyp, and I must say that the former made some of the finest points I ever saw. Pride's style of pointing makes you feel good; hunts with his head well up in the air, and if that dog had been broken in this country and to our game and cover, I doubt if he could be beaten. The close season for quail having expired on the 1st of November in our State, although it was a cold, raw day, with an inch of snow on the ground in the morning, I went out with three friends and a trio of setters, and we killed a number of the little whistlers. The Englishman took first prize. Pride, like most English dogs, is headstrong, but I think so well of the dog that I think we cannot fail to improve our American stock by crossing with him—at all events I shall try it. It will pay every lover of dogs to call at Fox Farm and see these fine English dogs and their genial owner. Yours truly,
E. M. QUIMBY.

KIRBY'S PROGENY.

LEESBURG, Va., November 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Stepping into Capt. J. W. Foster's office this morning to wait for the mail I found that his new Field Trial bitch, Kirby, (purchased from "Mowhawk," and in whelp by Raymond's Pride of the Border,) had been safely delivered of five beautifully-marked puppies, and the cry was "still they come" when our friend, with the solemnity of a midwife, would stalk in from the kennel with a new one carefully wrapped up in his arms.
T. W.

LATER.—Kirby's litter consists of five dogs and four bitches.

EUREKA NUT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I think you have found it. I mean the balm for canine ills and ails in the areca nut. Col. R. H. Gallaway's fine pointer, Savoy, had been given up for a "dead dog" by him; he reported the case to me. We gave two doses, one of thirty and the other forty grains of powder, and the dog is to-day as well as ever. The cure was effected in three days. The dog seemed to be suffering from paralysis; was unable to move himself, and did not stir for days at a time. Col. Gallaway says you should call it Eureka nut, and requests me to extend his thanks to the "Squire." S.

A SNAKE TERRIER.—The following singular statements come from a most trustworthy source. No similar case has ever come under our notice:—

"AQUADALE," Wenonah, N. Y., November 21st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice in your Philadelphia correspondence, under the head of Natural History, a reference to the oft repeated assertion that mother snakes swallow their young for protection, &c. One of the institutions of "Aquadale" is an exceedingly sharp little English terrier named Joker. Now Joker is as inveterate an enemy of snakes as if he were sprung from the other island. Although water is as repugnant to him as to a cat, still if he spies a water snake in the stream or ponds of the premises the snake rarely escapes. A few months ago I saw him make a spring into the stream, and come out with a water snake fully four feet long, which he instantly had snapping through the air like a frantic whip lash. Noticing what I took to be pieces of intestines dropping in all directions, my eye followed one which dropped near my feet, when I discovered it to be a young snake about six inches long, and upon looking about I discovered several of them, which the mother had reluctantly disgorged. But as shrewd as Joker is, he does not know the difference between a snake and an eel, or if he knows he makes no discrimination, for he must have caught at least forty the past season. During the few weeks that they were making their annual up stream excursions, Joker would watch the stream for hours together, and when one attempted to pass a shoal he would pounce upon him and take him to a safe place upon the grass plat. After giving him a few vigorous shakes he would return to his watch. I saw him take out three large ones within a space of ten minutes of time. Fifty dollars is the valuation placed upon Joker by his mistress, but he is not for sale.
M. P. P.

Good Dog!—A friend writing from the New Dominion, and remarking on the anecdotes of dogs which have appeared from time to time in FOREST AND STREAM, relates an instance of remarkable sagacity shown by a common cur, and of which he was an eye-witness:—

A sportsman by the name of Guinard, accompanied by his dog, was sent out shooting one day on Morrison Island opposite Berthier, P. Q., and noticed a large flock of black ducks feeding in a field. There being no object between the hunter and the ducks behind which he could conceal himself to approach them, he laid down and motioned the dog to get on his back, and while dragging himself along, the dog kept in motion, attracting the attention of the ducks until his master got within range, when he blazed away and bagged eleven of them. The dog at the time was old and deaf as a post.
JEAN.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

WINDOW GARDENS AND WINTER FERNERIES.

A LADY correspondent desires some practical hints about window gardening, and more especially about growing ferns in-doors. A window garden may be very readily made by fitting a box twelve to eighteen inches wide and eight inches deep across a window having a sunny exposure. Cover the bottom with charcoal, to secure drainage, and fill the box within an inch of the top with half garden earth and equal parts of well-rotted manure and leaf mould. Let this compost be well baked for an hour to destroy all embryotic life. Peter Henderson, in his "Gardening for Pleasure" gives the following list of plants suitable for the parlor or sitting room, requiring a moderate temperature at night, say 50°:—Azeleas, abutilons, carnations, cinerarias, callas, chorizemas, geraniums, hibiscus, hyacinths, myrsiphyllum, (smilax), mobernias, primulas, stevias, roses, violets, and many varieties known as greenhouse plants. Hot house plants require a higher temperature, say 60°, at night; of these the above authority names bouvardias, clerodendrons, euphorbias, epiphyllums, fuchsias, heliotropes, poinsettia, roses, tuberoses, etc. More or less of these, with many others, may be selected by the aid of a reliable seedsman's catalogue. The mignonette makes a pretty window plant, and is easily grown in winter. Sow the seeds carefully and cover by sifting a little white sand over them. Thin out to three or four inches apart, and support with neat stakes, as their growth demands. Don't water too much. The lily of the valley makes a showy winter flower, and is at home in the moist atmosphere of the Wardian Case, to which reference is made below.

It is not absolutely necessary to maintain the ranges of temperature stated, but they are given as according with the experience of those who have been most successful with winter garden culture, and the best, where a special fire is kept for the conservatory.

Winter ferneries require a more moist atmosphere, and we again draw from Mr. Henderson, who recommends the form commonly known as the Wardian Case, which has a base or tray about six inches deep, lined with zinc, with glass sides and top. This may be of any size desired, to occupy a window, table, or a niche in a bow window. A small and less expensive form is made of terra cotta, or earthen ware, round or oval in shape, covered with a glass vase. The top of the Wardian case is on hinges, to admit of the escape of excessive moisture; the vase may be raised from the bottom for the same purpose. The ferns may be gathered from the woods—the green crested lastrea, prickly polystidium, red-veined wild caladium, etc. A great variety may be purchased from the florists, such as the dracenas, the gay-leaved eranthemums, begonias, etc. The soil for the fernery should be kept light,

moist (but not too moist) and porous; leaf-mould gathered from around rocks and trees—the native haunts of the fern family-being the best.

PLANTING FOREST TREE SEEDS.—Plow a furrow two or three inches deep, straight as an arrow; drop the seeds into it every four feet; turn a furrow over them, and repeat every four feet. By so dropping that the rows are straight both ways some crop may be cultivated between the young shoots next year. The trees should be cultivated the same as any other crop, cutting off the lower shoots and branches so as to give the trees as much sap as possible, and secure a straight and comely growth. In this way, at a very moderate expense, a thrifty forest growth may be secured in a very few years. The hickory nut, black walnut, butternut and chestnut are perhaps the most convenient as well as desirable trees for forest cultivation. Any time in the late fall before the ground is closed with frost, is a suitable time for planting. On almost every farm there are rough, unsightly spots, rocky hillsides, etc., where the seeds of forest trees could be profitably planted.

—Experiments in Germany on frozen potatoes prove that the freezing in nowise alters the chemical composition of the tubers. The change is simply physical, and even if frozen hard they are still fit for distillation, or they may be pressed to get rid of the water, and then ground into very good meal adapted for feeding cattle.—Scribner.

—Among the most useful plants of New Mexico is the soap weed, the roots of which are used as soap. The Mexicans prefer it to soap, claiming that it extracts all dirt and grease and restores the lustre of the goods.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Striped Bass, <i>Roccus lineatus</i> .	Weakfish, <i>Cynoscion regalis</i> .
SOUTHERN WATERS.	
Pompano, <i>Trachynotus carolinus</i> .	Grouper, <i>Epinephelus nigritus</i> .
Drum (two species), Family <i>Sciaenidae</i> .	Family <i>Sciaenidae</i> (black bass), <i>Centropristis striata</i> .
Kingfish, <i>Menticircus nebulosus</i> .	Striped Bass or Rockfish, <i>Roccus lineatus</i> .
Sea Bass, <i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i> .	Tailorfish, <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> .
Sheepshead, <i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i> .	Black bass, <i>Micropterus salmoides</i> .
Snapper, <i>Lutjanus caesus</i> .	<i>M. nigricans</i> .

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The slabs continue to be fairly supplied with most varieties, but fish cannot be said to be abundant. About this time large catches of striped bass are usually expected from the south side of Long Island, but so far only small takes have been reported. Bluefish have made their appearance in large numbers off the coast of North Carolina, and are in splendid condition, on many of them the flesh on the belly being an inch in thickness. Among the novelties at Mr. Blackford's we saw some Virginia hog fish, considered by the F. F. V.'s to be the best of pan fish. They resemble porgies in appearance. The white perch now coming from Centre Moriches, L. I., are splendid fish, many of them weighing two pounds. Our quotations are as follows: Striped bass from L. I., 18 to 20 cents; smelts from Maine, 20 cents; bluefish, 12 to 15 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel from Massachusetts, 10 cents each for small and 25 cents for large; white perch, 15 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, refrigerated, 50 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, \$12 per dozen; frost fish, 8 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, caught off Sandy Hook, 8 to 10 cents; blackfish, 12 to 15 cents; flounders, 8 to 12 cents; sea bass from South Carolina, 20 cents; eels, large, 18 cents; lobsters, Boston, 10 to 12 cents; sheepshead, frozen, 25 cents; scollops, \$1 per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100; whitefish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; yellow perch, 12 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; hard crabs, \$5 per 100; pompano, \$1 per pound.

BROOK TROUT IN SALT WATER.—A few days since some fishermen found in their fyke, which had been set in Coney Island Inlet, a fine brook trout—a genuine *Salmo fontinalis*—in capital condition, and weighing three-quarters of a pound. Although it is not unusual to find brook trout in salt water, it is generally near the mouth of some estuary. In the present instance it is rather a problem where the captured individual came from, as there is no trout stream in the vicinity. We trust the energetic officers of the New York Society for the Protection of Fish and Game will overlook this infraction of the close season.

—A large mullet, weighing 5½ pounds, was taken a few days since at Noank, and word sent to Mr. Blackford, who will secure it for Prof. Baird.

—Smelt fishing in Massachusetts waters has lately shown some good sport, twelve to twenty dozen per man having been caught.

WHITEFISH.—The catch of whitefish on Detroit River and the adjacent lake shores last season netted over \$60,000, besides finding employment for 260 men and 60 horses. So far this season the catch has not been nearly so good, which fishermen attribute to high winds and low temperature, but which experts say can be traced to a course of gradual extermination, resulting from greatly increased demand, and, to some extent, to the impediments to the deposit of spawn and the growth of the young fish, which exist at the pres-

ent day. Mr. Gauthier of Sandwich, has in operation on the bank of the river a considerable establishment for freezing whitefish, and this season, unfavorable as it is, he will dispose of \$12,000 worth in that way. They are sent to market frozen, and may be taken from the package next March as fresh as when drawn from their native element. The other fishermen preserve theirs alive until the season is over by placing them as soon as caught in "pounds," or enclosures in the rivers, through which the water flows freely, but which is made too tight for the fish to escape from. Whatever may be the facts as to quantity, the size of the fish brought to our market during the present season exceeds anything seen previously.

—Last week we were pleased to examine some magnificent rods which Thad. Norris, Esq., of Philadelphia, has just completed for the Centennial Exhibition. One is a salmon rod of greenheart, with combination tip of bamboo, weighing thirty ounces, and valued at \$80. Its length is 17 feet 3 inches. The other is a split bamboo trout rod, with cedar but, 11 feet 3 inches in length, and weighing 4½ ounces. One could not ask for more beautiful or better working rods than these. Most professional anglers have their favorite makers, but Wm. C. Prime, Esq., swears by the Norris rod. One peculiarity in their construction is the tip, which, in the salmon rod, is made in three sections, the lower part being of greenheart, the middle one of split bamboo, and the extremity of wrought bamboo, unsplit. In his split bamboo rods the lower section is fish-jointed into a handle of cedar.

—The seiners on the beach below Norfolk, Va., have given up fishing for the season.

SETH GREEN ON NEEDLE POINTS.—This veteran angler has given us a new wrinkle as respects fish hooks. We should like to put his views to a practical test. Who of our readers has ever tried needle points without beards? Many of us tried pin-hooks in our boyhood; these had no beard, and our success in fingerlings was most gratifying. Seth saith:—

Agreeable to your inquiries as to the best kinds of fish hooks for tying flies on, my opinion is that there never were any made right except those that I have made of needles. There was a time when I made nearly all of my hooks for trout fly fishing. I annealed the needles and bent them the proper shape, tempered them, and tied nearly all the flies I used for years on them. I could take twice as many trout with the same number of rises as I could with any hook with a beard on it. When I used the common hooks I used to take a pair of pincers and break the beard off to get a better point, and to get rid of the shoulder; but then I did not have a needle point. A fly hook does not need any beard, and no fly fisherman should ever use one. Keep a steady strain on the fish, and the rod will not let him get slack enough to unhook himself. A fly hook for salmon or trout should have a needle point, and they can't be made if there is a beard on the hook. The great cause of missing so many rises when fishing for small trout is dull hooks. Another reason why fishermen miss is the quick stroke when the fish makes the break. The needle point overcomes that, for there is no need of scarcely any stroke. The fish will hook himself, and if it gets away it is the fault of the man and not the hook. All fly hook makers are more than twenty-five years behind the times. Any man with ordinary skill who once uses a fly tied on a hook with needle point and no beard will never use any other. If he does there is something wrong in his upper story. That is, if he can get them. I can't get the hooks. SETH GREEN.

GILL NET AND SEINE FISHING.—Fred Mather, Esq., in the piscatorial department of the *Live Stock Journal*, thus discourses wisely of the waste of fish life caused by seines and gill nets:—

"The idea that our fisheries were inexhaustible, and that the sea, the lakes, and the rivers would forever furnish a supply of food under any circumstances, has proved fallacious, as can easily be seen by a comparison of the statistics of the catches of the past ten years and those of any previous decade. Yet improvident fishermen, while acknowledging and lamenting the fact, still pursue the old course of destruction, and often wantonly destroy immature and unsalable fish on the shiftless principle of letting 'to-morrow take care of itself.'"

Our attention has been particularly called to this matter the present season while in the service of the United States Fish Commission. We were sent to Virginia to try to increase the future supply of shad in the Pamunkey River, and were warmly welcomed by the fishermen, who, appreciating the necessity of having the river restocked, afforded us every facility, and showed by their kindnesses that they had faith that their river could be made to swarm again with fish as had been done in the case of Northern ones; but our surprise at their criminal carelessness (that is the proper name for it) in allowing hundreds and even thousands of young fish to die on the shore for want of thought or care enough to return them to the water, was so great that we could not help remonstrating against it.

Although the seines used were two-inch mesh measured the largest way (which is the only correct method), yet there would be hundreds of small fish not over an inch long on the shore at each haul. These fish could have gone through a mesh one-quarter this size, but on the low, sandy flats would be kept in shore by the presence of the larger fish who kept close to the net until they were all huddled together in the bag and quickly landed. The small fish were largely of the *Chupeidae*, and probably consisted of shad, herring, (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*) and "winter shad" (*P. medocensis*) but too small to be identified with certainty. The large shad, herring, winter shad, catfish, rockfish, striped bass of the North, *Roccus lineatus*, sturgeon and eels were taken up in baskets, leaving a living mass of gars, rockfish, yellow and white perch under five inches long, as well as the small shad, catfish, silver perch, (or strawberry bass, *Pomoxis hexacanthus*) and sunfish (*Pomoxis*).

After handling the shad for eggs, we would sort over this mass and return such as were living to the water. We handled many rockfish, but found none ripe, and when the proprietor of the fishery expressed a wish that the "rock" could be increased by artificial means, we showed him the young ones dead on shore, and plainly told him that we did not care for those already growing, and that each fish there four inches long, which had passed the critical period of babyhood, now represented at least a hundred hatched a year ago. Of the waste occasioned by the use of gill nets, we have not space now to speak, but would refer those interested to the paper prepared by Prof. Milner, on the "Fisheries of the Great Lakes," and published in the

report of the United States Commission for 1872-73, where he shows how nets which have broken loose in storms have kept on fishing until sunken with the weight of fish caught, and that when the men are dragging a grapnel for nets recently lost, they often find one that has been missing for a year or more, filled with the skeletons of fish.

There are perhaps places where no other net can be profitably used, as in the great lakes, but it does seem to be too destructive a mode of fishing in many other places, as so many fish are killed that never are utilized. Fish taken in gill nets are often dead twenty-four hours before being taken from the water, and Prof. Milner states that in stormy weather it is often impossible to visit the nets for several days, when the entire catch is unfit for food.

This mode of fishing is illegal in many small inland lakes and streams where there are but few fish, and these mainly protected for sporting purposes, and we raise the question, why not forbid them in the commercial fisheries?"

—An English magazine remarks in this sensible way as to the best method of angling for trout:—

"The best trout in a pool is always in the best place. The strongest fish in a pool will invariably lord it over the others, and hold the 'coign of vantage' against all comers. Should he be caught, then the next strongest fish will take his place—will succeed to the throne and become king of the pool. If a man, therefore, have wit enough to judge which is the choicest bit of water, whereabouts the securest lurking place, and where the most insect food comes floating by, he will know where the very heaviest fish is lying; and it is always good to try for such a fish in a pool first, and before the water has been disturbed. Now, in the case before us, a single glance tells us where these conditions are fulfilled. A broad belt of water descends vertically a little to one edge of the pool, within a yard of a huge slab of stone half covered with water. Just where the water falls its turbulence is too great for any living thing to exist, but between the actual downpour and the stone the water ceases to boil and bubble, and, where the eddy slackens a little at one spot, a thin sheet of foam bubbles lies on the surface. Throw exactly on this frothy scum. Let it be rightly done, and there is not merely a chance of tempting a good fish, but a certainty. The flies rest a moment on the froth, then fall through and disappear. At this instant a broad, fan-like tail breaks the surface for a second, and in the next the rod is bent double, and the winch is revolving with the most satisfactory rapidity. What has happened is this—the monarch of the pool has taken the fly as it sank, he has turned to dive below, and in doing so has discovered his tail above the surface. This has constituted the 'rise,' which the angler has seen only, for the noise of falling waters has not let him hear the splash. He strikes a little late, but scarcely too hard for so heavy a fish, and his quarry is now making his first desperate rush into the watery abysses."

✕ **THOSE TROUT AMONG THE WHITE HILLS.**—A correspondent, who is naturally inclined to be critical in all matters relating to angling, opens the following mathematical broadside upon a statement recently printed in this paper: EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

There is a well written article in your issue of November 11th entitled "Trouting Among the White Hills." I say "well written," for the author has an eye for the beautiful in nature and knows how to describe it. But let me ask you and your readers, is he a sportsman? Fisherman he may be, but not in its true sense an angler. On his second day out he comes to Jefferson Brook, and concluding "that whatever fish were taken from it must be with something other than a fly," resorts to his worm box. "Oh, but it was lively work!" he writes. "The fun grew hotter and hotter, without any sign of abatement, but the lengthening shadows warned me to get out of the bush. Emptying my creel on a mossy bank I found that my catch had yielded me 237 fish, * * * many of them running up to ten inches in length. Now, Mr. Editor, and any of your readers who profess to be anglers, let us halt here, although not on a 'mossy bank,' and do a little sum in arithmetic. Suppose "J. G. M."—over these initials the author writes—had a creel of the largest capacity, say one that would hold fifteen pounds, or two hundred and forty ounces, and emptied from this creel "on a mossy bank" 237 "fish," as he calls them, what would be the average weight? I think the answer is *one ounce and 3-237*. He goes on to say: "They were a handsome mess of trout, many of them ranging up to ten inches in length." Let us assume that there were a dozen and a half that measured ten inches and call that number *many*, and as trout of ten inches average about three to the pound, let us deduct six pounds and eighteen fish and see what the remainder of his catch averaged—i. e., 219 "fish" to nine pounds, or 154 ounces. Why, just three-quarters of an ounce! "Oh, shade of Walton!" J. G. M.'s "catch the succeeding day was only one less, making in the two days 473 of these fingerlings. Is it any wonder our streams are depleted when young gentlemen are let loose from the cities to commit such havoc among the infantile troutlings? And then record it in print. I have seen the picture of "The Murder of the Innocents," and now I read about it. X. Y. Z.

✕ **THE FISHERIES.**—There have been 26 arrivals of the fleet this week as follows: 9 from St. Lawrence, 6 from Georges, 11 from the Banks. The receipts are 142,000 pounds Georges codfish; 262,000 pounds Bank codfish; 45,000 pounds Georges halibut; 135,000 Bank halibut; 840 barrels Bay mackerel; 400 barrels of shore mackerel. The catch of mackerel is over for the year, and the stock on hand is very light for the season. Georges and Bank codfish are firm at \$5½ and \$4½ per qtl., with a good demand. The herring fleet are getting ready, while the other vessels are being hauled up for the winter.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Nov. 19th.

✕ **CONNEAUT, Ohio, November 15th, 1875.** EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

To give you an idea of sporting facilities at this place, I will say that fishing is excellent six or more months in the year, either in Lake Erie or in the river that enters it here. Black bass, pike, and perch are the principal kinds caught with hooks; but it is not unusual for several tons of whitefish to be taken off this harbor with gill nets in a single day. Conneaut River abounds with fish, and large mascalonge are caught in it many miles from its mouth and above several mill dams. Judging from the quantity of fish in this stream, it was rightly named the Conneaut over a century ago by the Seneca Indians, which means in their language many fish. At the date of my letter, some parts are fairly swarming with fish from one to four inches in length. They are in such countless numbers that a barrel could be filled with them in five minutes by using a small minnow scoop to catch them with. Duck shooting has not been good this fall, on account of very low water in the marshes. Squirrels have been quite plenty, and a few miles south of here any quantity of partridges can be found. They are reported as unusually plenty this fall. Conneaut is on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad twenty-eight miles west of Erie, Penn. H. C. A.

—What is the next thing to a hen stealing? Why, a cock robin, of course.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER. FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Nov. 25.....	H. M. 9 49	H. M. 6 35	H. M. 5 49
Nov. 26.....	10 31	7 16	6 31
Nov. 27.....	11 14	7 56	7 14
Nov. 28.....	11 56	8 39	7 56
Nov. 29.....	morn.	9 23	8 37
Nov. 30.....	0 37	10 8	9 22
Dec. 1.....	1 22	10 44	10 7

YACHT CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.—Our Salem, Mass., correspondent, "Teal," informs us that "the famous yacht Julia, built in 1852 by Geo. Steers, has just cleared from that port for a cruise South, and possibly to the West Indies. After being altered many times and passing through various hands she is at present owned by a Mr. Tudor, (of Nahant, I think,) who, with a party of four others in the cabin and six to work the yacht, completes the list of those on board. The party, I understand, are well fitted with sport ng implements, and I should think were bound for some sport both 'on the wing and wave.' She is a fine yacht though an old one, and, judging from the hasty inspection I made of her last Thursday A. M., was as well fitted for sea as could be. She is the hands of her old sailing master, Capt. Lloyd, who will do her justice. The party expect to return in four or five months."

PROSPECTUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR.—The Schuylkill Navy has issued a prospectus of the projected international regatta, to be held on the Schuylkill River next year, containing the following programme, which has been approved by Director General Goshorn:—

First. An international race will be held, open to all regularly organized boat clubs throughout the world, to be rowed in accordance with the rules of the National Amateur Rowing Association of the United States; the prizes to be a piece of plate each for fours, for pairs, for doubles, and for single sculls, and in addition, medals to be presented to each man rowing in the race, to be of gold for the winning crew, for the second crew of silver, and the remainder of bronze.

Second. An international college race for four-oared shells will be held, the prize to be a piece of plate, with a gold medal to each member of the winning crew, open only to under graduates.

Third. An international graduates' race will be held for four-oared shells, open only to graduates of colleges or universities, the prize being a piece of plate, and a gold medal to each member of the winning crew.

No person will be allowed to row in both the international college race and international graduates' race.

Fourth. Professional races will be held, open to all crews throughout the world, for four oared and single sculls for suitable purses, the amounts of which will be announced by the 1st of May, 1876.

The races will be held between the 20th of August and the 15th of September, and the entries shall be closed on July 15th.

An entrance fee of \$25 will be charged for fours; \$15 for pairs and doubles, and \$10 for singles. This fee will be returned to all boats starting on the races, and is demanded as a guarantee of good faith in making the entry, and to justify the committee in making the necessary arrangements for properly housing the boats of the entering crews.

The amateur races will be rowed in heats one and a half mile straightaway. The professional races will be rowed three miles, one and a half mile and return.

Besides the above prizes the "Jury on Rowing" of the United States Centennial Commission, who will have an oversight of all the races, will award the diploma and medal of the commission to the victors.

The National Amateur Rowing Association will hold their annual regatta over the same course (the national) either previous to or immediately after the above international races.

The following definition of an amateur oarsman, with the required pledge, will be strictly enforced for all entries in the regatta:—

The president or presiding officer and secretary of each club entering either of the amateur races or regatta controlled by the Schuylkill Navy will be required to certify on honor, in writing, that each member of the crew entered is strictly an amateur, and is not paid, directly or indirectly, for his services either by place, emolument or office, as a member, or by reason of his being a member of the club; that he "does not enter in open competition for either a stake, public or admission money, or entrance fee, or compete with or against a professional for any prize, and has never taught, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood, or has been employed in or about boats or in manual labor on the water."

These races, while under the control of the United States Centennial Commission, will be under the management of the Schuylkill Navy, a boating organization composed of nine clubs, whose boat houses are on the east bank of the river within Fairmount Park. The leading boating organizations of the country have consented to co-operate.

The Schuylkill Navy, besides furnishing quarters for the boats of visiting crews in their own boat houses, purpose erecting temporary boat houses in the park, and will thus be enabled to accommodate all who may accept this invitation to take part in the races. The following is the Regatta Committee:—A. Krumbhaar, Philadelphia Barge Club, Executive Committee National Association, Chairman; E. S. Miles, University Barge Club; W. R. Tucker, Undine Boat Club; G. W. Parker, Quaker City Barge Club, Executive Committee National Association; F. W. Murphy, Pennsylvania Barge Club; Isaac Bedichimer, Malta Boat Club; H. R. Barnham, Crescent Boat Club; H. V. Stillwell, West Philadelphia Boat Club; Dr. Daniel Bray, College Boat Club. JAMES M. FERGUSON, Commodore. JOHN HOCKLEY, Jr., Vice Commodore. JONATHAN GILLINGHAM, Secretary.

SCULLING AT NEW HAVEN.—An interesting and long anticipated match was rowed on Lake Saltonstall on the afternoon of the 17th inst., the contestants being Mr. Julian

Kennedy, Professor of Physics in Yale College and Mr. R. B. Bainbridge the well known amateur of this city. The two distance was two miles. The men were started by Mr. James Watson, the referee, at a little after half past four, Bainbridge getting away first with a lively stroke that carried him ahead of his opponents. Kennedy, however, was rowing a slow but powerful stroke that soon carried him even, and at the turn he was several lengths ahead. He made a bad turn however, and Bainbridge catching him before he was around they started on the homeward journey together. Kennedy, however, soon went to the first again and passed the line amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the Yale students, some fifteen lengths ahead. Time, 14m. 57s. Bainbridge's time was 15m. 42s. Kennedy rowed a slow stroke throughout while Bainbridge pulled as high as 35 or 36.

ACROSS THE OCEAN IN A DORY.—Two men, Eben McAuley and Oluf Henrikson, of Gloucester, Mass., propose in June next making the attempt to cross the Atlantic in an open dory, such as is used by the Bank's smacks in their fishing expeditions. They advertise in the Cape Ann Advertiser for subscription to assist them in carrying out the feat. The first name has the familiar whaler's ring to it, and the speaks of a Norse origin. The combination should be successful in almost any undertaking where salt water is concerned, but we doubt the wisdom of even encouraging these foolhardy experiments. A similar trip with a life raft, or some new life saving invention, might be productive of some benefit, but the present trip is likely to end as did that of the three Gothamites.

—In the academic part of Michigan University the students have organized a boating association, and purpose giving a series of entertainments during the Winter to raise the necessary funds for the maintenance and proper training of a navy.

BOATING AT HALIFAX.—A race was rowed in Halifax Harbor last week between Obed Smith, of the Smith Nickerson crew, and George Beazeley of Purcell's Cove. The race was an easy one for Smith who had his man safe the entire distance, Beazeley finally rowing into Market Slip and complaining that his wrist had given out.

DARTMOUTH.—Mr. E. C. Carrigan who was previously elected to act as senior delegate to the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, has also been elected President of the Dartmouth Boating Association. All six of the crew of '75 will be upon the University crew of '76 and it is probable that five at least of the crew will consent to row. Mr. Barron of the Twin Mountain and Crawford Hanns was tendered the '75 crew and the Boating Association a complimentary dinner.

Billiards.

THE LATE TOURNAMENT.—The billiard tournament which commenced at Tammany Hall on the evening of the 15th has closed. The ushers, in their gay ribbons, were very polite and obliging to all strangers, and especially so to members of the press. A remarkable feature of the tournament was the surprise created by the excellent playing of the two youngsters, Slosson and Sexton, both of whom did wonders, although the former did not play within fifty per cent. of his game, as a few weeks ago in St. Louis, playing for a wager he made the astonishing run of 285, and averaged 55 6-7 in 500 points. Being questioned in regard to his low averages in the present tournament, he answered by saying that the cushion he played on in St. Louis was entirely different from the one in use at Tammany, and he felt as if a heathen-Chinee had hold of him whenever he struck a ball. However, it is our opinion that if Slosson had come on from St. Louis sooner, and had had more practice, instead of being down among the dead men he would certainly have been first or second in the grand race, as his run of 104 proves to our satisfaction that he was improving in his play and getting the cushion down to a nicety. Sexton, the not-known, is a prodigy and a curiosity as a billiard player, this being his first bout with the stars, and having a nerve of steel and an abandon that looks almost careless. Sexton is without doubt a "wonder," and before many moons pass over will make others wonder why the ducats leave their pockets so very fast. Another most remarkable circumstance connected with this tournament is that one of the artists fainter after winning a game, and another is laboring under the idea that he has the disease of the heart. The fact is that the young ones made the place too hot for their older competitors, and the strain upon the nerves was more than some of them could stand. Cyrille Dion covered himself with glory by maintaining the title given him in days gone by, his superior judgment making him a general indeed. Maurice Daly played in bad luck throughout, and, of course, gets nothing, while the first and second prizes go to the representatives of Montreal. Financially, the tournament is not much of a success, the depressed times no doubt being one of the principal causes. Appended is the summary of the tournament giving the number of games won and lost, with the highest run and the best average of each player:—

Players.	Games won.	Games lost.	Highest run.	Best Average.
Cyrille Dion.....	5	1	89	30
Joseph Dion.....	5	1	122	14 2-7
Maurice Daly.....	2	4	124	23 1-13
Albert Garnier.....	3	3	119	30
William Sexton.....	3	3	136	15
George Slosson.....	3	3	114	16 2-3
A. P. Rudolphe.....	0	6	62	0

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.—The fourth match for the championship of America, the Delaney badge, and \$1,000 was played on Tuesday night in Tammany Hall, the contestants being Maurice Daly, the champion, and Cyrille Dion, winner of the first prize in the Garnier tournament. The interest evinced by the spectators showed that the popular love for billiards had suffered but little from the tournament just past. Dion won by 3 points. Dion's average, 124; Daly's average, 11 29-48; Dion's largest run, 52; Daly's largest run, 104; time of game, 3h. 28m.

BREVITIES.—Clake E. Wilson at 57 Cedar street, lately performed the unparalleled feat of pocketing fifteen balls after the break in their numerical order. Ralph Benjamin of Portchester, and Gersham B. Hubbell of Hartford, were in town last week. Charles A. Frink is temporarily in the city. At Chris O'Connor's on Saturday night last, Sexton and Rudolphe played two games (French) for \$25.

and \$100. Sexton won both, getting back his losses on his game with Garnier. Dan. Strauss was very jubilant at the result of the late tourney. James Kernarr, after an extended trip, is back to Gotham. George F. Slosson attributes the poor show he made in the tournament to the fact that he was unable to obtain a table to practice on. D. S. Giralds has opened an eating house in Montreal. A three-ball tournament is to be inaugurated at Rochester, N. Y. There will be three prizes—\$100, \$60, and \$40. The entries are Kinney of this city, Eugene Sprague of Danville, N. Y., Frank Twitchell, Eugene Kimball and Ferguson of Rochester. Simon Burns left for Texas on the 20th. instant. The party or parties who arranged the order of playing in the late tournament, would have displayed great diplomacy, if Sexton's play had been as anticipated. Joe O'Connor is now mine host of the Queen's Hotel, at Guelph, Canada. Our exchanges speak of some tall pigeon shooting done by genial Joe. John O'Connor represents his interest with Capt. Tom Murphy at the Columbia Rooms, this city. M. H. Hewins is now reported at the Hot Springs, Ark. The match for the championship of the Northwest and Southwest, between Maggioli and Barleigh, will take place January 8th, the day on which the celebration of the battle of New Orleans takes place. What has become of the one-armed tournament that was to be held at A. R. Samuels', Brooklyn? It is about time some of the billiard men in that city got out of their lethargy. John Keane went to New Orleans Nov. 23d to set up J. A. Walker's tables. Joe Martin is in Philadelphia. Billy Goldthwaite expects to open a room at the South End, Boston, with six tables. The "Red Room" at the Palais Royal, Boston, is again used for billiards. Since John J. Murphy added a gymnasium to the Hub Billiard Palace, he is kept constantly employed. When does that fifteen ball tourney come off? The Centennial tournament, instituted by the *Clipper*, is now pretty freely canvassed among billiardists, and we should not be surprised to see the purse swelled to the tune of \$10,000. George Slosson can be found at Thomas Bros. room, 1239 Broadway. J. A. Walker, of New Orleans, had shipped to him on Saturday eighteen standard American tables from the factory of H. W. Colender. Mr. Walker has recently purchased the old Crescent City room, originally opened in that city by the late Col. Merriam. Pool selling was very brisk at Maurice Daly's during the past week. Sexton can be backed for \$1,000 each game against any or all the contestants in the late tourney.

Rational Pastimes.

BICYCLING.—Stanton, the English long distance champion, to whom we alluded last week as having undertaken the task of riding 650 miles in seven days, successfully accomplished the feat with over an hour to spare. The following table shows the time of starting and the distance ridden each day:—

	Started.	Stopped.	Distance.
	H. M.	H. M.	Miles. Yds.
Tuesday, October 26th.....	6 20	5 0	100 1,200
Wednesday.....	7 15	5 23	94 1,128
Thursday.....	7 15	5 6	100 1,120
Friday.....	7 13	5 13	90 1,080
Saturday.....	7 3	4 51	90 1,080
Sunday.....	7 12	5 0	85 1,020
Monday.....	6 57	4 47	87 323

SKATING.—Preparations are already being made for the skating season of 1875-6, and the first in the field to prepare facilities for the sport are Messrs. Weed and Decker, who now have their ball grounds flooded with water, ready for the advent of Jack Frost. The programme for Winter sports at the Capitoline Lake this season will include carnivals, ice boat regattas, races on skates, children's festival days, and several novelties. A coasting track is talked of, to extend from the rising ground at the northeast corner of the enclosure and to continue to the opposite corner, with a turn extending to the west side of the lake. This will be quite a feature. In fact, the Capitoline Lake will be a public resort for all kinds of winter sports this season, and, as usual, the Ladies' Hall, heated and made cosy for the fair sex who do not participate in the sports on the ice except as spectators, will be a feature.

COLUMBIA.—A match game of football was to have been played on the St. Georges Cricket Grounds at Hoboken on Saturday between Columbia and Rutgers Colleges, but the latter college could not get a team together. In order not to disappoint the spectators, Mr. Price, Captain of the Columbia team, selected an eleven to play an eleven selected by Mr. King. Mr. Price's side, proved victorious by two goals against one gained by Mr. King.

PRINCETON.—Princeton College and Stevens Institute had a game of football at Princeton on Saturday. Princeton won six straight goals in one hour and seven minutes.

CHOKE BORES.—We are glad to perceive that our statements with regard to the fallacy of choke boring guns are indorsed by our American sporting contemporaries. The New York FOREST AND STREAM thus speaks on the matter: "We notice that in all the reports commendatory of the new system chilled or hard shot is spoken of as being used; and if the wonderful results of pattern and penetration claimed can only be obtained by the use of this hard shot, the choke bore is not the gun for general work in this country. For pigeon shooting it certainly possesses advantages, but we believe a modification or abandonment will be the result of another year's experience." What does our contemporary the *Field* think now of its new "toy"?—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

A PROPER ASSERTION OF DIGNITY.—From the *Volunteer Service Gazette* we take the following;—

"As we have lately noticed, many matches have recently taken place between Regular and Volunteer soldiers, in which officers have shot on both sides. Hitherto it has been rather the custom for the Volunteer team to be made up of all ranks, while the Regulars sent none but non-commissioned officers and rank and file. This may of course be accidental in some cases, but it is not a desirable state of things, and we believe that Volunteer commanding officers would act prudently in making a rule that none of their officers should take part in a match firing against a 'Regular' team, unless at least one officer formed part of the latter. At a recent match at Brighton there was no officer in the Scots Grey's team, though there was one in the Volunteers."

New Publications.

Augusta Evans' new novel, "Infelice," bids fair to rival "St. Elmo" in advance orders. Carleton & Co., the publishers, are negotiating with a large dealer for the enormous number of 50,000 copies, including "the market."

T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, announce that they will publish next week a new novel by the popular and well-known Western authoress, Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, entitled "A New Way to Win a Fortune." It will be published complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco cloth, gilt back, price \$1.75.

THE LANGUAGE AND POETRY OF FLOWERS.—Mrs. Martha Ewing, the gifted poetess of Rochester, N. Y., has issued a little hand book with the above title—a book, indeed, for the vest pocket, and filled with sweet thoughts suggestive of the fragrance of the rose and the fragrance of the lily. It is illustrated, also, and the glowing words depict the flowers in radiant colors which no pigment can supply.

Mr. Wm. L. Stone has just published his "Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston" in a handsome volume. It is filled with entertaining accounts of those popular watering places, and of the noted characters that have frequented them.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

SNRPE, Monroe, Mich.—The weight of the grizzly bear in Central Park is 800 pounds.

YOUNG SPORTSMAN, Waterville.—Please inform me where I can obtain a pair of carrier pigeons, and the price? Ans. Address Jos. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.

F., New Haven.—Where can I obtain female wood ducks in exchange for males of same species? Ans. Possibly from Fred. Mather, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

H. B. S., Chestnut Hill, Mass.—You can get a second-hand Remington gun by addressing Dr. Henry Schoenfeld, Miamisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, or H. Morgan Jones, 30 1/2 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

J. H., Auburn, N. Y.—Will you have the kindness to inform me if there is such a gunmaker as Harlow in Birmingham, and if so, what is his standing as such? Ans. The name of John Harlow is not on the list of gunmakers of Birmingham.

C. W. W., Charlestown, N. H.—What book can I get to post me up on poultry houses and best breeds of poultry to raise for market and eggs? I want to go into raising on a large scale. Ans. Address *Fancier's Journal*, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. S. R., Niagara Falls.—Will you please tell me if there is any danger of pin-fire shells not being manufactured and not obtainable, and if so, how long before they will run out? Have been told there are no more pin fires manufactured. Ans. The supply will last as long as the guns.

A. F., City.—Please give me the address of a good manufacturer of muzzle loading guns and rifles. Ans. You can have a shot gun or rifle made to order by most any of the gunmakers of this city, who advertise in this paper, or by John Krider, corner of Second and Walnut street s, Philadelphia.

RAQUETTE.—Write to Dr. R. A. Alloway, 30 Radigonde street, Montreal, for information respecting Megantic district of Canada. Theophile Beauchamp, St. Hyppolite de Richemey P. O., Providence of Quebec, is a good guide. There is good fishing and shooting in season, salmon trout, brook trout, and bass in abundance, with plenty of small game.

A. H. K., New York.—Is there good rabbit shooting in the vicinity of Holmdell, N. J.? Are there any quail or partridge in same locality? Could you tell me of any better place for rabbit shooting nearer New York? Ans. You could find some rabbit and quail shooting in the vicinity of Holmdell, also near Old Bridge and Spotswood, in Middlesex county, N. J.

R. R., Jr., New York.—How do you give the pepper recommended to canaries in your issue of November 11th? Ans. Mix with some favorite food, such as soaked cracker or the yolk of an egg, boiled hard, a little red pepper, and keep it where the bird can eat of it as much and as long as it likes, but be careful at the same time to provide plenty of other food, so that the birds need not be confined to a pepper diet.

L. L., New Haven.—1st. Which of the two London gunmakers—Scott or Tolley—turn out the most serviceable breech loader for \$35? 2d. Which of the three States—Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa—afford the best general shooting the year round, and what part of the State decided upon is the best? Ans. 1st. We are at a loss to say which is the best gunmaker; both are first class. 2d. Missouri and in the vicinity of Jefferson City.

SPARKILL.—1st. What kind of a dog is the best for rabbits, a common hound or a beagle? 2d. Where can I procure one or two good pups, and the cost of the same? Would like to get them in a month or two. 3d. What is the cost of ferrets apiece. 4th. Is the improved Dittmar powder as good as ordinary black powder, and as safe? Ans. 1st. We prefer beagles or harriers for rabbits. 2d. Address Mr. H. Bergen, Road Hall, Middlesex county, N. J. 3d. From \$4 to \$8. 4th. The Dittmar powder is much used in the West and Northwest and approved of. We cannot speak of its merits as compared with black powder by our own experience.

C. B., Philadelphia.—Will you inform me what is the proper charge of powder, amount and No. of shot, size and distance from target which is in common use by gunmakers as a standard to test guns by (breech loaders)? How many shot should a No. 10 bore breech loading shot gun put in a target of proper dimensions, with correct load, etc., as a test of its shooting qualities? What is the standard of penetration? How do you try a gun in that respect? What should a No. 10 bore gun do in regard to penetration? Ans. Four drachms of powder, 1 1/2 oz. No. 7 shot. Target 30 inches in diameter; distance 40 yards; 290 pellets, evenly distributed, is good; thirty-five sheets of hardware paper, usual thickness, is good penetration.

T. C., Brainerd.—You speak in an editorial of the Evans repeating rifle. What is it like and where is it made? Ans. Most modern magazine guns, of which character is the Evans, have the cartridges introduced in a tube parallel with the barrel. The Evans carries its thirty-four charges in a short tube in the stock, so that the weight is against the shoulder and not at the extremity of the gun. The feeding mechanism is highly ingenious, consisting of an archimedean screw, which revolving, places the cartridges in the chamber. The rifle functions comprise a down movement of the lever, the cock striking upward. When the lever is used the old shell is ejected, the new cartridge is chambered, and the piece cocked. There are no spiral springs, all being direct lever and ordinary spring movements. Calibre is .44; centre fire; lengths, 26, 23 and 30 inches; weight, 9 pounds. The Evans rifle was perfected and placed in the market some six months ago. It will fire with great rapidity. The agents are Messrs. Merwin, Hurlbert & Co., No. 83 Chambers street, New York.

—As geese were the salvation of ancient Rome, so the perpetuation of our New England Thanksgiving Day rests on Turkey.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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In regular advertising columns, nonpareil type, 12 lines to the inch, 25 cents per line. Advertisements on outside page, 40 cents per line. Reading notices, 50 cents per line. Advertisements in double column 25 per cent. extra. Where advertisements are inserted over 1 month, a discount of 10 per cent. will be made; over three months, 20 per cent; over six months, 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

THANKSGIVING.

THE present issue of our paper goes to its many friends on an auspicious day, and adds, we trust, its mite towards the attractions and enjoyments of the festive occasion. Our daily contemporaries will so fully do the historical that we refrain from all allusions to the Pilgrim Fathers, pumpkin pies, or even roast turkey. Suffice it to say that the custom which originated in New England has now become truly national, and from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the occasion will be observed, families will be re-united, and general peace and good will prevail. "May good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."

THE CENTENNIAL.—We have already referred to the preparations in progress at the Smithsonian for making a satisfactory display of the animal and fishery resources of the United States at the Centennial. Specimens are continually arriving at the Institution from all parts of the country to be suitably prepared for the purpose. Some idea of the magnitude of this work may be gathered from the fact that almost on the same day were received in the flesh a white whale and ground shark from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, each about fifteen feet in length; a noble elk with a superb pair of antlers, from Cheyenne; a seal weighing three hundred pounds, from Boston, and a considerable number of fishes from New York, contributed by Mr. Blackford, besides numerous minor articles.

CHOKE BORES.—We shall publish next week an interesting article by Mr. Thomas A. Logan ("Glean") on choke bores. Mr. Logan writes: "It is time that this effort to make a gun put its whole load into a saucer, was checked."

* * * You are doing good work with the paper, and you have—more and probably greater than you dream of—the good wishes and God-speed of the gentlemen of the gun."

—Visitors to Florida who dread the sickness of a sea voyage can avail themselves of the very liberal excursion tickets to Jacksonville, Fla., and return, now being issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad. These tickets are good until May 31st, 1876, and are sold very low. For sale at all ticket offices of the company.

"CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA" is now ready for distribution. The first edition nearly exhausted. See advertisement.

TRESPASS.

IT is an unfortunate circumstance that our laws of trespass in contiguous States are as much at variance as the laws governing close seasons in the same localities, and uniform regulations are as much to be desired in the one instance as in the other. In New York, for instance, the land owner is compelled to post notices of specified dimensions in conspicuous positions, to protect his premises from trespass and to preserve the game thereon for his own purposes. In New Jersey the mere going upon land with a gun constitutes trespass and renders the trespasser liable to a fine; while in Pennsylvania a notice published in a local paper is all sufficient, and the luckless stranger may at any moment be rendering himself liable to a fine and perhaps the confiscation of his gun.

Of course it is to be presumed that the sportsman visiting a State other than his own, will place himself under the guidance of some one well posted as to the locality; but a general law such as that in force in this State, would, while amply protecting the farmer, also save innocent persons from much annoyance and mortification. Numerous instances have been reported to us where the fines have been inflicted apparently solely for the gratification of petty malice, or for the sake of pocketing a few wretchedly earned dollars.

Where farmers are themselves sportsmen and desire to preserve their game for their own shooting, not an atom of fault can be found with them; but such as possess the sporting instinct themselves are generally the first to grant the required permissions, and the refusers are frequently curmudgeons and misers. In the neighborhood of large cities, where every hoodlum who can muster a gun starts on a crusade after the luckless robins or bluejays, we can sympathize with the farmer, who takes the most vigorous measures for protecting his property, since, to the average robin killer, when out of luck, a good fat fowl offers a temptation scarcely to be resisted; but the genuine sportsman, when in game districts, has the right to expect the courtesy of a notice to leave before either being summarily ejected or dragged before a country magistrate. Unless one has a friend in the neighborhood it is really difficult at the present day to find a spot within easy distance of the city where it is safe to gun, without a fair prospect of meeting with the unpleasant results before mentioned; and a principal cause which has led to this result is the fact that farmers have found it exceedingly profitable to snare their quail and grouse and ship them with their other home products to the nearest market.

York and Lancaster counties, in Pennsylvania, must be at the same time the paradise and purgatory of sportsmen, as a correspondent writing from Columbia, in the latter county, states that, while game is very abundant, the farmers, most of whom are well to do, strictly preserve the birds for trapping and sale in the York and Lancaster markets; and he mentions as one among many similar occurrences how one Keeler had a man arrested for merely crossing his premises, although he had not fired a gun, and mulcted him to the extent of seven dollars and fifty cents. The same correspondent, however, relates another case, where the tables were turned, and the would-be gun seizer was soundly thrashed. All this unpleasantness might be avoided, if notices—such as one seen on Long Island, for instance—were posted in conspicuous places. Nor can we blame the farmer so much, when he is actuated by other than such selfish and even lawless motives as snaring and trapping. Many Western land owners are awakening to the fact that their prairie chickens are great destroyers of grasshoppers and noxious insects, and whether from this or other causes are becoming close preservers. A correspondent writes us from Lawrence, Kan., very pertinently on this subject as follows:—

"The laws of this State prohibit shooting on any one's preserves without the consent of the owner. While this does not so much affect grouse shooting early in the season when the birds are principally on the prairies, it does give a great deal of trouble later, when they are on stubble or in the corn, and almost results in putting a stop to quail shooting entirely. Owing to our visitations of grasshoppers last Fall and Spring, a large number of our farmers are taking strong grounds against allowing any birds to be killed on their premises; so much so that in some sections it almost amounts to total prohibition. I mention this that parties coming here from the East to shoot may be forewarned, and be led to shape their course accordingly. In some localities permission to shoot is cheerfully accorded to gentlemen sportsmen, if they will take the trouble to ask for such favors; but very often either permission is refused entirely, or parties not making the request are summarily ordered off the premises. There is less trouble on this score in the southern and southwestern parts of the State, than in this and the other older settled portions, but there is enough anywhere."

Assuming that the question of protection to crops by game birds is really being agitated at the West, it may be interesting to know that in England the value of the peasant to agriculturists is being appreciated. It is stated that upwards of twelve hundred wire worms have been taken from the crop of a hen pheasant, and if this were but a single meal, what must the total for the season amount to? Indeed it has been complained that in some districts they have entirely extirpated the grasshoppers. We find it stated in an exchange that a farmer's boy in Ohio, observing a flock of quails in his father's cornfield, and finding that they were pursuing a very regular course of foraging, first up one series of rows and then down the next, feared that that they were destroying the corn, and fired into them. But one bird was killed, and upon opening this one he found in its craw one cut-worm, twenty-one vine bugs and

about one hundred chinch bugs—but not one grain of corn.

Before leaving this subject we should like to call attention to another kind of trespass, far worse than any unauthorized shooting over a farmer's land. We allude to the indiscriminate and wanton destruction of game by strangers in localities where the residents have been trying to preserve and increase the number of their birds. The Norfolk *Virginian* claims that recently a party from New York camped near Suffolk, and were slaughtering quails wholesale for shipment to and sale in this city, shooting over relays of dogs, and fairly exterminating the birds. We join with our contemporary in calling upon the county supervisor to put a stop to this slaughter. To make the matter worse the heavy rains destroyed nearly all the first broods, and the others are scarcely half grown. For our part, we should not regret a law which would limit the killing of birds by one person to a certain number on each day.

AMERICAN ARMS ABROAD.

THERE are two reasons why such large quantities of arms for military purposes are manufactured in this country for foreign powers. Of course, the principal reason is the paramount excellence of the arm, its cheapness, and the facility with which it can be produced. The second cause—a minor one, it is true—nevertheless exerts a certain influence. The United States, free from all entangling alliances, can take contracts for arms with any foreign government. In times past, a New England arms company has been known to manufacture, at the same armory, pistols and carbines, identical in form and pattern, to be used by two belligerent powers then in active strife. It has been stated, and with reason, that warlike movements, likely to occur thousands of miles away from us, are first heralded in Maiden Lane or on Broadway before they are even rumored abroad. The purchase of a few thousand stand of arms from the Remingtons, Winchester, Sharps, Colts, Whitneys, or Peabodys, ordered in a quiet way by some foreign purchaser, usually portends the breaking of the peace somewhere. In fact, it is by no means out of the way to assert that to-day, wherever the crack of the rifle is heard, no matter in what part of the world it is fired, whether in sport or in anger, to lay low the bounding deer or to slay one's fellow-man, some bullet chambered in an American breech loader, and speeding from an American barrel, flies on its errand of death.

There are some novel points which are now apparent when we consider this important subject of arm manufacturing in the United States. In the late Rhode Island contest at the What Cheer Range, our correspondent took special notice of the Peabody and Martini rifle, used there in public competition for the first time, and their performance was highly commended. Here we have a peculiar phase of American arm production. A foreign gun was taken in this case, improved upon, turned out in large quantity, and its manufacture absolutely diverted from England to America. This special arm, now being made in Providence for the Turkish government, may be pointed some day by the soldiers of the Ottoman Empire against Russia or the Khedive. It was curious to notice that quite lately, on the occasion of a visit of a gallant English admiral to Newport, R. I., he was presented with an elegant Peabody and Martini rifle, made in Providence. This was indeed a case of sending coals to Newcastle.

France, Spain, Egypt, Denmark, Turkey, Sweden, Greece, China, Japan, Russia, and all South America buy our arms. It may be safely stated that for the last fifteen years there never has been a minute when American tools, with American brains and hands to manage them, have not been employed in manufacturing arms for other countries.

In a comprehensive article on this subject, published in the *New York Commercial Bulletin*, we find it stated that "the first large contract for American small arms by a foreign power was made in September of 1870 with the Provisional government of France, which negotiated with Mr. S. Remington, the head of a private armory in Ilion, in our own State, for 50,000 stand of the approved calibre of 11-millimetres, or 0.43 of an inch. Before the lot was completed a second contract for 70,000 stand of arms was awarded, while occasional purchases were made of smaller lots. The aggregate of service rifles manufactured and shipped to France by the Remington Company alone since the date mentioned reaches 154,120. To this may be added 18,777 carbines and 40,850 army revolvers, making a total of arms furnished to France by the Remingtons of 214,247." Prior to this, however, we are cognizant of the fact that Colt carried out a large contract for arms for both the English and Russian governments during the Crimean war. Spain, with her constant troubles at home and abroad, is a heavy purchaser of arms, and 250,000 breech loaders have just been delivered to her, and she is likely to want more. The Khedive, seeing the possible dismemberment of the Turkish power, is well stocked with American small arms and artillery, and has always a contract in hand. There are some cases, as in Denmark and Sweden, where American patents for arms have been purchased, and a royalty is paid for the production of such weapons when made in foreign arsenals.

But it is not in arms alone that we lay a heavy contribution on other countries. The cost of ammunition is an important item which has to be added. It is pretty certain that, taking the average of years, this expense of ammunition per annum will about equal the first cost of the arm. The Winchester, Remington, and Metallic Cartridge Com-

panies export annually no less than 50,000,000 cartridges. Now, taking 600,000 arms to be about the yearly exportation, and setting them down at the exceedingly low figure of \$15, we have the large amount of \$9,000,000 paid to us for the arms alone. In ammunition, taking the 50,000,000 rounds at even three cents each, which is fully within the limit, we have the amazing sum of \$1,500,000 to be spent in powder, ball, primer, and metallic case. We may then be prepared to state, within bounds, that the military arms and ammunition business is worth to the United States fully \$10,000,000 per annum, and that this demand is more likely to be increased than diminished.

The following are the principal manufacturers in this country: The Remingtons, at Ilion; the Winchester company, of New Haven; the Sharps, at Philadelphia and Hartford; the Colt company, at Hartford; the Providence Tool company, the Brown Manufacturing company, at Newburyport; the Smith & Wesson, at Springfield, various companies at Chicopee, and, in addition, special manufacturers, such as the Ward-Burton, Choate, Evans, and many others too numerous to mention.

In this necessarily brief article we have endeavored to give some slight insight into the magnitude and importance of the arms and ammunition business of the country, for we certainly are the largest private producers of perfected weapons in the world. It is impossible not to draw a manifest corollary from this most indisputable assertion of ours. It stands to reason, then, that since we can make and sell military arms of the best patterns to the world, the time will not be far distant when our sporting guns will be as freely in use in other countries as are our warlike weapons. All it requires is the same attention and the same inventive facility. The tools we have already at hand.

GUNNING ACCIDENTS.—Mr. James Ritz Burns, of Lewistown, Pa., while last week in company with Mr. J. F. Steiner of Phillipsburg, Rev. Wilson, Rev. Gearhart, and one or two other gentlemen, in the mountains about twelve miles from Phillipsburg, was fatally shot in the head by an accidental discharge of his gun. He was standing on a runway at the time. Mr. Burns was a highly respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his funeral was attended by a large number of friends.

Our occasional correspondent, Emlen Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, while duck shooting last Thursday on Bush River, about twenty-five miles from Baltimore, was accidentally shot in the head, but it is believed the wound is not fatal. He was unable to be brought home. He has our hearty sympathy and earnest desire for his speedy recovery.

Elijah S. Cassell, of Pleasantville, N. Y., ruptured his main artery while out hunting on the 13th inst. in company with Wm. Light, and died in a short time. Mr. Ward B. Cassell says. "He was well known as a dog breaker and breeder of setters, and was a warm friend of FOREST AND STREAM. He was Game Constable of the town of Mount Pleasant, and, prior to his election, there could be heard more guns on a Sunday in the woods and swamps than on week days. But now it is a rarity to hear the report of a gun on the Sabbath in that vicinity." He was regarded as authority on all matters by his brother sportsmen, by whom he was much esteemed. His dog had to be dragged away from the friend's house where he died, and has noticed no person since.

—The Surveyor General of Washington Territory, who sends a club of five subscribers, writes, saying: "I consider that your journal has done more to properly educate the sportsmen of this country than all the other publications put together. I shall induce every true sportsman to become a subscriber that I can."

—Our old friend Justus Roe, late of Roe's Hotel, Long Island, with whom we have had many pleasant fishing excursions, is about to publish a hotel guide for the benefit of both hotel keepers and travelers, that seems not only quite novel in itself, but must be of service to all concerned. We regard Mr. Roe as entitled to the confidence of all landlords and hotel keepers with whom he may correspond, and trust that he may be successful in his peculiar undertaking.

—Holabird's Hunting Suits are essentially waterproof. One old sportsman does not carry a canteen any more; he merely dips a couple of quarts of water into the pockets and then pushes into the bush. When he is thirsty he makes for the nearest spring or branch and takes a long drink of cool pure water.

—The steamer Hampton, of the Old Dominion Steamship line, has been placed on the St. Johns River, Florida, for the coming season. She is an elegant day passenger boat, with plenty of cabin room, is swift, and is in charge of Capt. Starke, a good sailor, a thorough student, and a gentleman. He is a man of universal talent, and will be appreciated by genteel sportsmen and tourists.

THE NEW PAPER STEM PIPE.—This is a pipe designed to do away with the unpleasant accumulation of nicotine in the bowl. The stems, which fit outside of the projection on the bowl, are made of paper, and absorb all saliva and nicotine. Being changed as often as desired, a fresh, agreeable smoke is always obtainable without the necessity of cleansing. See the advertisement.

THANKSGIVING MEANS SATISFY.—Once each year every resident of New England is supposed to be happy on a plethora of good victuals.

THE FOX HUNT.

"Bright chanticleer proclaims the morn,
And smiling breaks the dawn;
The lowing herds now leave the vale—
Hark! the huntsman's horn."

THIS is as near as we can remember the opening of the famous old hunting song, and Mr. Joe Donahue and his friends must have heartily echoed the chorus, when, on Monday morning last, they stepped into the crisp morning air and felt the frosty breeze blowing from the Hackensack hills. But the frost looked as though hunting would be doubtful, unless a warm sun should thaw the ground into condition for holding scent. Notwithstanding, the hounds were put into Tom Robinson's big rockaway and the "Master" followed by his *clientelle*, who had passed the night at the Mansion House, started for the Half-way House, between Paterson and Hackensack, where it was proposed to put the hounds into cover. Donahue and the veteran fox hunter, Col. Skinner, were comfortably settled in the former's buggy, their hunters being ridden to the meet by light-weight grooms to save them for the severe work ahead. Besides these, the party comprised "Young Joe," a chip of the old block, who acted as huntsman, first whip, and whipper-in; Capt. James McCullough, well known with all fast things in the "Midland," mounted on his war-worn gray; Mr. A. W. Clason, on the celebrated steeple chaser, Modoc, anxious for scalps; Mr. Belmont Purdy, on a good-looking nag; Mr. Harry Blasson, on Jack Horner, an old time winner on the flat; C. Levy, on Remorse; Mr. J. R. Carpenter of the American Jockey Club, on a brother to the celebrated Monarchist, and many others. After leaving the town the party was reinforced by several gentlemen from Englewood, all well mounted.

Reaching the trysting place, Old Joe took charge of the hounds, and crossing a couple of fields, cast them in a swamp that was thought to harbor a fox. There were seven couple of hounds in all, the bluest and best blood to be found on this side of the Atlantic. Round the swamps and in and out worked the hounds, encouraged by Young Joe; but all to no purpose. The swamp was blank, and a move was made for Garrison's wood, where the impatient fox hunters were not kept long in suspense; for soon the familiar notes of old Leander's bass were heard, and the music was taken up by hound after hound, until "the woods were full of it." The fox headed towards the road with the hounds close after him, and he would have made a straight break away over a good line of country, but the excited horsemen headed him—nay, surrounded him, until there were men to the right of him, men to the left of him, and he doubled back to the wood. Presently, however, he faced the open fields to the north, and after running a mile doubled back to the wood again. From here they soon routed him, and going away again the old fox headed for Saddle River, with only half the pack after him. Following the hounds closely were "Young Joe" and Mr. Blasson, the latter riding "like a bird," and soon the whole field were in close pursuit. The fences were stiff and not easily negotiated; five bars morticed into heavy posts do not afford the most attractive prospect, and in spite of "jumping powder," many declined; and where they did not the horses did, and frequently horses and riders occupied different fields. But on they went, a chosen few keeping fairly up until four hard miles had been covered and the hounds had disappeared over the hill. Arrived on its summit, the horsemen strained their eyes in vain for either hounds or fox—both had disappeared in the dark brakes below. Presently the hounds appeared one by one—all but Greeley, and where, oh! where, was he? Mr. Donahue looked for him until further search was useless, and the entire party, hungry and tired, returned to Hackensack. And now to sum up: That fox hunting is practicable in this country is beyond peradventure; horses and men to ride them will be found, and also hounds to hunt with. In the present instance the error was made of having one hound much faster than the others; so much so that he kept ahead of the pack and finally, having the fox all to himself, discouraged the others. A slow pack would be better to begin with. Both horses and men are also new to the country. We do not despair of seeing before many months a "run" that would do no discredit to an older and more practiced hunt. Our picture which we present to our readers on the first page of to-day's issue, will convey some idea of a meet.

AMERICAN AMMUNITION.

This subject will be thoroughly ventilated next week, and we regret that want of space prevents us from now publishing some letters from Mr. Hobbs of the U. M. C. Co. A Boston correspondent writes:—

BROMFIELD HOUSE, BOSTON, November 12th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is not the first time I have been surprised at hearing American ammunition berated, and now the ball is in motion I would like to give my experience. I have used various kinds of powder, both of English and American, and the difference is too fine a point for me to detect in ordinary shooting. I find the difference, if any, between some fancy grades and the Oriental at twenty-five cents per pound, and only be discovered with a series of careful experiments. I have used about three thousand paper shells of Bridgeport manufacture, and have yet to see the first miss fire. For guns, I use one of W. & C. Scott & Sons and one of C. H. Pemberton, London, neither of them fancy, but well made guns, and without hesitation I think miss fires are generally the result of some irregularity or misfit in the mechanism of the locks or firing pins, and it is not unusual to find inequality in the chambering of guns, so that the metallic shells used in one will not fit another of the same bore. These faults sometimes occur in fine English guns, but are perhaps most common in those gotten up by Americans to meet the demand for a cheap breech loader. One weakness in Yankee ingenuity is to invent something cheaper than his neighbor regardless of durability. I am an advocate of the rule that the best is the cheapest; but the simple fact that an article is "foreign" has no weight in my decision.

GAME PROTECTION.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTING GAME AND FISH.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Association for the Protection of Game and Fish was held in Philadelphia on Friday at the hall of the College of Physicians. Dr. J. La Conte presided. Mr. Charles Hallock, the Secretary, read a report giving the origin, objects, and progress of the Association, which was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for distribution among the members. Letters from President Robert B. Roosevelt and other members in Canada and the United States, regretting their inability to attend, were read. The following communication was read from W. F. Whitchee, Esq., the Dominion Fish Commissioner, illustrating the necessity of co-operate or uniform laws:—

OTTAWA, October, 1875.

Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, M. C., No. 17 Chatham street, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: Much as I would like to be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Association for Protecting Game and Fish, notified by your circular of 23d inst., it is impossible for me to visit Philadelphia, as the approaching Mixed Commission at Halifax, under the Washington Treaty, will engage my personal attention. There is, however, a subject of common interest to us which deserves active co-operation, and it seems to me as if the present association might quite properly, if not indeed very profitably, deal with it. I refer to the enforcement of some reasonable system of protection for spawning and young fish in our border lakes and their river links. Of course you are aware that in Canada these fisheries are worked under pretty severe restrictions. In both the Spring and Autumn fishings, and as affects the summer fry, our laws aim at securing four leading desiderata:—

1. That fish should be unmolested during periods of reproduction.
2. That they shall be afforded free access to breeding and feeding places.
3. That the young fish when not sufficiently grown to be a fair marketable commodity shall not be destroyed.
4. That the meshes of nets and the situation of them shall be such as to admit of the escape of immature fishes, and amount in practice to a reasonable and economic fishing.

Other minor prohibitions hinge on these main provisions of our fishery laws. They are enforced by a staff of fishery officers, exercising respectively magisterial functions and detective capacity.

The restrictions to methods and periods of fishing thus imposed on Canadian fishermen necessarily very much curtail their operations, restrict their trade, and reduce their profits. Such deprivations would, however, in the usual course and under ordinary conditions, be fully compensated by an increased supply and improved quality of fish, giving also assurance of permanence to their industry and investments. But in the case of those waters through which runs an imaginary boundary between the United States and Canada, across which the schools of fish pass to and fro at all seasons, the case becomes in many important respects quite exceptional. The fish which are bred and fed in our waters are captured in yours without any regard to their condition or growth. Thus, while Canadians are prohibited from catching spawning fish or injuring the fry of valuable commercial kinds, United States citizens are actually and continuously engaged in the immediate vicinity in catching the gravid fish and destroying the young of each previous hatching. They thus command their own market with fresh fish that pass and re-pass daily or nightly between us. This state of things you will readily perceive creates the strongest possible dissatisfaction among our own fishermen and other riparian inhabitants. In fact, we find ourselves at present obliged, as it were, in deference to the anomalous position in which these people have been so long placed, to relax the stringency of our system. Meanwhile, it is proposed to communicate with the Federal and State authorities to ascertain if any uniformity of conditions can be brought about by legislation or by assimilating and enforcing such laws as may already exist.

I inclose for your information a copy of the fishery regulations adopted last Spring, and of the modified regulations by which it has been found necessary to relax our otherwise stringent system. These alterations, to you who know how necessary and beneficial is every protection that can be afforded to breeding fish, will no doubt appear (as they also do to myself) cause of sincere regret.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

W. F. WHITCHEE, Commissioner of Fisheries.

Standing committees of the Association were appointed as follows:—

On Nomenclature and Geographical Distribution of species—Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A., Chairman; A. Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. J. L. Le Conte, Philadelphia; Prof. Theodore Gill, Washington, D. C.; Prof. E. D. Cope, Philadelphia; Rev. A. B. Lambertson, Rochester; Prof. G. B. Goode, Middletown, Conn.

On Habits of Species—M. G. Ellzey, Blacksburg, Va., Chairman; George A. Boardman, Calais, Me.; Fred. Mather, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; Bernard A. Hoopes, Philadelphia; Nahum E. Ballou, Sandwich, Ill.; T. B. Ferguson, Baltimore; W. A. Newell, San Francisco, Cal.; S. A. Wilmot, Newcastle, Ontario, and Fitz. Cochran, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

On Law—Robert B. Roosevelt, New York city, Chairman; Manasseh Smith, Portland, Me.; J. P. Ordway, Boston, Mass.; Major T. W. Walker, Vineland, N. J.; Wright Rives, Washington, D. C.; Alex. Mosely, Richmond, Va.; I. E. West, Newbern, N. C.; Thomas A. Logan, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. E. Crosby, Houston, Texas; R. L. Ogden, San Francisco, Cal., and John Bertram, Peterboro, Canada.

It devolves upon these gentlemen to correspond with the persons named in the Auxilliary Committees hereinafter designated, and with such others as they may consider proper, with a view to gather and digest all the information that can be obtained upon the matters that come within their respective spheres of duty. The Law Committee will draft its plan for protective game and fish laws upon the information obtained respecting the habits of the creatures they aim to protect.

AUXILLIARY COMMITTEES.—FISH.—*Salmoides*.—W. F. Whitchee, Ottawa, Canada; Dr. R. A. Alloway, Montreal; Col. C. R. McMurdo, Westfield, Kings Co., New Brunswick; Everitt Smith, Portland, Me.; Walter M. Brackett, Boston, Mass.; Seth Green, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles Hallock, New York city; Thos. Williamson, Leesburg, Va.; George Clark, Ecorse, Michigan; A. Palmer, Boscobel, Wisconsin; Dr. D. C. Estes, Lake City, Minnesota; E. J. Hooper, San Francisco.

Percoids and other Northern Fish.—Robert E. Strickland, Peterboro, Canada; N. H. Parker, Nashua, New Hampshire; F. W. Messenger, Boston, Mass.; Albert A. Mowry, Putnam, Conn.; W. W. Hill, Albany, N. Y.; Charles W. Torrey, Yonkers, N. Y.; Milton P. Peirce, Wenonah, N. J.; B. W. Richards, Philadelphia; Asa Wall, Winches-

ter, Virginia; D. H. Fitzhugh, Bay City, Michigan; Dr. G. A. Stockwell, Port Huron, Michigan; George Hayden, Jacksonville, Illinois; A. B. Rockwood, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Southern and Coast Fishes.—Dr. John P. Ordway, Boston, Mass.; S. C. Clarke, Jamaica Plains, Mass.; Zelmar Goodsell, Bridgeport, Conn.; Richard T. Miller, Camden, New Jersey; W. H. Seabury, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. H. O. Yarrow, Washington, D. C.; Theo. F. Davidson, Asheville, North Carolina; Geo. C. Eyrich, Jackson, Mississippi; C. J. Kenworthy, Jacksonville, Florida; John E. Leet, New Orleans, La.; H. B. Metcalf, Montgomery, Alabama; Joseph Labadie, Galveston, Texas.

Mammals.—Archibald Munn, St. Johns, Newfoundland; Capt. J. W. Coventry, Nouvelle, Gaspe, Canada; Robert Morrow, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Rowland E. Robinson, Ferrisburg, Vermont; Verplanck Colvin, Albany, N. Y.; Isaac Hinckley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Warner Lewis, Lawrenceville, Virginia; Prof. F. V. Hayden, Washington, D. C.; Rawlings Young, Corinth, Miss.; Geo. A. Alden, New Smyrna, Florida; J. M. Buckley, Monroe, Michigan; L. M. Wyatt, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Ad. Paul, St. Louis, Missouri; S. B. Buckley, Austin, Texas; Dr. J. H. Janeway, Kansas; Wm. B. Blackwell, Washington Territory; J. M. Murphy, Portland Oregon.

Small Game Animals.—Prof. Robert Bell, Montreal; Manasseh Smith, Portland, Maine; W. H. Cowing, Boston, Mass.; Jacob Glahn, West Meriden, Conn.; Col. George A. Flower, Watertown, N. Y.; Henry S. Hollingsworth, Scotch Plains, N. J.; Chas. E. Coffin, Muirkirk, Maryland; Chas. M. McLaren, Weldon, North Carolina; Capt. Aug. K. Egbert, Atlanta, Ga.; G. V. Young, Columbus, Miss.; Frank Card, Flint, Michigan; Dr. C. A. Kitchen, Rockford, Illinois; H. C. Magoon, Monroe, Platte Co., Nebraska; Maj. G. K. Sanderson, Fort Sill, Indian Territory; D. O. Joice, San Francisco, California; J. W. Sprague, Kalama, W. T.

Gallinaceous Birds.—Thos. J. Eagan, Halifax, Nova Scotia; T. Herbert Marsh, Toronto, Canada; E. M. Stillwell, Bangor, Maine; J. Dwight Francis, Pittsfield, Mass.; Ethan Allen, Pomfret, Conn.; C. W. Hutchinson, Utica, N. Y.; Geo. Bird Grinnell, New York city; Edward S. Clarke, Philadelphia; G. S. Brown, Baltimore; Jacob Wagner, Wytheville, Va.; Dr. Geo. H. Moran, Marion, North Carolina; Col. James Gordon, Pontotoc, Miss.; Geo. E. Alden, Savannah, Georgia; George A. Alden, New Smyrna Florida; Henry Mather, Marquette, Michigan; G. H. Seward, Plano, Illinois; Richard Valentine, Janesville, Wisconsin; O. A. Crandall, Sedalia, Missouri; J. F. Crosby, Houston, Texas; Col. G. W. Schofield, Fort Concha, Texas; D. J. Staples, San Francisco, California; J. C. Ainsworth, Portland, Oregon.

Ducks and Wild Fowl.—John Ludgate, Peterboro, Canada; Rev. M. Harvey, St. Johns, Newfoundland; John H. Thompson, New Bedford, Mass.; F. W. Lawrence, Lexington, Mass.; H. B. Harrison, New Haven, Conn.; Fitz James Fitch, New York city; J. H. Batty, Bath, Long Island; Ed. Wheaton, Baltimore, Md.; Wright Rives, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Seabury, Norfolk, Va.; Hon. I. E. West, Newbern, North Carolina; C. J. Kenworthy, Jacksonville, Florida; John E. Leet, New Orleans, La.; Henry J. Allen, Schoolcraft, Mich.; P. R. Hoy, Racine, Wisconsin; D. L. Dickinson, St. Louis, Missouri; F. A. Ober, Florida; B. B. Redding, Sacramento, California.

Woodcock and Migratory Birds.—C. A. Post, Peterboro, Canada; Manasseh Smith, Portland, Maine; E. M. Messenger, Boston, Mass.; Albert A. Mowry, Putnam, Conn.; Dr. L. J. Peck, Lockport, New York; Dr. J. R. Romeyn, Keeseville, New York; Robert B. White, Shrewsbury, New Jersey; T. W. Walker, Vandalia, New Jersey; J. D. Sergeant, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Clarkson, Bridgeville, Delaware; H. W. Henshaw, Washington, D. C.; Asa Wall, Winchester, Va.; P. L. Walters, Deer Park, Maryland; C. S. Russell, Weldon, North Carolina; H. O. Collins, Hillsboro, Ohio; W. B. Rosenbaum, New Albany, Ind.; Dr. J. A. Henshall, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. D. C. Estes, Lake City, Minnesota; S. B. Buckley, Austin, Texas; Dr. John H. Janeway, Fort Wallace, Kansas; R. L. Ogden, San Francisco, California; Charles E. Aiken, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Legislation.—Hon. W. W. Fowler, Durham, Conn.; H. B. Harrison, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Clinton, Buffalo, New York; Fitz James Fitch, New York city; B. W. Richards, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Lambert, do; Jacob Wagner, Wytheville, Va.; H. O. Collins, Hillsboro, Ohio; W. H. Holabird, Valparaiso, Indiana; C. G. Cole, St. Louis, Missouri; Chambers C. Davis, Denver, Colorado; Rawlings Young, Corinth, Miss.; H. C. Magoon, Monroe, Nebraska.

The committees, except that on Nomenclature, were empowered to add to their numbers at their discretion. On motion of Dr. Elliott Coues the Association expressed their sense of the energy and activity of their Secretary, to whom the Association owes much of its present efficiency.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to the College of Physicians for the use of their hall, after which an adjournment took place.

[Reported for Forest and Stream by Pinckney.]

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GAME ASSOCIATION.—This association for the protection of game and fish met in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg, last Thursday, Col. John H. Berryhill acting as chairman. Twenty-eight delegates were present from thirteen counties. The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers:—

President, A. B. Hughes, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, Robert Dalzell, Alleghany; D. W. Seiler, Harrisburg; J. B. G. Kinsloe, Lock Haven; Dr. Geo. S. M. Bailey, Uniontown, Fayette county; Recording Secretary, B. F. Dorrance, Wilkesbarre; Corresponding Secretary, Amos G. Bonsall, Mifflintown, Juniata county; Treasurer, James D. Dougherty, Harrisburg; Committee on Rules and Regulations and Game Laws, W. W. Woolsey, Pittsburg; J. B. Samson, Indiana, and Adolph E. Ohls, Philadelphia; Committee on Fish Culture, Major J. Rohrer, Lancaster; E. B. Westfall, Sunbury; and H. C. Gates, Wilkesbarre.

The report of the committee on constitution and permanent organization was unanimously approved.

A motion was made that when the convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at Harrisburg on the third Tuesday in January, 1876. Agreed to.

It was moved that the first annual meeting of the asso-

ciation be held on the first Tuesday in October, 1876, and that the first Tuesday in October in each and every year thereafter shall be the day for the annual meeting of the association.

Various resolutions relating to game and game fish were referred to the proper committees.

On motion (seconded) it was resolved that the association send two delegates—with power to appoint substitutes—to the national convention at Chicago at its next meeting, and that the President make the appointments of said delegates and report their names at the next meeting.

A motion was made, seconded (and carried) that the recording secretary be instructed to have 500 copies of the constitution and by-laws of the association printed to distribute among the various associations, and that copies be sent to each club of the association.

The thanks of the association were tendered to the President, Col. John H. Berryhill, and to Messrs. Jas. D. Dougherty, D. C. Phillips, and J. B. Speise, Esq., officers of the association, for valuable services rendered.

TRAPPING RUFFED GROUSE.—According to the Poughkeepsie Press, these birds are being trapped or snared unblushingly in that vicinity, over 2,500 having been shipped by the Erie Railroad to this market alone. It calls upon President Wittsie of the Hudson River Association for the Protection of Game, to notice the fact, and, if possible, inflict the penalty upon the offenders. In the present condition of the law this is almost a hopeless task. Make the possession of snared birds an offense, and call for the shot holes as evidence, and there may be some prospect of preventing extermination. Even then the poachers and pothunters might play one of Ah-Sin's tricks. Once upon a time, when foreign residents in the Flowery land declined to buy game that had been netted, the cunning Celestial would shoot his iron shot into the dead carcasses, and thereby make the outside barbarian believe that his game had been fairly killed.

Game Laws of Connecticut.

November 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

An invitation extended by a kind and valued friend to try my ten choke bore Rigby at the ducks in the river and bay at Stratford, induced me to spend a day in that beautiful village. Accompanied by my butler, we reached the hospitable mansion of J. C. B. on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., and after partaking of all the luxuries and enjoyments of a refined and happy home, the conversation was directed to our prospective sport the following day. My ardor was damped by a threatening rain storm and by the announcement of my friend that, owing to defective laws for the protection of game, the poachers and pothunters of the neighborhood had banished every duck from the river, inlets, and bays, and that we need not expect to see a bird. Having always entertained a favorable opinion of New England saints and Connecticut Yankees, and believing that they were not disposed to "kill the goose that laid the golden eggs," I learned, upon inquiry, that the law breakers were not more culpable than the law makers.

The ninth section of the laws of Connecticut of 1872, entitled "Protection of Waterfowl," provides: "Every person who shall kill, keep when killed, or expose for sale, any wild duck, goose, or brant, in May, June, July, August, or who shall kill or take any such fowl with any other gun than such an one as is commonly raised at arms length and fired from the shoulder, or who shall shoot at any such bird or other wild fowl from any vessel propelled by steam or sails, or from any boat or structure attached thereto, shall be fined five dollars."

This section is wholly imperfect and ineffectual, and the legislators by whom it was framed and made a law must have been unacquainted with the nature and habits of the birds it intended to protect. It opens the door and gives to the stealthy, prowling poacher unrestrained liberty by night to destroy all kinds of waterfowl on their feeding grounds, thus driving the game to sea or to more humanized localities. One shot at ducks on their feeding haunts after nightfall is more destructive to sport than a dozen battues by day. Between nine o'clock on Tuesday night and two o'clock on Wednesday morning volley after volley was heard on the marshes, and for one bird that is retrieved twenty escape wounded to decay and die, and thus the truth of my friend's remark, that we would not see a feather. If suitable and humane game laws were in force in Connecticut, there is no locality in that State superior to Stratford, where every honorable sportsman could enjoy the pleasure of duck shooting; but until the legitimate sportsmen unite in forcing from their legislators a wholesome code of laws, the reckless and thoughtless will have their sway, and duck shooting by day will be a thing of the past.

Stratford is but four miles from Bridgeport, where a body of gentlemen have formed a society for the protection of game. What have those gentlemen done? What have the gentlemen of Stratford done? Are they aware that the law of 1872, instead of protecting wildfowl, gives a carte blanche to the poaches to drive every bird from their waters? The poacher is naturally a thoughtless, improvident, drunken outcast, and nothing short of a rigorous, stringent law, rigidly enforced, will restrain the miscreant from evil. Almost every State in the Union, with the exception of the sanctified State of Connecticut, prohibits the shooting of wildfowl by night. A few lines tacked on, by way of amendment to the ninth section of the act of 1872, would cure the evil. I have always felt a deep interest in the protection of game of all kinds, and I suggest to my Connecticut friends, and to the Sportsman's Club of Bridgeport in particular, that they prepare such code of laws as may be easily understood, making them as brief as possible, and submit the same to their next Legislature; but the truth is, that all local State laws for the protection of game will never reach the desired end, and until the several Legislatures shall adopt a new and simple code of game laws, uniform in its application to all the States, as their general and climatic condition will permit, game of all kinds, whether fur, fin, or feather, cannot be properly protected. This plan of uniform, or co-operative game laws, has been most ably discussed in FOREST AND STREAM. It has worked to a charm in Great Britain, and in this country the advantages would be more conspicuous, not only in preventing the enactment of special laws, that invite transgression by their incongruity, but by putting an end to the shipment of game illegally killed in one State, and its open sale in another where the law does not forbid such sale.

It is not intended by these remarks to discourage our Connecticut friends from amending their present defective statute. Such amendment will prove an auxiliary to general and comprehensive uniform game laws. Let me suggest the following amendment:—"No person shall kill any wild duck, goose, or brant before sunrise, or after sunset, under a penalty of \$25 for each one bird killed before or after said time. In case of failure by any person to pay the penalty imposed upon him pursuant to this act, he shall be committed to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than five days; and at the rate of one day for every dollar of the judgment where the same exceeds five dollars. All penalties imposed by this act may be recovered, with costs of suit, by any person, in his own name, before a justice of the peace in the county where the offence was committed; or where the defendant resides, where the amount recovered does not exceed the jurisdiction of such justice, and

such penalties may be recovered in the like manner in any court of record in the State; but on recovery by the plaintiff in such case for a less sum than fifty dollars, the plaintiff shall only be entitled to costs to an amount equal to the amount of such recovery; and it shall be the duty of any district attorney in this State, and he is hereby required to commence actions for the recovery of the penalties allowed hereby, upon receiving proper information, and in all actions brought by such district attorney one half of the penalty recovered shall belong to the person giving information on which the action is brought, and the other half shall be paid to the treasurer of the county for the support of the poor. All judgments hereafter recovered by or in the name of any person, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, with the interest thereon, may be collected and the payment thereof enforced by execution; and any person imprisoned upon any such execution shall be so imprisoned for a period of not less than five days, and at the rate of one day for every dollar or fractional part thereof of such judgment and interest when the same exceeds five dollars. And such imprisonment shall not be satisfaction of such judgment. But no person shall be but once imprisoned upon any such judgment or execution. And any execution issued upon any such judgment against the body shall either recite the fact or have an endorsement thereon to the effect that such judgment was recovered for a violation of said act."

Amendments such as suggested, and a few convictions for infringement of the statute, will give to the honorable sportsman a successful day at the ducks on the waters of Stratford. If I failed in the immediate object of my visit, I did not fail in having a most enjoyable day in the society of a true hearted sportsman, who, unlike the great majority of hard-worked editors, merchants and lawyers, lives in the shadow of retirement, enjoying that *otium cum dignitate* the offspring of an honored business life, surrounded by loved ones, who adorn and enliven his happy home.

Protection Needed in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Being a constant reader of your excellent paper, I will take occasion here to say that I am an ardent sportsman, and would hail with delight any movement among our Nimrods here to bring about the enactment and enforcement of game laws such as you have in your section. The difficulty most to be dreaded is the fact that a large proportion of our fishing and hunting population—in short, those who make their living that way—are hidden in the swamps and bayous of the surrounding country, where they shoot and fish in season and out of season, and where it would be almost impossible to enforce the law. This is an obstacle, however, which might give way, as many greater obstacles have done, before the combined effort of enlightened and experienced minds; and it is to this end that I write you. Can you not, by reason of your popular and commanding position, induce our amateur sportsmen to take a livelier interest in this subject? There are numerous "knights of the trigger" here, who have the leisure and capacity to correspond with you intelligently on this subject, and who would, upon the proper hint, no doubt be glad to give you their views.

ADELBERT MURCHISON.

[Any information which our esteemed correspondent may choose to communicate regarding the subjects which we all have at heart, will be thankfully received, and we shall consider ourselves fortunate if others in his section will favor us in like manner.—Ed.]

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The Act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of fifty cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill River, and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The park contains 3,160 acres, 450 of which have been enclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this track, there will be large yards near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the tests of ploughs, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines of the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within ninety miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibition.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	BUILDING.	ACRES COVERED.
1. Mining & Metallurgy	Main Building	21.47
2. Manufactures		
3. Education & Science		
4. Art	Art Gallery	1.5
5. Machinery	Machinery Building	14
6. Agriculture	Agricultural Building	10
7. Horticulture	Horticultural Building	1.5
Total		48.47

This provides nearly ten more acres for exhibiting space than there were at Vienna, the largest International Exhibition yet held. Yet the applications of exhibitors have been so numerous as to exhaust the space, and many important classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States Government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a Board of Officers representing the several Executive Departments of the Government. A fine building of 44 acres is provided for the purpose, space in which will be occupied by the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Post Office, and Agricultural Departments, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee have raised \$30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of trade and industrial associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, beside quite a number

—“Choke bores” for the Trap, and “Scatter guns” for the Field.

—The American Rifle Association will celebrate to-day, not only in the graver way, but in a manner both festive and gay. It is proposed that they shall slay the full, fat-bosomed turkey, and combine science and play. At Pelhamville, then, on Thanksgiving, in addition to the orthodox turkey shoot, there will be a subscription match, any

The total scores shot by 115 men was 1,348, averaging 58.6 per team and 11.6 per man. The Prescott Post team of five were on the ground and made 84. There were three prizes—a cup and two rifles—which were adjudged to the three leading teams, as indicated above.

Boston.—In our last issue we gave notice of a meeting of gentlemen in Boston who were desirous of forming an

association for practice with the rifle. The committee, of whom Dr. Hazleton and C. A. Sawyer, Esq., are members, have reported progress, and there is every reason to suppose that next year, as soon as Spring opens, Boston will not be without a rifle range. As it is, a preliminary match was held this week, at Spy Pond, perhaps to see what it was like. There are now forty names registered, a book having been opened for that purpose at the office of Messrs. Remingtons, No. 146 Tremont street. The rifle movement in Boston, is in energetic hands, and will certainly result in the establishment of a range.

—The fourth competition for the Hamilton, Rowe & Co. badge, by the Chicago Rifle club, took place at their range at South Park, on Saturday, Nov. 13th. The weather was very unpleasant, the wind blowing a gale, consequently the entries were very few and the attendance light. The badge was won by Capt. Shaffer, he making the highest score. The second prize—a life membership—was won by Mr. M. W. Lyman, he making the second highest score. Conditions, two sighting and seven scoring shots; distance, 500 yards:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. A. Shaffer.....	31	T. D. Williams.....	19
M. W. Lyman.....	26	J. B. Bradwell.....	19
S. W. Burnham.....	25	T. Bradwell.....	15
C. B. Prouty.....	22	Walter Burnham.....	7
H. G. Howe.....	21		

INGERSOLL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, CANADA.—Our valued correspondent, "Shooter," so well known as a leading Canadian rifleman, sends us the following: "The annual matches of the Ingersoll Rifle Association came off on Wednesday of last week and the following day, at the ranges on Hyslip's Farm. The day was anything but favorable for good shooting, it being cold, and opening in the morning with a snow storm, which made the target almost invisible at 200 yards. As a consequence no very large scores were made. The matches were, however, a success in every way. The gentlemen of the Ingersoll Association have the knack of managing their matches well, and make them very pleasant for all who attend. Some eighty competitors entered in matches 1 and 2. It will be remembered that the Hamilton team had the honor of winning the Association Cup at the matches last year, but which had to be won two consecutive years before becoming the property of the winners. This year they won the cup again, which now belongs to them. The following are the scores of the winners:—

First match—200 and 300 yards; five shots at each range; open to all; rifle, Snider Enfield.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Private Murison.....	34	Captain Stephenson.....	31
Sergeant D. Mitchell.....	34	H. E. Jones.....	31
Private A. Willis.....	33	W. Robertson.....	31
Captain J. J. Mason.....	33	W. Cruik.....	31
Ensign James Adam.....	33	Lieutenant Choate.....	30
F. Bradley.....	33	R. A. Woodcock.....	30
Sergeant Gordon.....	32	Captain Brown.....	30
Lieutenant Armstrong.....	32	Captain Gibson.....	30
Captain Morden.....	31	Private Fish.....	29
E. D. Lewis.....	31	John Thom.....	29

Second match—400 and 600 yards; five shots at each range; open to all; Snider rifle.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Sergeant D. Mitchell.....	35	C. Johnston.....	26
W. Cruik.....	29	Captain Morden.....	26
Ensign James Adam.....	29	Lieutenant Thorn.....	26
W. Robertson.....	28	G. Galloway.....	24
Lieutenant Laing.....	28	Sergeant Gordon.....	23
Lieutenant Armstrong.....	27	Private Murison.....	22
N. Killian.....	27	Corporal T. Mitchell.....	22
Colonel Attwood.....	26	Sergeant Taylor.....	21
Private Mummery.....	26	Dr. Kerns.....	21
Private Willis.....	26	S. Bradley.....	20

Third match—200 and 400 yards; confined to members of the County of Oxford.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Lieutenant Laing.....	36	H. F. Jones.....	28
Captain Brown.....	35	Captain Williamson.....	26
Sergeant Gordon.....	34	John Greenlees.....	25
Captain Ellis.....	32	W. H. Hoare.....	23
Dr. Kerns.....	32	Lieutenant Galbraith.....	23
R. A. Woodcock.....	31	Matthew Day.....	21
E. B. Lewis.....	30	Benjamin Minkler.....	21
G. Galloway.....	30	A. W. Grant.....	20
James L. Grant.....	30		

Fourth match—Association match; 200, 300, and 600 yards; five competitors from each association; five shots at each range; Snider Enfield.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Thirteenth Battalion.....	203	Twenty-sixth Battalion.....	183
Any Rifle Association.....	193	Ingersoll Rifle Association.....	171

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Sergeant Mitchell.....	69	Lieutenant Armstrong.....	59
Ensign James Adam.....	62	W. Robertson.....	59
W. Cruik.....	60		

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Moose, <i>Alce Americanus</i> .	Woodcock, <i>Philohela minor</i> .
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis</i> .	Plovers, <i>Charadrius</i> .
Red Deer, <i>Cervus Virginianus</i> .	Willetts, <i>Symphemia semipalmata</i> .
Caribou, <i>Rangifer caribou</i> .	Snipe, Godwits, Curlews, and Bay Birds, <i>Scolopacidae</i> .
Hares, <i>Lepus</i> .	Sandpiper, <i>Tringa</i> .
Squirrels, <i>Sciurus</i> .	Reed or Rice Birds, <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> .
Wild Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .	Wild Ducks, <i>Anatina</i> .
Ruffed Grouse, <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> .	
Pinnated Grouse, <i>Cupido cupido</i> .	
Quail, <i>Oryzopsis virginianus</i> .	

GAME IN MARKET.—Game of all descriptions, if we except wild fowl, continue scarce. Ruffed grouse are worth from \$1.38 to \$1.50, the few in market coming principally from Connecticut. Pinnated grouse have also advanced in price and are had at the same figures. Quail are worth \$3.25 to \$3.50 per dozen; woodcock, 90 cents to \$1 per pair; the flight, however, has passed South. There are no English snipe in market. Canvas-back ducks are worth \$1.75 to \$2 per pair; red-heads, 75 cents to \$1; mallards, \$1 to \$1.25; widgeons, 75 cents; black ducks, \$1; teal, 75 cents; brant, \$1.25 to \$1.50; geese, 75 cents to \$1.25 each; rabbits, 65 cents per pair; venison, 30 cents per pound.

FURS AND SKINS.—The season for American Raw Furs and Skins does not open with very favorable prospects, as the Fall foreign sales brought large losses to our shippers, and the German markets hold large stocks unsold. For home consumption the demand promises to be limited, and dealers must look abroad for a market. For mink, especially Western and Southern grades, there is no hopes of improvement; only the choice grades of New York, Eastern

and Canada skins will find a ready market. All the poorer qualities of furs have been neglected in Europe, and large stocks held over. For the following quotations, which represent prime skins only, we are indebted to Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons of this city, who will hereafter furnish us with semi-monthly quotations:—

FROM C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.		
BEAR—Northern, according to size and quality, prime.....	\$10 00a	\$15 00
Southern and Northern yearlings, prime.....	5 00a	10 00
BEAVER—Northern, per skin, parchment, according to size and color.....	2 50a	3 50
Western, according to size and color, prime.....	1 50a	2 50
Southern, and ordinary, per skin, according to size, prime.....	0 50a	1 00
BADGER—Prime.....	0 20a	0 50
CAT—Wild, Northern and Eastern States, cased, prime.....	0 50a	0 60
Wild, Southern and Western, prime.....	0 40a	0 50
House, ordinary, if large, prime.....	0 05a	0 08
House, black, furred, prime.....	0 15a	0 25
FISHER—Northern and Eastern, according to size and color, prime.....	7 00a	12 00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western, ditto, prime.....	5 00a	8 00
Southern, ditto, prime.....	3 00a	5 00
FOX—Silver, ditto, prime.....	15 00a	50 00
Cross, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.....	3 00a	5 00
Red, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.....	1 50a	1 65
Red, S. Penn. N. J., and N. Ohio, ditto, prime.....	1 25a	1 50
Red, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.....	0 75a	1 00
Grey, Northern and Eastern, cased, ditto, prime.....	0 75a	1 00
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.....	0 50a	0 60
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, open, prime.....	0 40a	0 50
Kitt, ditto, prime.....	0 30a	0 50
LYNX—Ditto, prime.....	1 00a	2 00
MARTIN—States, ditto, prime.....	1 50a	2 00
MINK—New York and New England, ditto, prime.....	3 00a	4 00
Canada, Michigan, and Minnesota, ditto, prime.....	2 00a	3 00
S. New York, N. J., Penn., and Ohio, ditto, prime.....	1 00a	1 50
Md., Va., Ky., Ind., Wis., and Iowa, ditto, prime.....	0 75a	1 25
Missouri, and all Southern, ditto, prime.....	0 50a	0 75
MUSKRAT—N. New York, and Eastern Spring.....	0 10a	0 00
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Spring.....	0 00a	0 00
Northern and Eastern, Fall and Winter.....	0 25a	0 25
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Winter.....	0 20a	0 20
Southern, prime.....	0 15a	0 20
Southern, Winter and Fall.....	0 12a	0 15
OTTER—Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern, according to size and color, prime.....	10 00a	12 00
Penn., N. J., Ohio, and Western, prime.....	8 00a	10 00
Ky., Md., Na., Kansas, and vicinity, prime.....	6 00a	8 00
North Carolina, prime.....	4 00a	6 00
South Carolina and Georgia, prime.....	2 00a	4 00
OPOSSUM—Northern, cased, prime.....	0 18a	0 30
Southern and open Northern, prime.....	0 12a	0 15
RACCOON—Mich., N. Ind., N. Ohio, Indian handled, dark, according to size and color, prime.....	0 80a	1 00
Ill., Iowa, Wis., and Minn., prime.....	0 50a	0 65
New York and Eastern States and N. Penn., prime.....	0 65a	0 75
N. J., S. Penn., Ill., Mo., Neb. and Kan., prime.....	0 40a	0 50
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tenn., prime.....	0 30a	0 40
N. and S. Car., Ga., Ark., Florida and Ala., prime.....	0 15a	0 25
RABBITS—Prime cased.....	0 02a	0 08
SKUNKS—Prime black, I., cased.....	0 00a	1 30
Prime black, I., open.....	0 00a	1 00
Prime black, & white streak, II., cased.....	0 00a	0 80
Prime black, & white streak, II., open.....	0 00a	0 50
Prime whole streaked III. and IV.....	0 15a	0 20
Prime scabs.....	0 00a	0 08
WOLF SKINS—Mountain, large.....	2 00a	3 00
Prairie, average age, prime skins.....	0 75a	1 25

—The agent of Mr. J. D. Dougall of London, manufacturer of the well-known "Dougall gun," is now in this city, and can be found daily, except Saturdays, from 2 until 5 o'clock, at the store of Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, No. 48 Maiden Lane, where a number of specimen guns will be on view.

—The Babylon, Long Island, *Signal* complains that fire hunting ducks is constantly practiced in the bay opposite that town. The process consists of going on the roosting grounds at night with a light in the bow of the boat, which dazzles the eyes of the birds, and the gunner can come close upon them before they are aware of his approach. In this way large numbers of birds are annually killed, and those not taken are driven from the bay, it being a natural instinct with the wild fowl to give a wide berth to waters where they are disturbed at night. The law is very severe against this practice, imposing a fine, we believe, of \$25 for each offense. We hope to see this just provision of the law rigidly kept in force during the present shooting season.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that at Cove Forge, Perry county, located about a mile and a half below Duncannon, two wild turkeys were recently captured while floundering in the river near the Perry county shore. The Susquehanna is about a mile wide at the above point, and the turkeys in undertaking the flight from the Dauphin county to the Perry county side of the river gave out and were easily captured.

—Messrs. Ditmas, E. H. Madison, and P. H. Duffy returned last Friday from a pretty successful trip to Pike county, in the neighborhood of Blooming Grove Park. They brought back one deer, the result of Mr. Madison's skill with the gun, besides some thirty-five ruffed grouse, rabbits, etc. The cold weather has set in pretty severely in Pike county, and the lakes will soon be bound in their frozen fetters and then good bye sport for this year. The open time for shooting deer in Pike county ends Dec. 1st.

—Deer shooting is now good at Cape Cod, and venison from that section is constantly served at the restaurant of Messenger Brothers, in Boston.

—A correspondent residing in North Adams, Mass., sends us an account of the killing of a large bear near East Pownall that has been for some time committing depredations upon the sheep folds in the vicinity. The brute was cornered in a large ledge of rocks, and died facing the enemy, no less than twenty-one rifle balls having been fired into his head and shoulders before he succumbed. He weighed 400 pounds. The hunters are in search of two more of the same tribe that are known to have been comrades of this one.

—Several Philadelphians and residents of New Jersey brought fair bags of quail last week from the vicinity of Cape May, but all complain of the traps that are set in all directions. Billy Young, of Philadelphia, had his setter hung up by the hind leg three times in a single day.

CAPT. BOGARDUS AND THE ST. LOUIS S. P. C. A.—It was supposed that the prosecution of the champion wing shot of the world for giving an exhibition of his skill at killing pigeons at St. Louis had been allowed to drop, but such it seems was not the case. On the 15th inst. the case was called in the Court of Criminal Correction and Capt. Bogardus put on trial. The Judge charged that the killing was unnecessary and cruel, and Capt. Bogardus was fined \$50. The St. Louis Sportsman's Club were represented by counsel, and the case appealed to a higher court, so it yet

remains to be seen whether or not this was a victory for Mr. MacDonald's association.

—A Nova Scotia correspondent writes: "Everybody, Indians included, concur in asserting that, for fishing and shooting, the season has been, and is, the most meagre known in Nova Scotia for forty years."

MASSACHUSETTS.—Salem, Nov. 21st.—Fifty-seven geese went south Friday. They were quite low; shot a pair of sheldrakes last Wednesday, the first this season. Whistlers, or golden eyes are along. No dippers yet; some coots yet left. Loons and other divers seem to be scarce. About loons, you say "it is an unusual feat to kill them with shot." Now I would say that I have shot a number of them, and always with shot and nothing over No. 4, and usually No. 6 or 8. My best string was in Nov. '72, when I shot five exceeding fifty-four pounds in weight, and one of them was shot at by others five times before I fired, at Boat Head, N. H. The killing of loons, as they fly over, is counted a regular thing in the Fall of the year. I think you will find at least on our eastern sea-board that certainly as many loons are killed with shot as with ball. In looking over these lines you may say I use rather small shot, but I tell you, take No. 6, backed up right, and they will "tangle a bird up nasty" most anywhere inside of forty yards, and often farther with close shooting guns held right. A friend killed a lone winter yellow-leg last week and saw a black-breasted; these are probably birds that have been hurt, and so stop later. Also have to report a chicken-bill rail with one wing shot off close and healed over; said bird was caught with an eel spear, and was very fat. Sportsmen about here are disgusted with the quail. Woodcock gone, snipe ditto; partridge are here, nine out of nine shots being lately shot at Rowley by a friend. How is that? Rabbits are scarce. TEAL.

NEW YORK.—Malone, Franklin Co., Nov. 19.—A son of Mr. W. R. Jones, of this village, was the hero of quite an exciting adventure, occurring last week near Wolf Pond, a body of water buried in the depths of the "wild woods," some twenty miles southeast. He was engaged alone in hunting for deer, and when putting out the dogs, discovered a large bear, upon which, in great trepidation, he immediately opened fire. The first shot missed its mark, and the second one also failed to take decided effect. Here bruin, awakened to a true sense of his situation, made a ferocious charge upon the young hunter, and approached so near that when his career was interrupted by a third discharge, he fell dead within a few inches of his destroyer. The boy, in this encounter, was fortunately armed with one of the Winchester repeating rifles, (a superb weapon, which carries eighteen charges, that may be fired in nine seconds) or he might not have returned to "present his report."

The Meacham Lake district may be classed with the very best sporting territory of the Adirondacks. Deer and trout, when scarce elsewhere, are generally plentiful here. E. R. W.

NEW YORK.—Babylon, L. I., Nov. 20th.—Wild fowl of all kinds are unusually plenty in the Great South Bay. A large number of geese have been shot, which is something unusual for this part of the bay and at this season. Oak Island, opposite this place, is a favorite resort for gunners. Rube Anderson can be found at the steamboat wharf, and his hut on the island will accommodate any number up to a dozen.

MARYLAND.—Snow Hill, Nov. 18th.—All kinds of game are scarcer this Fall than ever before, and the universal demand is for a more stringent game law. Rabbits are plenty on Elk Neck. Squirrels and partridges very numerous in Dorchester county.

VIRGINIA.—Norfolk, Nov. 17th.—We have had a very warm and pleasant Fall. Quail shooting has been poor, as the birds are scarcer than usual this season. We have a few snipe; they generally give us the go by in the Fall. Ducks arriving pretty freely from Currituck and the sounds. Some wild turkeys coming from James River.

Game of every description in this section is scarce this year. The partridges, of which we had a prospect about their hatching time of abundance, being drowned out in the heavy rains last Summer. Ducks seem to have been driven to other quarters by the incessant warfare on them, and comparatively few have been killed by our sportsmen. A number of gunners from New York were in the city last week, and before starting for the ducking grounds tried for partridges with poor success. J. C. A.

Chincoteague, Va., Nov. 18th.—This island, which belongs to Accomac county, is separated from the mainland by the bay of the same name, four to six miles in width and from twenty-five to thirty miles long. Although fishing and oystering are the principal occupations of the inhabitants, the island and contiguous waters furnish an abundance of game of almost every variety. Just now ducks are arriving in vast numbers, and during the Summer all descriptions of bay birds frequent the shores. There are two hotels on the island, and it is rumored that next season will see a first class watering place established under the auspices of the Old Dominion Steamship Company and some citizens of Maryland. Chincoteague can be reached by steamer to Lewes, Del., thence by railroad.

Leesburg, Va., Nov. 20.—Sportsmen report quail more easily found than at the opening of the season, though still far from numerous. A few pheasant (?) are killed here now and then. Breckinridge, who killed the biggest bass, (five pounds, six ounces,) killed a large cock pheasant in the ridge near our Fair Grounds; and several have been killed there by other men. If every man having game in his possession during the close season should be fined, pot hunters and their patrons would be flanked in their murderous practice. T. W.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Morgantown, Nov. 19th.—Quail are not abundant, but a good walker can get fair shooting. I have killed 170 since the season opened. Have not seen a woodcock this season. Rabbits are numerous, and I kill a good bag whenever I get anyone to carry them. I put up and killed a rail, *B. Virginianus*, in a little marsh last week. Was he not a little out of his reckoning to get so far up in the mountains? I stuffed and mounted him. By the way, a gull (don't know the species) was sent me last week, which was killed twenty miles from here. H.

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, Nov. 15th.—Large flocks of ducks are passing over daily, their favorite stopping places being along the upper line of Canal street, the Lake Swamp, and Little Lake. The ponds around Miller's Bayou, on the Mobile Road, are favorite shooting grounds, and large numbers of teal, canvas backs and red heads are being killed there.

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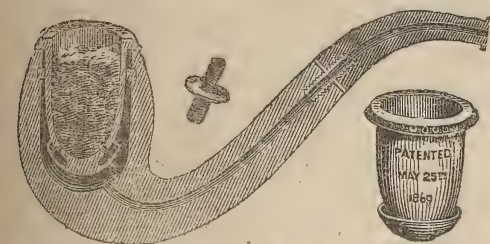
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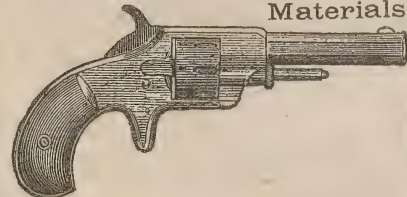
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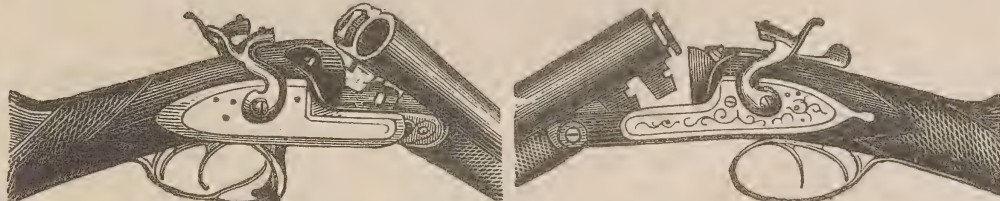
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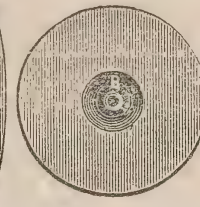
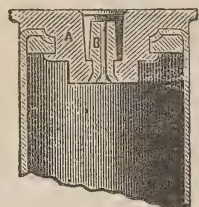


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CONTAINS THE

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Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.

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Birds' Eggs and Birds' Skins in great varieties.—Taxidermy in all its branches.
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THESE CANOES POSSESS ALL THE
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One can trot a mile in three minutes—a Brewster Clarence, Campbell Coach Harness, Blankets and Robes, for sale at a great sacrifice. Cost over \$4,000. Can be purchased at once for \$1,500. Also, a very handsome Park Phaeton, by J. K. Lawrence. Coachman wants a place. Address
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nov13 2t

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BREECH LOADING GUNS,
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1875.

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W. & C. SCOTT & SONS.

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(See issue October 3d, 1873.)

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TRIAL OF SCOTT & GREENER'S NEW SYSTEM OF BORING, BY THE EDITOR OF "THE FIELD," LONDON.

(See The Field, January 30th, 1875.)

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Oct1-6m

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(Title registered.)

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yards.

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AT

FIELD TRIAL

1875.

Express Rifles, Double and Single,
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RIGBY'S Celebrated
MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

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aug26-tf

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I HAVE FIVE DOG WHEELPS OF August 26. Sired by Kirk; bred from General Custer's stock by the late Hon. K. C. Barker, Detroit, out of Daisy. She was by Mr. R. Hoe, Jr.'s, imported Spring, out of Fanny, bred by the late Hon. K. C. Barker from his old stock. Price, boxed and delivered at express office at six weeks old, \$25 each. Will sell Daisy after whelps are weaned. Price \$50. OAKLEIGH THORNE, Millbrook, N. Y. oct7-tf

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SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, Charge, To-Heel, He-on, To-heel, and controlled by hand or whistle, for \$50. Extra field practice, \$50. Tricks taught. Dogs boarded for \$6 per month. FRANKLIN SUMNER, Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass. P. O. Address, Blue Hill, Mass. Reference: Wm. R. Schaefer, gunmaker, 61 Elm street, Boston. nov18 6m

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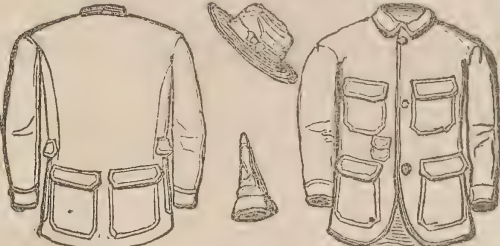
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sep9

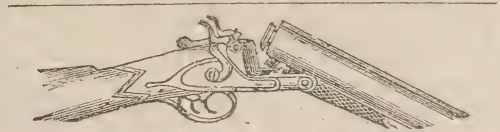
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Apr 29 1y

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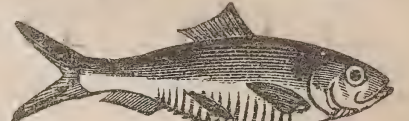
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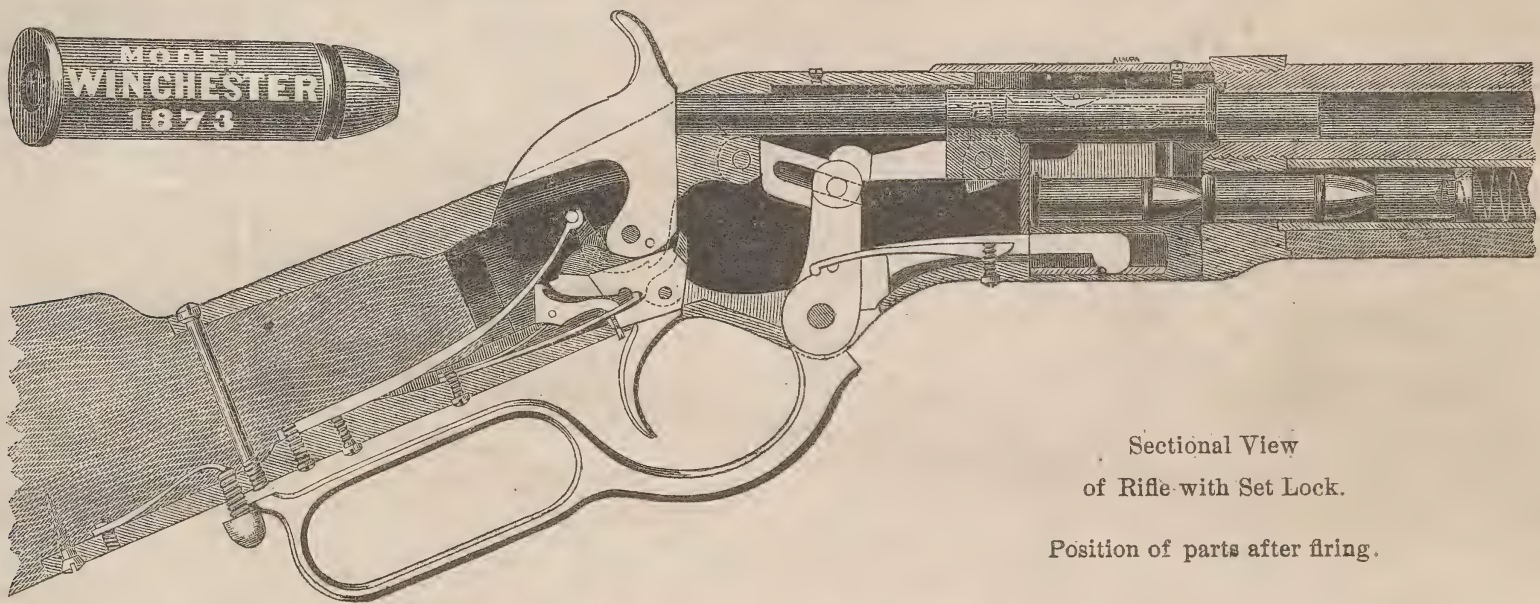
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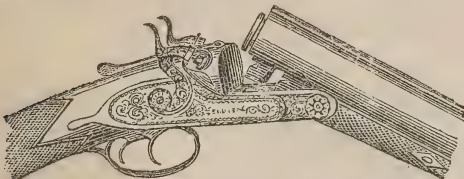
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 17.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sq.)

For Forest and Stream.

A Trip to the White Mountains.

WHO has not visited the White Mountains, except those who ought to visit them, and others who ought not? In writing on this subject I feel that I have to do with familiar things, and cannot hope to impart information, save only in respect to the peculiarities of my own visit and the impressions of personal experience. The mountains are evermore the same, as is also the granite of New Hampshire; but as no two individuals are alike, so neither are the circumstances of any two excursions. The elements which compose a lovely landscape are few and easily numbered; but the light and shade which fall on them are of infinite variety. The season, the object in view, the modes of travel, the disposition or occupation of the traveler, alike affect, and dissimilarly, the character of a visit to any locality. I propose only to review the peculiarities, or, if you please, eccentricities of my own excursion to the region named, to fix them more permanently in remembrance, at the same time inviting the company of your readers.

At the close of May, 1862, I left the city of my residence for North Conway, to pass a few weeks in that vicinity. It may be regarded as a peculiarity that I went alone. Not that I would not gladly have welcomed agreeable companionship, but that I long since learned the advantages of not being dependent. I have often gone alone on these excursions, not unmindful of the poetic truth—

There is society where none intrudes,

but also as one of two, of three, of four, of eight, of thirty. In circumstances and on all occasions I have gathered only delight, enjoyment, pleasure, health, abounding satisfaction; but it is not always practicable to secure companionship to go just where you wish to go, and when I frequently find congenial society, if not fraternity, at the place of destination, and never have felt the *ennui* in the woods of lonesome solitary hours. I pursued a ziz-zag course *en route*, proceeding by rail up to Rutland, then down and across Vermont to Bellow's Falls, then straight up the Connecticut to White River Junction, then east by rail to Lake Winnipiseogee, where I took private conveyance to North Conway. God and nature have done much for this delightful station, but man has accomplished very little. Fine prospects break upon the view in all directions. There lies the charming valley of the Saco in rich perspective, begirt with towering hills and granite curiosities. There is the lofty pyramidal Kearsarge Mountain, surmounted at the time referred to, with indications of an house founded on rock indeed, but given to the winds. There is the Crystal Horse and Diana's Bath, so called, not because "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," or because Diana ever bathed there, but because—I reconnoitered all these grounds to my heart's content, passing several weeks among them most enchantedly. I visited Diana's Bath and filled my basket full of her precious little trout. A stream comes down there over a granite base, which in the course of ages has scooped out large basins filled with water, ready for an humble washing. I ascended the Kearsarge Mountain to its very apex, first through the woods till I could look down on them, and then forward over bare rocks, and only rocks, till finally I had to climb almost perpendicularly upward; but I paused not until I stood six feet higher than the highest step of that bleak, demoralized, crazy building. Nor did I stop even there; for to my surprise and delight I beheld on the heights beyond, apparently accessible, a summit lake, which I thought to visit, and descended on the farther side for the purpose; but the more I traveled the farther off it seemed to be, till satisfied that as by an optical illusion I had miscalculated the distance, my sober second thought was to retrace my steps. Need I say that I felt abundantly repaid for all my effort and exertion? Looking down on the plains below, reposing in sunlight, the lovely valley of the Saco, like another Jordan, the quiet village of North Conway, and even on the surrounding peaks, excuse me if I thought of Moses on the height of Pisgah and the borders of the promised land.

There are various streams in this vicinity, and I fished several of them with success. Starting off in the morning with horse and chaise, and wading for six hours together at a time, surrounded with animating scenery, I would return with choice treasure and that cheerful happiness which only anglers know. I fished in the Saco and caught certain whitefish and nondescripts, but missed there my favorites. I fished at Jackson, some five miles north of Conway, where the Ellis River branches east and west, and there found special, great success, filling my basket to the brim not only, but with larger tenants than I had elsewhere found. This place received its name from Old Hickory, because all its voters voted solidly for him.

Mt. Washington, snow-crowned and attractive, was continually in view, and I looked forward, hoping for nearer and more intimate acquaintance. Bidding a reluctant farewell to Conway, on the 17th of June I rode onward to the Glen House, fascinated all the way with the sublimity of surrounding scenery, pausing at the Glen Ellis Falls and the Crystal Cascade, whose white waters descended leaping, laughing, exulting in their course, and noon found me at the base, not of the royal, but the republican Mt. Washington. It had been my intention to rest at the Glen House till morning, but looking upward I beheld the summit bathed in golden sunlight; and not willing to risk a certainty, as I regarded it, for an uncertainty with respect to the weather, I determined to make ascent the same afternoon; so at 3 o'clock I commenced the "going up." It was very warm below, but I knew well what rough cold breezes the evening shades and airy heights had in store for me; so wearing my lightest coat, but having on my arm the heaviest one, I proceeded slowly on. I was fully resolved to enjoy the occasion at all events, and as I was not ascending on a wager, would not be in a hurry. There was a good carriage way all the way, so that two carriages might pass each other or move abreast—but railroad conveyance was in the future: I discovered after awhile that the mountain was on fire, or that fire was on the mountain, and at one point heard a crackling at my right, which warned me of danger, I perceived that a large tree, burnt asunder near the roots, was about to fall directly across my path. Instead of retreating, I hurried up and forward for a space, when turning, I saw the tree lying at full length upon the road I was going up, and on I went, stopping at the springs which I was so glad to welcome, and other places, not only for rest, but to take a progressively higher view of the magnificent panorama which lay spread beneath. I met several parties and individuals coming down, and held converse with them respecting the realms above. In one instance we met where there is a sharp angle in the road. After scraping acquaintance for a few moments with each other, they descended while I went up, but in such directions that we repeatedly signalled to each other and exchanged salutations, waving handkerchiefs when we were a mile apart. Higher up my path lay through snow, which a dozen men were seeking with their shovels to remove. I could extend my hand without stooping and take up the snow. Long ere I reached this elevation I had felt the need of my other coat, buttoning it over the first, and had secured my hat so that no sudden gust should blow it far away. The route became steeper and more steep, colder and more breezy, darker, drearier, but still I struggled on, till five hours were passed, when at 8 o'clock, turning a short round, I dimly descried the Tip-Top House and a man entering it with wood. You may believe that I followed him.

After a friendly chat and supper I went to bed—but not to sleep, only to lie awake and listen to the superlative roar. Thinking what a terrible thing it would be to travel in the Tip-Top House to the bottom of Tuckerman's ravine, and all in the dark, I arose and sought the housekeepers for consolation. "Oh! this is not much of a blow," said one, and his calm assurance remanded me to my bed till morning. Then I thought it rained; but we were in the clouds, and fierce winds drove them against the fortified window panes with the effect of rain. When full daylight appeared I arose, opened the front door, and shut it again in a hurry. The adjoining ravine seemed, or steamed, like

an immense cauldron, whence boiling water was sending up hot vapor as from a hell. I inquired what proportion of those who attained the summit to see the sun rise were so gratified, and was answered, about one in nine. "Mount Washington," wrote Daniel Webster in the "Record Book," "I have traveled far and toiled to see you, and you have given me a cold reception." My experience was much the same. However, about 10 o'clock the clouds withdrew, and I was favored with an extraordinary prospect. For miles around I looked down on the summits of surrounding peaks, which appeared like strange excrescences on Mother Earth. I gazed in the direction where Portland lay, but did not see it satisfactorily, and recalled the Byronic sentiment,

He who ascends to mountain tops will find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow.

There are, or were, two houses on this height; one the Summit, cabled down firmly and used only as a dormitory, the other a little higher, and so called Tip-Top, used chiefly for reception and a dining hall. I heard there of a projected barn, to the end that the house might be supplied with milk. These houses of course, or properly, were only one low story high. I climbed ambitiously to the topmost rock and stood the highest man in all New England—6,226 feet above the level of the sea! Having seen all that was to be seen and bade adieu, I made a descent upon the Glen House much faster than I came up, and reached it safely, having accomplished probably once for all in life, an eight-mile climb—a feat which I am not anxious to undertake again. There I learned that the guests had been entertained the previous night in gazing on the burning mountain below, all lighted up with fires, while we, in our serene elevation and retirement, heard or saw nothing of it.

How nature inclines to cluster her attractions. I have often thought of this in the Adirondacks. Where mountains are there are also lakes, islands, forests, deer and trout, and there the eagles fly. All these, with streams, falls, rocks and springs are clustered together, instead of being distributed. So here Mt. Washington, grand enough to stand alone, sustaining solitary dignity, is accompanied by other presidential heights but little inferior in their own majesty; Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Franklin are well represented with classical monuments. Nor only so; for a pleasant drive, at times under beetling crags and lofty ridges, opens to view all the attractions of the Notch. Another leads onward to Franconia, and the natural wonders gathered around the Profile House; the high perpendicular Eagle Rock, the Old Man of the Mountains, with stern features set like flint; the Pool, the Basin, and the Flume. Who that has visited this favored region but has felt heart and mind expand, as well as lungs, under the influence of its inspirations, and realized with profound convictions, that God alone is great? AMATEUR.

Utica, Oct. 28th, 1875.

RACE BETWEEN A LOCOMOTIVE AND A DEER.—A few days since the engineer of a train on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railway saw a deer jump from the woods in front of the locomotive onto the track. Putting on steam a lively chase ensued, until, being too closely pressed the deer leaped over a ledge of rocks into the Lackawanna River. It escaped into the woods, but was followed by Ed. Malone, an old hunter, and his sons. Malone succeeded in killing it in Big Tink Pond, five miles from where it jumped into the river. Its saddles weighed over 200 pounds.

—In eastern North Carolina they make pine top and China berry and tangle-foot whiskey—three grades. The first enables one to see things as clear as he can see a fox squirrel in a tall pine; the second makes one mistake a pride of China tree for a grape vine, and the third enables one to go through a tangle of the densest cat briers without minding the mortification of the flesh or clothes.

—The Northern Railway of Canada is now open the whole distance, from Toronto to Gravenhurst, on Muskoka Lake. It will eventually be pushed to Lake Nipissing.

THE WEST TWENTY YEARS AGO.

To give the rising generation of sportsmen a glimpse of what the valorous old sportsmen of twenty years ago, when "Frank Forester" (Herbert) and other genial writers, contributed to the sporting press, I have compiled a sample sketch, showing Minnesota as a territory, and the resort of buffalo and elk. The suggestions of "Hal-a-Dacotah" are sound, and worthy of consideration. FRED.

MENDOTA, Minnesota Territory, Aug. 28, 1856.

My old Friend Porter:—

I have it from undoubted authority that you are about to sever your connection with the old "Spirit," with a view to the establishment of another sporting paper to meet the peculiar wants and wishes of that fast animal, "Young America." As one of your old friends and correspondents I greet you heartily, and wish you a full measure of success in the new enterprise; and although many long months have passed since "Hal-a-Dacotah" last paid his respects to your readers, he must now occasionally lay aside the cares of business and dress up for Porter's Spirit some of his experiences in the field.

It is high time that our sporting friends, who in days of yore were wont to commune together through the medium of the *Spirit of the Times*, should do their part in restoring field sports to their ancient popularity, and unite with their brethren of the trigger throughout the country in putting down the miserable pot hunting practices which, unless soon repressed, will result in the extinction of the game of America. True, the onward march of civilization, the heavy and ceaseless tramp of the tens of thousands of white men who are seeking a home in the far West, necessarily results in forcing the larger animals, such as the buffalo and elk, farther and farther toward the Stony Mountains, to be met and finally exterminated by the pale faces from the Pacific. But so much more desirable is it, therefore, that the deer and smaller quadrupeds and the feathered game should be protected from wanton slaughter by stringent laws, enforced by an enlightened public opinion. It is disgusting to every lover of fair play to witness the ravages committed by the pot hunter, who coolly murders the deer by torchlight from a dug out or canoe during the Summer months, or who entraps the grouse and the quail in his villainous nets for the sake of filthy lucre. Let the game, in the proper season, be open to every one alike, to be destroyed in a legitimate way, for I am in favor of the largest liberty in that respect, and opposed to all enactments in favor of any privileged class; but no member of the community should be permitted to slaughter wild animals the flesh of which, when in season, is designed for the food of man, at a period of the year when it is unfit for that purpose. I charge you, friend P., "and you love me," to rebuke and denounce the whole tribe of pesiferous animals who sport in the lives of little birds merely to gratify a propensity for useless shedding of blood, and who crawl stealthily upon a covey of grouse or bevy of quail which are huddling closely together on a fence rail on a cold December day, merely to boast of having massacred a host of his shivering and unsuspecting prey at a single shot. If chronicled at all, such a performance should be stigmatized as a disregard of manly sport, and as displaying on the part of the actor a total want of kindly and humanizing instincts.

Having now vented my wrath, which has been bottled up for a proper occasion, *je reviens a mes moutons*. In our happy and beautiful Territory, where we have no bloody Kansas scenes to deplore, there yet roam the buffalo and elk, but they are gradually retiring before the avalanche of white settlers who are precipitating themselves upon us. It is probable that many of your readers have but a faint perception of the process by which the mighty northwest is transformed from a wilderness into a populous State in an incredibly short space of time. Let them picture to themselves a magnificent prairie, studded with fine lakes and interspersed with luxuriant groves of oak and other timber, with a camp composed of conical skin lodges in the distance, and a troop of daring Dacotah horsemen, accompanied by a single white man (your friend Hal), urging the chase of a herd of buffalo. Let them regard that as a true scene of 1850, or even later, and then ask them to call up the same landscape in 1856, and from the picture will have vanished Indian men, women, and children, buffalo, dogs, and lodges, leaving the solitary white man to gaze with amazement, not untinged with melancholy, upon thriving villages, countless farms, teeming with laborers engaged in securing the abundant harvest, and all the other evidences of happiness and comfort which characterize the settlements of juvenile America. Let them conceive the whole vast area of 160,000 square miles, a very small part of which they have looked upon, as containing six thousand whites, all told, in 1850, and of that same area six years later with a population of two hundred thousand of the prime men, women, and children of the whole land, and they will be able to realize to some extent how Minnesota has been changed, as by the wand of a magician, and how it is that the infant communities of the "Great West" spring into full strength and manhood almost as instantaneously as armed Minerva from the head of Jove.

To an old hunter like myself, accustomed to the solitude of forest and prairie, these changes are, as I have before hinted, not unattended with the lingering regret which we feel when some fair but wild vision disappears suddenly from our enraptured view. The Indians with whom I lived and hunted for so many years—where are they? The powerful and haughty tribe of Dacotahs, who possessed the fair land, and boasted that they were, and ever would remain, its only masters—what is their fate? Turn to the history of the Six Nations, and of the other bands, whose graves are numberless on both sides of the Alleghanies, and you will need but little aid from the imagination to enable you to reply correctly to such interrogatories. Broken treaties and unperformed promises on the part of the Government, and the presence of a power which the Indians feel their inability to resist, these are but a repetition of the old story, and the humbled and degraded Dacotahs can look for no redress of their grievances on this side of the "spirit land." Their country has passed into the possession of a race who can appreciate its beauties and develop its riches, and my only regret is that the Government and its agents have failed to use the opportunities presented to them, to place the poor Indians in a position to be treated kindly and fairly, and to be protected in the possession of the rights secured to them by solemn treaty.

But I will no longer pursue a strain so lugubrious. Let us leave the settlement of these questions in the hand of the Great Father of all.

Since the removal of the larger game from my old hunting grounds, I have been obliged to content myself with

less exciting sport. I am now paying due attention to the grouse, which are full fledged and numerous. As they are deprived of life *secundum artem*, I imagine the poor things pass out of existence with a feeling of consolation that they have been dealt with scientifically and artistically, and not been subjected to the tender mercies of the mere pot hunter. The season for deer and water fowl is fast advancing, and I hope I shall be about when the time comes. Ducks of almost every variety are abundant in this region in the Spring and Fall. I recollect that when I was in your sanctum on one occasion several years ago, some wiseacre insisted, in my presence, that no veritable canvas backs were ever to be found so far inland as the Upper Mississippi. I intimated in my civil way that the gentleman was mistaken, and when I returned home I took some pains to prove my assertion by knocking over a few individual canvas backs and forwarding to our friend "Frank Forester" a male and female, duly prepared, and it is quite possible they are still to be found at "The Cedars." If you hereafter have the question mooted in your hearing whether we have or have not the simon pures, please refer the doubters to "Frank," who will carefully exhibit the proofs.

But this rambling epistle has already been extended beyond proper limits, and I close by repeating my hearty wishes for the full success of *Porter's Spirit*. Thine, as of old, HAL-A-DACOTAH.

N. B.—Since the foregoing was committed to paper, I have received the first number of *Porter's Spirit*, and have perused it clear and well printed pages with great satisfaction. Really, it "out Herods Herod," and I almost shrink from thrusting myself forward into so brilliant a galaxy of correspondents, with "Frank Forester" at the head. However, my modesty goes to the wall for the nonce, and I must try to do better by and by.

For Forest and Stream.

CANOE CRUISING.

A VERY pleasant episode, indeed, in the life of one who spends six of every seven days in the city is a seventy mile canoe cruise in the first week of November. Yes, November is the month; then all game is in season, the nights are cool and frosty, and one may sleep even in New Jersey bogs without fear of chills. Dead leaves are at hand to start a fire or make a bed, and mosquitoes are not, to make such a bed uncomfortable. Reader, if you have never enjoyed a canoe, cruise begin to make preparations for next season. It is now too late to be afloat. Choose some river that you are a little acquainted with. Take a good map and compass, and above all a good companion. Take a canoe of not over one hundred pounds weight, and start prepared to overcome all obstacles. You will never regret it. The Passaic River is not noted for its scenery. Running as it does most of its length through a low, level country, it is not particularly attractive to the sportsman. Living within three miles of this river, my friend Fred H. and I concluded to take a trip from Newark to Chatham. In February, 1874, we commenced to build our canoe; the last week in March saw it completed. It was thirteen feet long by twenty-eight inches wide, built of half inch pine, and would weigh about eighty pounds. In April, 1874, we cruised up the river to Chatham, a distance of about seventy miles, in four days. Three of these days were rainy, consequently little shooting was done, though we did bag a few snipe. On the 3d of November last we started on our return down the Passaic. About four o'clock in the afternoon we rounded a bend in the river and sighted our old camping place. The boat was run alongside the steep bank, the blankets and provisions hoisted out, and camp speedily prepared. Everything looked natural, and a fire was soon blazing in the old spot. We gathered dead leaves and covered a spot five by seven feet to the depth of a foot or more; over these we spread a large rubber blanket, putting logs along the sides to keep it in place. This was our bed, and a good one it was. A few strokes of the axe provided wood enough to last all night, as the weather had been dry and there was plenty of dead wood at hand. By this time darkness, which at this season of the year quickly follows the setting of the sun, had drawn a curtain round us, and the only things discernible outside of the circle of light were the branches and trunks of the great trees clearly defined against the blue sky. Then came supper—seasoned with fatigue and hunger—corned beef, bread and butter, chocolate and toast; not sliced bread, dried over a slow fire, but a chunk broken from the loaf and quickly roasted between two bright blazes. Toast made in this way, broken up and eaten with good butter, in the woods, is most delicious. Supper over, the provision chest is repacked, and all made snug for the night. The dogs are fed and told to lie down at the foot of the bed. The blankets are spread out near the fire to warm, and stories are told till sundry motions of the under jaw admonish us that it is time to turn in. The guns, in their waterproof covers, are laid alongside of the bed. The blankets are spread out, and we carefully get beneath them and tuck ourselves in. I had just fallen asleep when a slight shake and a low spoken "hist" awoke me. I turned to Fred for an explanation. He said, listen. I did so, and plainly heard some animal raking over the dead leaves in the vicinity of our provision chest. I looked at the foot of the bed—both dogs were there and asleep. Now, when in the woods, snug in bed, you do hate to get up, for you know that it will take at least fifteen minutes to get settled again, and ten to one if you can arrange the blankets then to your liking. Well, though we hated to, we got up. Fred took a large firebrand from the fire and I drew my revolver. As we made in the direction of the retreating animal, Fred said "call the dogs." I replied, "No, maybe it's a skunk, don't go too near." As I said this Fred was on the point of making a dart at the unknown with his firebrand. My words stopped him, but not the brand, which he hurled at the luckless skunk. The flaming stick tore through a small bush and landed in a pile of dead leaves, scattering them in all directions and setting them on fire. It was now a fire hunt, and we had some trouble extinguishing those dozen fires; but at last it was done, and the cause of the trouble consigned to the campfire. As we came up the dogs looked at us as if to ask what we had been about. More fuel was added to the fire, and we turned in for the second time. I for my part was soon asleep. I must have slept nearly two hours when I was awakened by a tremendous dig in the ribs. As I started up, Fred cried out, "Where's your revolver; quick." That useful weapon was at once produced. I raised myself on my elbows and

looked around. The fire was low and I saw I must have slept some time. "Fred," said I, "what's the matter." "Matter, why that confounded skunk has been here and woke me up by sticking his cold nose in my face. Hark! there he is now." I could plainly hear some animal making through the woods less than thirty yards off. On he came. I cocked my revolver, and determined to fire as soon as I got a chance. Out from the shadow of the great tree trunk he came. I saw him scarce twenty feet off. The hammer of my revolver came down and I was out on the ground in an instant. "Fred, you galoot, it's the hound; come here, Phil; lie down, sir. Why didn't you look for the dogs before you woke me?" "Well," said Fred, dryly, "let him try it on you and see what you'll look for. Put some more wood on the fire and come to bed." In I went again, and as we lay dozing something between a scream and a shriek came sharply through the woods. I had never heard anything like it before. It seemed to come from all sides at once. It lasted perhaps twenty seconds, and when it ceased it seemed as if all life went with it—nothing breathed, nothing moved, when suddenly the familiar who-who-who-o-o of an owl came loudly down from a lofty tree top. I knew then what it was, but never before had I heard the shriek the great barred owl gives over its freshly captured prey. For some time we lay awake discussing the singing powers of the barred owl, but finally dropped off, and slept undisturbed till morning. An hour before daylight we were astir. Coffee was made and we breakfasted. The first glimmer of daylight found us afloat. It was Fred's turn at the paddle, and mine at the gun. The east was growing rosy, and the heavy mist over the river beginning to lift. As I strained my eyes to see as far as possible, two ducks came out of the shadows of the left bank and swam quickly down stream about fifty yards in advance of us. I gave a slight hitch to the canoe, the signal for caution. The paddle is handled with skill—put well under the water before the force is put on, and withdrawn from the water so as to make no splash. All was quiet. Presently, about thirty yards ahead, appeared a solitary duck, swimming down stream. I tapped the starboard gunwale. A silent sweep of the paddle checked the canoe and pointed her bow to the right. Bang! The duck dove like a flash. The canoe started again. Here he is. Fred gave him a shot, but the nimble bird was under water before the shot reached him. He is headed down stream, and means to take his longest dive and then take wing. Down stream we go. There he is, and on the wing. Up went my breech loader, and at the report he fell into the water a dead duck. A long shot for No. 8—full forty yards. We picked him up, and he proved to be a pintail. After changing places, I taking the paddle, we proceeded down the stream. Just below the next bend we came upon the two ducks we had seen before, and Fred killed them both with one barrel. They proved to be wood duck, one a drake in full plumage. A little farther down stream we were each obliged to take a paddle, as there was a rapid to be run. Once over that we proceeded on down the river, getting no more shots at ducks until noon, when we landed, and after lunch went on a short shoot. We separated and started up a hillside. Soon "mark-mark" from Fred and a yelp from Phil, then bang, and I heard Fred's voice saying, "I've got that guifer." A little farther on, in a thick hazel copse, Flash put up some quail, but no shots were fired, as the thick cover reached three feet above our heads. In the next field I whistled up Flash and sent him into a suspicious looking clump of bushes. Ha! I thought so. Out pops a rabbit, and jumping a stone wall, takes across the open field, while the dog stands with his fore paws on the wall looking after him. Bang, bang! and at the second report Mr. Bun turns a double somersault and strikes the ground dead. I discovered the bulk of my first load of shot lodged in a fence rail, which satisfactorily accounted for my miss. We returned to the boat and proceeded on down the river. At four o'clock we selected a place, and, drawing the boat upon shore, took our guns and looked up a good spot for our camp. We had scarcely gone twenty yards when Flash put up a black duck near Fred, who dropped him in good style with my gun, which he happened to have in his hand at the time. As the weather was threatening, we decided to sleep in our canoe. It was accordingly filled with leaves, over which a blanket was spread, while over the whole, boat and all, the rubber blankets were arranged by the help of two crotches and a sapling, so as to form a pretty good roof. A supply of firewood was cut, then taking our guns, we went prospecting. We got a good supply of birch bark for torches, but no game. We ate a hearty supper and turned in. The night passed without incident. At daylight the next morning we had a warm breakfast, after which we launched the canoe and proceeded on our voyage. We reached Pine Brook at eleven o'clock without seeing a duck. We went to the little store and post office combined, mailed our letters, and obtained a fresh supply of bread. At one o'clock we went ashore. After lunch we tried shooting. Though we were more than an hour we saw not even a meadow lark. Down the river again. As we rounded a bend Fred drew in his paddle and seized his gun. A mallard duck was coming up the river on the wing. Fred gave him a shot, but old mallard had seen us in time and got away with a whole skin. I fired a shot into a passing flock of blackbirds and killed three, which we ate for supper. At the lowlands opposite Horse Neck I went ashore with Flash. He put up two black ducks from a swale. I marked them down in a similar place about five hundred yards away. Fred and I started to stalk them, but a farmer was before us, so we took positions behind stumps and awaited further developments. The farmer crept cautiously along, but the ducks were wild, and though he fired where they got up he did no harm. As they passed me, at about eighty yards, I sent them my compliments in the shape of an Ely gun cartridge, which produced no effect. We reached our old camping place (where we spent a night on the way up) at half past four o'clock, and worked hard to get camp ready before dark. We slept in the boat, rigged as before, and passed a very comfortable night, though Fred complained in the morning that Flash had laid on his foot all night and twisted his big toe. It was half past six next morning before we were fairly off. We went down to Two Bridges, where we were obliged to run a rapid, the worst we had yet passed. About a mile below Two Bridges I went ashore with Flash. I sent him into the bushes along a fence, when out flushed a woodcock, which, at my shot, fell into the river and was picked up by Fred. Fred came ashore, and we proceeded to beat out the cover thoroughly. We put up two more woodcock, one of which Fred killed. I fired a double shot at the other and missed. On down

the river to Little Falls. I went ashore after some cider, and while I was gone Fred dropped a grey squirrel from a tree on the river bank. After disposing of the cider we went ashore and caught a red squirrel alive. We placed him, for want of a better place, in my gun cover, and the young rascal gnawed several holes through the waterproof cloth. As we could not keep him, we let him go. We carried our canoe and baggage to the top of the high river bank, and then ate a hearty dinner. Dinner over, we embarked on the Morris canal with a pull of twenty miles before us, including a portage around Stonehouse Plain. We passed through Paterson at half past two. It was dark when we got over Stonehouse Plain. On the canal I shot a kingfisher and a bat to stuff. It was nearly eight o'clock, and pitch dark, when we reached Sunfish pond, the end of our trip by canoe, though we had a three mile tramp before us. We reached home before nine o'clock, rather tired. The next day we agreed in saying we should like to try it again.

MAGUA.

Fish Culture.

FISH CULTURE IN CHINA.

THE following interesting account of the Chinese mode of collecting fish fry upon the Yang Tsze Kiang, although a contribution to the columns of our contemporary, *Land and Water*, is from the pen of a valued friend of our own, Mr. H. Kopsch, for many years past an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs service of China. In addition to a long residence in the empire—our own acquaintance with him dating back to the first opening of the Yang Tsze in 1862 or thereabouts—Mr. Kopsch possesses that rare accomplishment, an intimate acquaintance with the Chinese language—an advantage which enables him to acquire information not merely superficial, but of a positive and valuable character. In fact, it is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" that our knowledge regarding all branches of industry in a country so remote, so ancient, and so strictly conservative as China, could always be obtained through sources equally authentic. The Abbé Huc, to whom Mr. Kopsch refers, although accepted as authority upon matters relating to that portion of the "Middle Kingdom" but recently opened to foreigners, has been found repeatedly to be in error, to put it mildly, in points wherein accuracy of statement was most to be desired:—

"Fish culture having attracted much attention of late years in Europe and America, a few notes on the manner in which it is conducted in this part of China, the province of Kiang-si, may be of interest.

It is well known that the Chinese have long bestowed more attention on pisciculture than other nations, and with them it is truly a branch of economy tending to the increase of the supply of food and the national wealth—not merely as it seems to have been among the Romans, an appliance of the luxury of the great.

Fry fishing commences here (Kiu-Kiang, on the Yang Tsze), about the middle of May, and lasts from ten to fifteen days. The preliminaries for this kind of fishing are not numerous. The net, which is of course gauze, dyed brown, is fixed on to its proper frame, and the whole cast longside the river bank, where there is a moderate current, sufficient, however, to keep the net in position, and sweep the fry into the trap.

A single frame as it floats upon the water represents our letter V, and measures about fifteen feet long and eight feet across the mouth. The net attached to it is submerged about a foot, thus serving to collect the fry as they are lifted by the current into the trap at the end of the frame. The bottom of this V-shaped frame is not closed together, little space being left to allow the spawn to pass through the throat of the net leading into the trap, which floats perpendicularly, and to prevent its collapsing is tied to stints run through the four corners of its frame.

As many as four and six of these V-shaped frames are attached to a long bamboo moored close to the river bank, rows one above the other, at distances of from fifteen to twenty feet apart, where they are left all night and day. But let us look into one of these traps. The net tender, who lives in a mat hut on the river bank hard by, or in a sampan (small boat) used to visit the nets, readily gratifies our curiosity.

Taking an ordinary sized rice bowl he dips it into one of these cages, which it should be noted appear to require emptying every hour, and hands us about a quart of muddy water, perfectly alive with wriggling transparent-looking fry measuring from an eighth to two-eighths of an inch in length, with heads and eyes greatly out of proportion to size of their bodies. Even in the muddy water there is no difficulty in discerning them, as one would be led to suppose from Abbé Huc's statement, 'that it is possible to distinguish the smallest animalculæ with the naked eye.' Experts are said to be able to detect the diffident fry as soon as they are caught, but as they would be too small to handle their knowledge would be of little practical value; in a week or so they become large enough to distinguish one from the other. After the fry collected from the small traps they are put into a float-reservoir made of net, where they are kept until pursued for conveyance inland.

Those sold for breeding in the neighborhood are carried on the shoulders of coolies in water-tight baskets to the ponds and lakes, of which there are a great number in this district. Along the Yang Tsze fry is sold by the jar or vat, according to the quantity of fish it contains, and at from five to six hundred cash (equal to 50 to 60 cents,) appears to be the average price per jar, according to the state of the boatmen.

Most of the fry is conveyed inland by boats, which come from the interior for the especial purpose of loading with freight. These peculiar looking craft generally hail from Kan-chow-fu, a large town to the south of the province, on the Khan River; also from Kuei-hsi-hsien, in the northern department, to the east of the province; and the boat load here generally rendezvous at Kuan-pai-chia, a small village about a mile west of Kiukiang, on the south bank of the river. Tea boats are likewise used to carry fry, but not so extensively as those from Kan-chow. For residents on the Yang Tsze are too well acquainted with the craft to need any description.

The Kan-chow boats or *Yu-Miao-Chuan* (spawn boats) are of much larger carrying capacity, and measure about seventy-eight feet long, fifteen feet beam, eleven feet from bottom to top of mat cover, and draw when loaded from three to four feet. They are built in water-tight compartments, and are propelled by sails, tracking, or yuloeing—that is, by long sculls rigged out about eighteen inches or two feet from either side of the boat, on outriggers forward of the mainmast, and worked parallel to the side of the boat by four or six men at each scull. About twenty men comprise the boat's crew, who also attend to the fish in turns, their wages averaging two thousand cash (equal to \$2) per month, with food. The boats are worth from 450 to 500 taels* each (\$600 to \$666.) Their cargoes brought to this port consist chiefly of timber (hewn as if for railway sleepers) wood for making coffins, planks, water chestnut, water chestnut flour, grass cloth, and sundry sweet-smelling flowers; probably small speculations of the crew, such as *Kewi hua* (*Olea fragrans*), *Mo-li hua* (*Jasminum*), *Lan hua* (*Epidendrum*), and *Tag-lai-hsiang* (*Stephanotis*) etc., which fetch a good price here.

But as several of these boats are nearly laden it will be curious to see how they stow their freight.

From the bottom boards of the boat to the level of the gunwale would find the hold filled with red earthenware jars (made of flower-pot clay) each measuring eighteen inches in diameter and twelve inches deep, arranged in tiers one above the other five high, and as we counted eleven jars on the top row amidsthips of the two tiers put into a compartment, between which room is left for a man to pass, we may roughly estimate one hundred jars in each compartment, or five hundred jars in the five sections into which the hold is divided. A stout plank about five inches broad is laid across the wide mouthed jars to support the upper ones, and to spread the weight more evenly, but the plank is not so wide as to interfere with the bailing out of the vessels. The jars are fastened to the sides of the compartment by a little splint of bamboo, made fast to an eye in the bulkhead, and which is made to catch under the turned rim of the jar, on the same principle that a small-mouthed vessel is lifted by a piece of wood being put crosswise into the opening. To strengthen the rim it is sometimes bound round with a bamboo hoop. On the upper row of jars another plank is laid to receive the water-tight baskets, which, being much lighter than the jars, are placed on the top, and piled up from the level of the gunwale to the roof of the boat. The baskets are securely lashed to poles braced athwart the boat to prevent their sliding out of position, as at such a height a slight knock would capsize them, although they are placed in a wicker-stand to steady them and ease the strain on the sides of the baskets. As the number of these baskets appear to be about the same as that of the jars we have a total of, say 1,000 jars and baskets of fry in one boat. After all the internal arrangements are completed the fry are poured into the jars and baskets, and when all are full the boat proceeds on her voyage. Kan-chow-fu, as I have remarked, is the chief market for spawn, but much of it finds its way into the Canton, Fu kien, and Chekiang provinces, when it has to be carried across the boundary range of mountains, about a day's journey, before gaining the water-ways of the neighboring provinces.

The water is changed day and night, and after the muddy Yang Tsze and Po-yang Lake have been left the young fish require feeding, chopped yolk of hard-boiled egg being the food administered to them, with a certain amount of bread paste. A cargo of fry is estimated to be worth from 400 to 500 taels (\$533 to \$666,) but on arrival at its destination realizes fully 1,000 taels, or \$1,400, the fish being then sold at so much apiece instead of by the jar.

Reliable information as to the mortality *en route* could not be ascertained, but all agreed that it was considerable, though chiefly dependent on the 'good luck' accompanying the boat. The distance by water to Kan-chow is 1,055 li, or 350 miles, and occupies from ten to fifteen days, according to the weather; the navigation is against the stream all the way after entering the Po-yang Lake. During the journey the fish are separated into different jars; the most important thing to be observed is to keep the 'wild fish' (*yay yu*) from the domestic fish (*chui yu*), the former, said our informant, being of a restless nature, will not live peaceably in confinement, but commence to prey on the others.

The *Kan yu* or pike appeared to be the 'wildest fish,' and most to be dreaded. The fry caught here and conveyed inland is chiefly that of the *Pang tou yu*, *Kuei yu* (perch,) *Lien yu* (bream,) and *Huen yu*.

The *Pang tou yu* often attains a weight of 20 to 24 pounds, and 4 feet in length. Its flesh is rather coarse and flavorless, which is the chief complaint of most Yang Tsze fish. It is sold here at this season of the year (May,) for 40 cash, say 4 cents per catty, equal to a pound and a third. This is, of course, river-caught fish. *Kuei yu* (perch,) or 'mandarin fish,' as our 'boys' often call it, from the fact of its being the best fish to be found in the market almost at all times of the year, grows to a large size, and is of excellent flavor, and very firm if full sized. Those of average size measure 23 inches in length, 18 inches round the body, and weigh between 7 and 8 pounds. The price ranges from 40 to 60 cash, equal 4 to 6 cents per catty (1 1-3 pounds,) according to season and time of day, but even at the latter price 'mandarin' fish would not be a very expensive luxury, yet the lower classes seldom indulge in it. After the *Kuei yu* the *Lien yu* ranks next, being a rich and firm fish. It often grows three feet long and 20 pounds in weight. The *Huen yu*, though a coarse looking fish, has an excellent flavor, and in the proper season is a very acceptable change at one's table, after the everlasting perch with which our cooks continually supply us. The fry of the *Shih yu*, or shad, which ascends the river in May to spawn, does not appear to be caught or bred in ponds or lakes. It is greatly esteemed by the Chinese, and is undoubtedly the best fish of their rivers. The season for it is soon over, lasting from about the middle of May to the third week in June. In former years this fish used to be taken from Nanking to Peking for the Emperor's table, but the labor of getting it there fresh was so trying to the people engaged to carry it that the Emperor was induced to forego this luxury, and the practice was discontinued.

The pike of these waters grow to a very large size, the dimensions of one specimen being 49 inches long, 21 girth, and weight 36 pounds. All attempts made by Europeans at fishing with hooks appear to have failed, few even being rewarded with as much as a bite, nor are Chinese often seen angling with rod and line on the Yang Tsze. The

* A tael of sycee (silver) is equal to one and a third dollars (gold,) bearing the same relation to the dollar that the catty weight does to our pound, viz., one-third more.

system of taking spawn by forcible parturition as practiced in the United States—a long description of which was given in *Harper's Magazine* for June, 1874—does not appear to be known along the Yang Tsze, and it is a question which fish culturists can decide, whether the Chinese method of spawn collecting, or that adopted in America and Europe, is the most effective.

It is said that at Canton fish are caught and their spawn expelled, and afterward impregnated with the milt of the male fish, as described in the magazine quoted, but the statement has yet to be verified. H. Kopsch."

ARTIFICIAL HATCHING OF WHITEFISH.—Mr. Wilnot, who is not inaptly termed the father of pisciculturists in Canada, appears to be almost ubiquitous in the Dominion. Now we hear of him at the newly erected hatchery of Petite Cote, a few miles below Windsor, on the Detroit River, superintending the hatching of whitefish in the buildings which were erected at his suggestion. The *Windsor Record* says that a good deal of difficulty, owing to various causes, has so far been experienced in procuring female fish from which to take the eggs; but it is believed that from this date they will be supplied as rapidly as needed. The process is this: A female ready to spawn is relieved of its eggs, which are placed in a vessel and impregnated with milt taken from a male, after which the eggs are spread evenly, one layer deep, in sieves, containing each 10,000, and submerged in vats beneath river water, which, by clever contrivances, is kept continually running in regular quantities over and between them. Once in twenty-four hours the tray or sieves are taken out and the eggs carefully examined and the faulty ones removed, in order that the most perfect cleanliness—an imperative condition of success—may be observed. This routine is continued until the month of April, when the delicate, transparent fishlings will burst their shells and emerge into their future element, to be retained in a suitable tank only long enough to acquire strength with which to provide for themselves, when they will be deposited in the river. In three years they will attain full growth.

The house will be capable of receiving and hatching 100,000,000 eggs, but it is questionable if more than half that number can be put down this season. Eggs that are deposited in the rivers and creeks in the natural way suffer dreadfully from natural enemies before hatching, only from four to six per cent. escaping, whereas about 80 per cent. of the artificially hatched eggs yield mature fishes.

Away out in the river an induction pipe is laid, connecting with a large well under the building, by means of which the well is filled with pure, filtered water up to the level of the river. From this well the supply required is pumped by a little upright steam engine, built at the Watrous Engine Works at Brantford, into reservoirs, raised so that the bottom is slightly higher than the top of the troughs or vats in which the eggs are placed. A pipe connects the reservoir with the vats, and a faucet enables a greater or less flow to be let on. The headway allowed is just sufficient to create a steady current and constant change of water, just as would be the case naturally. The vats are all connected by pipes, and the water entering at the upper end passes through the multitudinous compartments into which the vats are divided, and emerges into a tub at the lower end, from which it escapes back to the river. Pure fresh water of a particular temperature, plenty of light, and scrupulous cleanliness are all that is necessary to make success a certainty; and the Petite Cote establishment is as well designed and situated to ensure these as could be desired.

PRIVATE AQUARIA.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A most interesting, and but for accident a most successful experiment, in domesticating various members of the *salmo* family has lately come to an untimely end in our village. Some six years ago Mr. James M. Smith, druggist, arranged a commodious aquarium on one of his counters, which was fed by a stream of pure spring water, which was supposed and hoped to be unfailing, and which in Summer or Winter varied but little from a uniform temperature of 50° Fahrenheit. The stock put in consisted of nine small brook trout. These thrived fine, and the largest from a five-inch troutling had become a noble trout of nearly two pounds weight, and the others followed him up so closely that the aquarium, ample at first in its accommodation, seemed crowded. A broken glass lost nearly all the water and but two, the largest, survived the mishap, and the aquarium was restocked with small trout, and the big ones, which, well cared for and fed with minnows, did not molest them.

Not long after the water stopped and the trout were shifted to a tank in the cellar and kept there two weeks. The darkness of the cellar, the want of clean gravel, and perhaps the deleterious odors likely to occur in the cellar of a drug store, sickened the fish, and when they were replaced in the aquarium they were sickly and were affected with a blue mould, and soon died.

In January, 1875, Seth Green presented Mr. Smith with three California and two Kennebec salmon, all yearlings, and about five inches long. These, with several brook trout of about the same size, were put in the aquarium which was again started. All thrived well and kept healthy, the brook trout outgrowing the others. In about two months one Kennebec salmon jumped out and was found dead on the floor; three months after the water was found in the morning to have stopped during the night, and the remaining Kennebec salmon was dead; the others recovered. But a month ago, after several days low water, during which the water was kept well iced, the supply gave out at night, and in the morning the whole lot were found dead.

The experiment had been so well carried out, and the fish had furnished so much entertainment to all trout lovers, that it was felt to be almost a calamity. Mr. S.'s facilities are good, and he is a thorough fisherman. I think a new supply, including grayling, would be most advantageously placed in his depopulated aquarium. PISCO.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES,
WINCHESTER, MASS., Nov. 27, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the *Rod and Gun* of Nov. 13 is the following statement attributed to Fred. Matlier: "This expensive affair (the Holyoke fishway) seems to be condemned by everybody except the inventor, who sticks to it and growls at suggestions for its improvement with 'Yes, I've thought of all; you can suggest nothing but what I have considered.'" Regarding Mr. Matlier as a gentleman and a man of veracity, and knowing the above statement so far as regards me to be utterly untrue, I feel bound to believe, until otherwise informed, that he has been misrepresented.

The statement in regard to the fishway is equally incorrect. The plan was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Commissioners of the four States interested, and I am not aware that any of the Commissioners have met with any one whose experience in such matters entitled his opinion to any consideration who has found fault with the fishway proper, which alone constitutes its value as an invention. That the surroundings at the foot of the fishway may be improved, the Commission-

ers of this State, probably long before Mr. Mather saw it, were fully aware of, but with the limited means at our disposal everything cannot be done at once. Shad went over the Holyoke fishway during the last season, and it is the only fishway yet built over a dam of any considerable height where shad have positively been known to pass.

R. A. BRACKETT, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries.

—Iowa's Fish Commissioner, Haynes, states that 300,000 salmon have been hatched at Anamosa, and are now ready for distribution. By January 1,500,000 trout will be ready to distribute among the Iowa streams.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE ORNITHOLOGY OF THE BLACK HILLS.

IN the report of Mr. George Bird Grinnell, of New Haven, upon the birds observed by him during Capt. Ludlow's expedition to the Black Hills in 1874, we have a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the ornithology of the Territories. One hundred and ten species are catalogued, which is a large number for such a trip, considering the other duties which Mr. Grinnell also had to occupy his time; and nearly every species has attached notes of very great interest. The birds about Fort Lincoln have already been well described by Dr. Coues, Prof. J. A. Allen and others, and we shall only have space to review the notes made in the hitherto almost unknown hill-region which culminates in Harney's Peak.

The robin and Rocky Mountain blue bird, (*Sialia arctica*) were common throughout the Black Hills. A single specimen of the dipper was seen on Elk Creek, which is probably the eastern limit of their range. The long-tailed chickadee and the slender billed nut-hatch were common in the timber, and a single family of the red-bellied nut-hatch was seen. The house wren bred everywhere, but the rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*) only occurred among the bad-lands along the little Missouri. A single specimen of Audubon's warbler was taken near Harney's Peak, August 1st. The purple martin, and the cliff and violet-green swallows, and the lead-colored vireo, (*Vireo solitarius* var. *plumbeus*), were found abundant in the Hills. A single one of the *Vireo gilvus* var. *Swainsoni* was also taken near Bear Butte. The cedar-bird, white-winged shrike (*Collurio ludovicianus* var. *excubitorides*), and Louisiana tanager—the latter in three stages of plumage—were also collected. Mr. Grinnell's account of the Fringillidae abounds in valuable observations. Thus he says of the chestnut-collared bunting, or longspur, (*Plectrophanes ornatus*), "the male sings sweetly on the wing;" but McCown's bunting is considered the more melodious songster. "It rises briskly from the ground after the manner of the lark bunting, until it attains a height of twenty to thirty feet, and then, with outstretched wings and expanded tail it glides slowly to the earth, all the time singing with the utmost vigor. The male and female exhibit an unusual degree of attachment for one another. * * * I noticed that they kept close to one another, generally walking (not hopping) side by side. If one ran a few steps from the other to secure an insect or a seed, it returned to the side of its mate almost immediately." The nests and eggs of these two species, and of the lark bunting (*Calamospiza bicolor*), are also described. It is a curious circumstance that only in the nests of the latter bird were cow-bird's eggs ever found. *Coturniculus passerinus* var. *perpallidus*, *Chondestes grammacus*, *Junco hyemalis* var. *Aikeni*, *Spizella socialis* var. *arizonae*, *Spizella pallida*, *Cyanospiza amena* and *Pipilo maculatus* var. *arcticus* were more or less common west of the Little Missouri. The male of the lazuli finch is represented as sitting all the morning on the topmost limb of a dead tree, at short intervals uttering a screaming little song, much resembling that of *C. ciris*. It probably raises two broods at Fort Lincoln. The arctic towhee also breeds around the Fort. Its song is a monotonous trill. The nests of the characteristic shore larks were found early in July. A few Canada jays, which were seen on Elk Creek, are described as very shy; a new feature in that bird, which usually shows anything but timidity in finding its way to the scraps about the camp fire.

Among the flycatchers, the Arkansas, Say's, and the olive-sided are noted; and the western wood pewee (*Contopus virens* var. *Richardsoni*) was very common in the pines on the mountains. The black-billed cuckoo, Lewis' and the red-headed woodpeckers, and both the flickers were also observed. The long-eared, short-eared and great-horned owls were common, and many dresses of the Sioux were ornamented with their feathers. *Falco lanarius* var. *polyagrus* was abundant everywhere on the plains, feeding on the buttes, but was not seen in the Black Hills. A most entertaining account of the habits and haunts of this lonely falcon is given, which we wish we had the space to quote.

Other hawks peculiar to the region, and breeding on the buttes were noticed in considerable numbers. The golden and bald eagles occur all through the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The tail feathers of the former are so much prized by the Indians to adorn their war head dresses that two golden eagles are worth a horse, or \$40 to \$60, among the Sioux.

Among the game birds: Dusky grouse (*Canace obscurus*) and sage cocks were rare; the sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediceetes phasianellus* var. *columbianus*) was found in all the river bottoms and throughout the Hills; and the western ruffed grouse, (*Bonasa umbellus* var. *umbelloides*) was also abundant among the mountains. Plovers, sandpipers, curlews, cranes and rails in good numbers bring the catalogue down to the geese and ducks, which were numerous late in August on the streams and lakes. The three mergansers, the ring-billed gull, loon and horned grebe complete a valuable and very pleasantly written list of the birds west of Fort Lincoln.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS IN TAMING WOODCOCKS.—It has heretofore been found extremely difficult, in fact apparently impossible, to keep woodcocks long alive in confinement, although they have frequently been captured, and have seemed to become tame. A letter upon this subject from T. R. W., of New Brunswick, N. J., is therefore of great interest. He describes a case where several of these birds had been brought up from the nest by a farmer, and had become well domesticated. These birds (four in number) their owner said he had found in a nest and brought home with him, not expecting that they would live. But he found that by holding worms before their bills they would swallow them, although they would not pick them off the ground. In a few days they became very tame, and as they grew older and acquired their full plumage, they would take short flights about the farm, but always returning to the house and roosting beneath the stone slab forming the kitchen door-step. When the tamer and our informant went into the garden, the birds, attracted by their owner's voice, came hopping out of the brush and flew upon his shoulders, manifesting not the slightest fear, but not permitting his companion to approach them. After taking food from his hand they again flew away. Watching the birds feeding, it was observed that they would rapidly drive their bill into the soft ground, constantly boring until they found their worm; they would then give a peculiar twist, draw it out its full length and gulp the worm down.

HABITS OF THE WHITE PELICAN.—Thomas H. Estey sends us some interesting notes from Nicasio, Marin county, Cal., on the habits of the white pelican (*Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*). These birds are to be seen in immense numbers circling about in long irregular lines, and the question arises as to how they manage to obtain sufficient food, as they do not, like the gray pelican, (*P. fuscus*) dive for it. In the shallow lakes below Sacramento, after alighting in the centre of the lake they spread out in the form of a half-circle, just as a fisherman would fix his seine. After approaching within ten or fifteen yards of the tule, each bird beats the water with its wings until the line has driven all the fish before it into water only a few inches deep. Then a number swim inside the circle and feed, catching the fish easily in the shallows, until they are satisfied, when they fall back to stand guard and others take their places, until the whole flock has had its meal. Mr. Estey says he has many times seen them feed in this way on Mead Lake, twenty-two miles south of Sacramento, where he shot from 1849 to 1861.

—The *American Naturalist*, which has heretofore been published and edited by Prof. F. W. Putnam and Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., has passed into the hands of H. O. Houghton & Co., of Boston, who will continue its publication. Dr. Packard will remain its editor, and the first number under the new arrangement will be issued in January. It is to be hoped that it will not be so heavy a financial burden to its owners in the future as it has in the past. There seems little hope of making a strictly scientific periodical even self-supporting in the United States at present. "Tis true 't is pity, and pity 't is 't is true."

—We shall begin publishing in the next, or a following number, a series of occasional papers on North American Oology, embracing the latest facts which have been brought to the notice of ornithologists.

IS HYBRIDITY IN DUCKS INCREASING?

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Some months ago a friend, who is an ardent sportsman and acute observer, mentioned to me as a remarkable fact, that hybrids among our species of wild ducks were much more frequently met with now than in former years. If it be so, it is not only a remarkable fact, but a most important fact, in its philosophical bearings. Although, *a priori*, from the views I have formed from careful study in other branches of natural history, I am prepared to believe that at the present time, and in past geological time, certain genera have been addicted to 'miscegenation,' a confirmation of such views by careful notice of the progress of the mixture of species can hardly be overestimated in the actual condition of speculative science.

I would, therefore, pray you to ask your correspondents, many of whom are now in active pursuit of water fowl, to transmit to you any opinions they may have formed upon this subject from their past experience. I would also beg that they may send you, for record in your journal, any instances that they may observe of the occurrence of hybrids. Very truly yours,

JOHN L. LE CONTE.

[We feel assured that the appeal of our distinguished correspondent will be heeded by our naturalists, some of whom we know have made hybridism a special study. The question is most interesting, and the facts of increased hybridism, if ascertained, will help to explain how new species are evolved and how certain genera become extinct, and are succeeded by others analogous in their anatomical structure and habits, but distinct in new characteristics.—ED.]

SNOWY OWLS—*Strix Nyctea*.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 29, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Will you please inform me where the species of large snowy owl (*Strix nyctea*) belongs? One or two have been shot here on the ice two years ago, one of which was prepared and mounted, and is still in the collection of an amateur ornithologist. Saturday, Nov. 27th, a large specimen was again seen on the river front in the vicinity of McClay street, but the say Nimrod who was after it failed to get a shot at it. It crossed over the Susquehanna River to Bunker Hill, on the Cumberland county side of the river. Mr. Reckord, keeper of the toll-gate at Harrisburg Bridge, has a pair of full-grown birds (the common large variety found in all forests in Pennsylvania,) which were captured when very young. They roost among the fowls, but will not attack them. They destroy rats readily.

AUDUBON.

ANSWER.—It is exclusively a northern species. It is met with in the United States only in midwinter, and is much more abundant in some years than in others. Individual specimens have been occasionally noticed, as far south as South Carolina, but very rarely. It has been observed in nearly every part of the United States.—*Coues' North American Birds*.

SCAUPS.

BROOKLINE, Mass., November, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Speaking of ducks, I am glad to see that one or two of your correspondents speak of the black heads as scaups. Although not a very euphonious name, it could and should be used all over the country, so that a Chesapeake Bay man would understand that his black head was spoken of, a Long Islander his broad bill, and a Westerner his bluebill. This is but one instance out of hundreds which will come before your International Committee on Nomenclature. Yours truly,

F. W. L.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

ERGOT.

LETTERS recently received from the regions bordering the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, but especially from Idaho, state that a disease has appeared among some of the indigenous grasses that causes animals eating them to be taken seriously ill, and in some cases to lead to their death. It has, in a few instances, attacked fields of rye and barley also, with destructive effect. Its presence is the cause of much trouble to the farmers, as they do not understand its nature, nor do they know even what it is. Judging from the description given of its results, it seems to me to be ergot, as the first plants that it attacked were the rye, brome and festucca grasses, the species to which it seems most attached, and these are the most abundant in that section.

If it is ergot, the fact can be readily learned by examining the seeds of the grains and grasses on which it appears, for it is much larger than the normal seed, and more corneous or horn-like in composition. The outer portion is scaly and seamed with cracks that expose the inner surface; and it varies in hue from a purplish black on the exterior to a whitish or purple on the inside; the latter portion being very compact in appearance. It contains a very large proportionate quantity of oil composed of oleic and palmitic acid, with a small quantity of butyric and acetic acid, and some glycerine. This oil has a peculiar odor, and an inky taste; its ordinary color is a brownish-yellow, the coloring being produced by ergotine and ammonia. The origin of ergot has been clearly proved, and it is now known to be a parasitic fungus. In a few days after it attacks plants it exudes from between the glumes, and enveloping the whole seed prevents it from attaining scarcely any size by excluding the air and spreading its penetrating, choking oils over the whole surface.

As each ergot cell has the power of free germination, it takes only a short time to ergot an entire field, or even a neighborhood, especially if rye or the grasses mentioned above are abundant. It frequently attacks barley and wheat, but the latter is less subject to its attention than any of the cereals, and if care were used by farmers it might be checked entirely in many instances. Ergot can be propagated in two ways, that is, either by the spores of the matured fungus, produced by the ergot, or by the spores of its earlier life when in a sphaceliate condition. When the ergot falls to the ground in the harvest season it lies dormant during the Winter, but as soon as the bright, vivifying rays of Spring appear, it sends forth its contents, and the result is a large crop of the perfect parasitic fungus. As it does not ripen until the cereals and grasses are in bloom, it can fasten on the flowers immediately through the action of wind and rain, which carry it about in showers large enough to spread over an extensive area of country. Even if a small portion of the parasite obtained a foothold amongst grain or grass, its power of free germination—for every spore acts as a producing pod—would scatter it over the country in one or two seasons. When the fungus attacks a field of cereals no power can remove it, as it would be an extremely difficult matter to select the grain which it assails, and even if it were found, it would be impossible to pick it, owing to its extensive range. The first effort of the farmer who desires exemption from its pestilential presence should be to secure perfectly clean seed, if he is planting cereals, and this he can readily tell by its freedom from dark or brownish spots. Although this will not always save his crops, as the ergot may be imbedded in the grasses that skirt the fields, yet it will aid him materially, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he exercises proper discrimination in preventing its presence. If the grasses bearing it were carefully cut down, so as not to let it fall on the ground, the grain crop would be assured; but wherever it appears one year, care should be taken that the same field is not cultivated the following, as it would be only a waste of time and money. By noticing the condition of the graminæ and cereals early in the season, the presence of the fungus will be detected, and by keeping cattle from them the farmer will save his stock, for if they eat of it they will assuredly be attacked by a gangrenous disease that may cause their death. Even persons eating ergotted grain are liable to the same malady, hence prudence would dictate that its appearance among cereals be carefully noted.

The grasses which it seeks are the brome, festucca, conch, rye, barley, and timothy, and one or two other varieties; but as few of the higher graminæ, which it seldom visits, grow wild in the Rocky Mountain district, especially on its western border, the stock-raisers of that region should note the appearance of their cattle, and when they find cows and mares suffering from abortive births, or gangrenous diseases, they should drive them to some other grazing fields, as it is evident that they are suffering from the effects of ergot.

It may be possible that the disease from which the cereals in Idaho suffer, is bunt or pepper-brand, but from its effect on animals, I should deduce that it was the deathly fungus, and to get rid of that, no way is known except the exercise of the precautions given.

J. M. MURPHY.

A WORD FOR THE HORSE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Will you let us give you an article on horses? Much has been written and said in their praise, but can we overestimate them? We say, no. A horse is the noblest beast upon earth. We fancy some friend who dotes upon his beautiful dog will say, "Hold! You must except the canine race. Our setters, pointers, shaggy Newfoundland, and even the tiny black and tan, are not they all equal to the horse in intelligence?" We are a dear lover of dogs, and consider some of them almost marvels of intelligence, but the horse, in nobility, certainly excels. The Book of Books speaks everywhere of the former in terms of contempt, but listen to the glowing description Job gives of the war horse: "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thanks? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper: the glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength. He goeth on to meet armed men. He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, 'Ha, ha!' and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting." Among the Orientals the dogs ran in troops, hungry and without owners, but the horse has always been held in high esteem. We know people who have a great antipathy to dogs, but have never known a person who really disliked the horse. Many fear him, and he is certainly "a vain thing for safety," but oh! how many cherish a strong affection for him. We know a gentleman who has had great success in training horses and have noticed his mode of management. It is firmness mingled with kindness. His love for this animal is almost intense, and he believes that its intelligence is but little inferior to man's. He helps the beast over hard places by speaking persuasively and in a reasoning tone to it; tells it of the necessity of the case, and that he loves it, and will do all he can to aid in the matter. When the animal will not yield to kindly treatment it is whipped, not because the master loses his patience, but because he is obliged to conquer the stubborn will; and it is wonderful to see the effect of his very voice upon a horse accustomed to its sound. "Three years ago when the epizootic prevailed this friend had the misfortune to lose a beautiful horse that he had trained from colthood upward. 'Ah!' said the mournful man, 'to me this is losing a friend, and he was my friend; we understood and loved one another;' and the tears trickled down his cheeks as he spoke to tell the sincerity of his grief. The horse to which we refer was of choice breed, a sorrel in color, with a handsome head, clear, bright eye, which seemed to speak of knowledge, an arched neck, and graceful form. He was a great favorite, and was taught many curious tricks, such as taking off his master's hat with his teeth and replacing it again, shaking hands, following a person round and round in a ring, and other tricks. He was raised on a farm, and many a time when a colt has been walked into the large farm kitchen, helped himself to some bread from the table, lifted the cover from the boiling pot upon the stove, and then walked out again, not at all disturbed by the commotion he had created. When driven before any sort of vehicle he was lively and pleased to go, but has been known to stop and stand stock still in the road because his master was eating an apple behind him, and no urging would induce him to start on until he was given a piece of the same. This is no fiction, but a fact.

The horse, as well as the dog, is a social animal. He loves company, is fond of his own kind, but will associate with other brutes rather than be alone. One poor old beast who was kept because of its former usefulness, would anxiously watch when the other horses were driven away, and trot joyfully to meet them when they espied them returning. The memory and affection of the horse are very strong. Our own dear father told me of a friend, who has since visited us, driving the said horse. It is curious to see the delight of this animal when brought to his old home, and also curious to observe his memory. He knows the old stable, the pasture, the spring where he has been wont to slake his thirst, the tall oak under which he used to stand, and even distinctly remembers the road to and from church. He needs no guiding, but takes the right turns without hesitating or making a mistake. That the horse is a faithful steed is a well-established fact, and when we see the great, strong, beautiful creature bending his neck to the burden we are often touched to the heart. There are, it is true, what we call balky horses, but how few they are; the many will try and toil with a faithfulness and perseverance that is wonderful to see. Tramp, tramp, tramp, go their iron-shod feet over the hard roads. If well kept, they are grateful; if ill kept, they are uncomplaining; and many a poor, faithful beast suffers martyrdom from starvation and neglect. Great men of all ages have had their favorite steeds, which goes to prove that the horse is worthy of love and esteem. Let us give this beast his due of praise and love. Feed him well, caress him (for he is very fond of caresses), and tenderly care for him, for "he is worthy for whom we should do this." A. D. W.

FOND OF HORSES.—The Contra Costa Cal., *News* tells the following: "Little Charley Van Anden, who is not quite three years old, resides in San Francisco, and is occasionally brought to Pacheco on a visit. He betrays an extraordinary fondness for horses, and when at home can hardly be kept away from them, where he plays with a pet horse without fear, and, as it seems, without danger. He delights in crawling beneath the horse and between his legs, while the animal moves only his head and extends his legs as he watches the child's gambols. Charley was in the stable the other day and tottled off surreptitiously. When his absence was discovered he was sought for in alarm, and as finally found in a stable stall with an unbroken and truly colt. The child had fastened a short rope around a leg of the colt, and when found was 'playing hoss' with the utmost glee. 'I wouldn't have tried that trick for 100,' said the hostler. 'If it wasn't a baby that did it he'd have been kicked to death, sure.' Well, now, it does seem if horses, like dogs and good-hearted men, are fond of children."

—A surgical examination of the body of Lexington, the Kentucky race horse, has disclosed a singular cause of his death. That part of the skull under the left eye, where the ailment of the animal seemed to be, was filled with at least a quart of masticated food, which had been forced into the cavity through an opening in the upper jaw, caused by the loss of a tooth.

INDIAN SUMMER.—The question arises, "What is Indian summer?" The Rev. John Lyon has expressed himself on the subject as follows:—"The leaves generally begin to fall in October, after the first frost, and continue to so during the month. Then very generally, when all the leaves have fallen, there comes a cold rain and a bitter frost, fermentation and decomposition of vegetation. Great heat is produced by decomposition, which adds warmth to the earth, causing that warm, misty atmosphere which continues until nearly the end of November. And it is during this warm spell in November that tradition says, in this latitude, the Indians laid up their corn for the Win-

The Kennel.

SETTERS, POINTERS AND SPANIELS.

IN regard to the relative merits of setters, pointers and spaniels for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting, we can say, that many years ago, while residing at Trenton, N. J., where game was very abundant and we were doing much shooting, we secured a brace of thoroughbred cocker spaniel pups of a choice strain, from the kennel of the late Samuel Forman, Esq., of Philadelphia, a gentleman who gave more attention to the importation, breeding and breaking of such dogs than any one in his day. Those pups we raised with the greatest care, and broke them merely with the view of ascertaining practically their usefulness.

The opinion we then formed, after a full and fair trial, and which we still retain, is, that for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting no variety of spaniel is to be compared with a good, steady, well broken setter or pointer. The only places we found where our spaniels were better than setters was in coverts where the shooter could not follow his dog. A properly broken setter will do anything in the way of hunting that any spaniel will do, except giving tongue when the game rises; but we consider that the pointing of the setter is far more important and satisfactory to the shooter than the noise of the bark, and then, the setter being much the stronger dog, will do much more hard work.

For those persons who reside in a section of the country where impenetrable "thickets" abound, a strong, well broken spaniel is an exceedingly useful dog to have; and then again, for those who use dogs to tree ruffed grouse and shoot them sitting, a spaniel would be the best dog for the purpose—but it has always been a question with us if such a shooter will reach the "Happy Hunting Ground." We cannot agree with our correspondent below that the spaniel is the coming dog for this country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

My experiences in shooting this Autumn have confirmed me in the opinion that, for covert shooting in the Middle and Eastern States, where the undergrowth is usually thick and often very briary, we require a dog more of the spaniel breed, or better still, a cross of the spaniel and setter. I think that "Viatores," (in your issue of 4th inst.) is correct in his remarks concerning the employment of clumber or Sussex spaniels in ruffed grouse, woodcock, and all covert shooting. Unless very well kept in hand, which can only be maintained by daily training in the field, a setter ranges too widely and fast and puts up the birds too far off, while a slower dog with a good nose, as the cross above would have, can be kept working nearer the gun without so much exercise of restraint and command, and thus leave the sportsman more at liberty to use his own eyes and ears. This is especially the case with ruffed grouse, who take alarm so easily and get up so far off; so that sometimes in partridge shooting I would almost prefer to walk the birds up myself, reserving the dog for retrieving, etc. I am persuaded by what I hear from brother sportsmen that the spaniel, or a cross between clumber and Sussex spaniels and the setter, is the "coming" dog. In regard to snaring birds in Connecticut, can't it be stopped? It is bad enough anywhere, but in that State it is becoming more and more prevalent and unendurable, and is openly practiced. I think you are wrong in the use of glue or mullage over wads in cartridges. The heat of the discharge melts the gum or glue, and thus fouls the barrels with stickiness as well as accumulation from the powder.

MANHATTAN.

BISMARCK.—We noticed recently the death of this well-known dog, through the carelessness of the Express company who were transporting him from the West. The first of the series of suits likely to arise from the loss was decided in Philadelphia a few days since, it having been brought by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against Jacob Brailer, the messenger who had the dogs in charge. The result was that Brailer was fined \$10 in each instance and costs, making in all \$25. This decision is important, and indicates that Mr. Brooks will have no difficulty in recovering the value of his dogs. We understand that the Express company tendered him the amount of freight paid at the point of shipment, which he very properly declined. This is a case in which all sportsmen are interested, and Mr. Brooks has the sympathy and warm support of the entire fraternity.

HOW TO FEED DOGS.

WEST TROY, N. Y., November 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Being greatly interested in reading anything pertaining to the care and comfort of sporting dogs, and believing much good comes from the suggestions of different persons of experience, if in order I will give your readers my way of feeding, both in and out of season.

We all know vegetables are a healthy diet when mixed with something more substantial. Out of season I feed exclusively potatoes, carrots and cornmeal of following proportions: I take an iron pot and put in about three gallons of water and a little salt, cut up six large potatoes and one large carrot, set the pot on the stove until the potatoes and carrots are well boiled; then take them out and mash them, put them back in the pot, and while boiling stir in enough coarse meal to make it stiff; then set aside (uncovered) to cool. Feed once a day, at night, all they will eat. Dogs are very fond of it, and it costs but two cents a day for a good feeder.

In season, when hunting every day, get a beef's head, put it in a large tin kettle with a little salt, and let boil until the flesh falls from the bone and to pieces; then stir in cornmeal until stiff. Feed at night, after day's work.

I learned this from an old sportsman, an Englishman, with whom I have traveled many a hundred miles, and made many a handsome bag. This was years ago, when I had no home of my own and a family of young sportsmen growing up. I used to leave my traps at his house, and his kind lady used to do the cooking for his own and my dogs, and never failed to have it ready for them upon our return at night after a day's tramp. I always see my dog attended to before myself. A good way to get dogs in condition for work, is to commence about two weeks before season and give them a run each day behind a wagon on a hard road, and also exercise them in a newly cut field; this toughens their feet and fits them for field work. The reason of so many dogs giving out is, their feet become sore by being soft, the pads wear down thin, and the grass cuts them between the toes. If taken in a stubble field for exercise, they soon become tough. If their feet should become tender, wash them each night with brine and old beer.

If your dog should show lameness in either foot, look thoroughly for a thorn. I have taken them frequently from my dog's feet an inch long after hunting for it a long time, in consequence of being broken off close to the pad and difficult to discover. Attend well to these matters, and I assure you no human being would appreciate the kindness more than your canine friend. Yours truly, J. H. FITCHET.

—We are in receipt of a line from Mr. F. W. Lawrence of Brookline, Mass., owner of the famous setter, "Flip," who secured the FOREST AND STREAM Cup at the Springfield Bench Show, saying that he has kept a brace of orange and white pups by Flip, out of Kate, a very fine, high bred setter, both from the kennel of our Field Editor, and that the youngsters are very beautiful and promise to be equal to their illustrious predecessors.

—The "Squire" indignantly denies that the pup mentioned in the following paragraph was an offshoot of his kennel:—

"A Covington lady desired a setter pup. Her husband bought her one and she named it Ed. Ed has been at the lady's house just two weeks. Up to this time he has killed nine chickens, chewed up one mattress, carried off two pairs of shoes, and destroyed one parasol and two pairs of stockings. The pup has also run every cat from the place and eat the pig's tail off, besides poking its mouth into every dish and plate of eatables which has been cooked on the place. No eggs have been found since the first day the dog arrived. In a month Edward will be large enough to kill sheep, and then the good lady will have a few hours of peace."

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Dr. Webb's black and white pointer, Whisky, whose portrait and pedigree were published in our last issue, whelped on the 27th inst., the produce being four dogs and two gyps, sired by Mr. Schuchardt's Jim. Four of the puppies are marked like the mother, and two are dark liver-colored.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

Moose, <i>Alce Americus</i> .	Wild Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis</i> .	Ruffed Grouse, <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> .
Red Deer, <i>Cervus Virginianus</i> .	Pinnated Grouse, <i>Cupidonia cupido</i> .
Caribou, <i>Rangifer caribou</i> .	Quail, <i>Ortyx Virginianus</i> .
Hares, <i>Leporine</i> .	Wild Ducks, <i>Anatine</i> .

GAME IN MARKET.—The cold snap is apt to bring game to this market in abundance, and the effects are already noticed in increased receipts of Western quail. Ducks are being received in vast numbers from the Chesapeake and Currituck regions, and from Long Island, and prices have been materially reduced. Our quotations are:—Ruffed grouse (partridges), \$1 25 per pair; pinnated grouse (prairie chickens), \$1 25; quail, \$2 75 for Western birds, and \$3 25 per dozen for State; no English snipe, and only refrigerated woodcock in market. Canvas back ducks are worth \$1 75 to \$2 per pair; red heads, \$1 to \$1 25; mallard, 85c. to \$1 per pair; black ducks, 75c. to \$1; teal, 75c. to \$1; brant, \$1 25; wild geese, 50c. to \$1 each; rabbits, 55c. to 60c. per pair; gray squirrels very abundant at 10c. to 12½c. each; venison, 30c. per pound for steak, and 15c. to 20c. for carcasses.

—Canada is frozen solid from end to end; navigation wholly ceased last week. Snow lies several feet deep in many parts, and pot hunters are having lively times among the "yards." While the open season continues, venison is likely to be cheap and abundant. The only practicable locomotion is on snow shoes. Bird shooting is essentially over, and unless Venator goes to Florida his occupation is gone. Among our correspondents who have recently returned from the hunting grounds are Messrs. Colin Campbell and Rutherford Stuyvesant. The latter gentleman is owner of the beautiful yacht *Palmer*, and, while at home on the ocean brine, is not the less a backwoodsman for all that. He is one of the most thorough and persevering hunters we know of. He spent some portions of the angling season at the Bay of Islands and other localities in Newfoundland, catching salmon and sea trout, and has but now returned from the Megantic district of Canada, which lies back of the Northern Vermont and New Hampshire boundary lines. He has much to say of illicit and unseasonable hunting in that section, which, however, is not as fruitful in game as he had expected to find it from hearsay. Mr. Campbell is also a "thoroughbred." He is interested in some mines on the north shore of Lake Superior, in the Nepigon region, and came through the Sault Ste Marie just in time to escape the nipping ice. We are indebted to him for a bunch of ruffed grouse and several pounds of dried venison, prepared by the Indians on Lake Huron. This meat is cut down the grain, so as to keep the natural juices in, and then cured by being dried on basswood poles laid over a fire. It is very nice provender when one is starving and cannot get anything else to eat.

Snow lies deep in the northern part of New York State and in New England. We can predicate an unusually severe Winter upon the very large number of Arctic or snowy owls that have been seen and captured lately in low latitudes. The weather up north is too severe for them, destroying the game they feed on and compelling them to come south for comfort and subsistence.

—Major H. W. Merrill, of New Rochelle, has just returned from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Northern Michigan, where he committed fair havoc among the ducks and black squirrels. The Major is convinced that there are black squirrels in Illinois.

—Mr. Emlen Cresson, of Philadelphia, who was accidentally shot recently by a companion, will soon recover, it is said. The result was from gross carelessness. We sincerely hope for a speedy restoration.

—It is asserted that more geese have been shot this season in the Great South Bay, Long Island, than during any season for ten years past.

—Our correspondent, Fred Pond, of Montello, Wisconsin, regrets that the lakes and streams in his section froze so suddenly as to prevent his sending the editor of *FOREST AND STREAM* a goodly bunch of ducks, as he had desired. If warmth of good feeling and earnestness of purpose on our friend's part had prevailed, the water would have remained open to this day. There shall be no coldness between us on account of this disappointment, that is certain.

—The loudest complaints of scarcity of quail seem to come from those who do not know where to go, or, having found the right locality, do not know how to find the game or point their guns when found. Gunners who have visited Chesapeake or Delaware Bay have brought back lots of ducks, while big bags of quail repay the visitor to Maryland and Virginia.

—Daniel W. Lindsay, Esq., is now in charge of the hotel at Poplar Branch, Currituck county, N. C., and is prepared to entertain duck shooters, having live decoys and every appliance that may be required. This house was formerly leased by a Boston club. The marshes afford some of the best shooting on the Sound, and join the premises of the old Currituck Club.

—We believe that W. H. Holabird, of Valparaiso, Indiana, was the first to introduce the water-proof linen shooting suits to the notice of sportsmen. Since he began to advertise in *FOREST AND STREAM*, his business has rapidly increased until he can scarcely supply his orders. Those who once use these garments will not be satisfied to take the field without them.

—In reply to several inquiries put to us respecting the Connecticut Lakes that lie in the extreme northern border of New Hampshire and Connecticut River, we say: To reach these lakes, take Grand Trunk Railroad to North Stratford station, stage to Colebrook, and wagon twenty-six miles further. Second Lake is the largest, being about three miles long by a mile wide. It lies four miles from First Lake. There is a good bark shanty there. Third Lake is still two or three miles further. One correspondent says:—

"Game of various kinds is abundant in this region. Moose are numerous in some localities, and deer without number range the hillsides. Some of their runs are beaten hard. Also otter, mink and sable are in such numbers that the trapper gets well paid for his time and labor. The lumbering business has not been carried on in this locality, consequently it is the paradise of hunters and trappers. We made this delightful place our home for ten days, and succeeded in capturing about four hundred speckled beauties, from one-fourth of a pound to two pounds in weight. I think we could have caught as many more, if we had given more time to fishing."

We have printed one or two sketches in previous numbers of our paper giving much information of this section. Besides the Connecticut Lakes, there is the Unknown Pond, near Stewartstown, N. H., at the head of Diamond River, which empties into the Megalloway, reached by wagon from Colebrook. These waters are filled with trout.

NEW YORK—Schroon Lake, Essex county, Nov. 26th.—This charming locality seems to be rising into prominence, not only as a beautiful Summer resort within striking distance of the grand Adirondacks, but as a very fruitful sporting territory. Deer hunting is all the rage at this time. In fact, deer have not been so plentiful about here for several years, and no doubt there will be a rejoicing among them on the 1st of next month, as the law will then protect them from the unerring rifles of such sportsmen as Capt. Russell, George Pardo, George Wickham, and others. For the benefit of those who are victims of that distressing malady, hay fever, I would call attention to the fact that a few weeks sojourn in the season in this section invariably proves an infallible remedy that disorder. Ye who are thus afflicted will wisely make a note of this. The hotels of Schroon Lake are exceptionally excellent. The island and the Ondawa are admirable establishments, of whose superior accommodations and management any town in the State might be proud. Besides their charges are hardly half as high as those of the perhaps more fashionable, but certainly less desirable watering places.

THE ADIRONDACKS.—Mr. Frank Bolles of Springfield, has favored us with a letter from C. Fenton, Esq., residing at "Number Four," Lewis county, N. Y., which states that "the ground in that region has been covered with snow since the 30th of October. I think that this is the earliest Winter I ever knew. It has been so cold that the leaves on the ground under the snow have been so frozen that there has not been any still hunting, save one day, and that was last Friday. It thawed that day, causing the snow to fall from the trees, and I thought I would see if I could find a deer. After hunting some time I came upon a large doe and two fawns. I could only see the legs of the doe, while the body was entirely hidden by spruce brush. I took aim and fired through the brush, but missed her. At the report of my rifle one of the fawns jumped out in full view and halted. I turned the second barrel upon the fawn and killed it. The doe now walked out from behind the bush and halted. Oh! how I wanted another charge in my rifle. I fell to loading with all possible speed, casting covetous glances at her splendid proportions meanwhile. All is ready but capping, and still she stood; five seconds more and she would have been a dead doe, but as I was bringing my rifle to my shoulder she raised her flag and darted off into the woods. I followed her for two hours, but it was of no avail, so I had to be satisfied with my fawn."

NEW YORK—Pen Yan, Nov. 26th.—But comparatively few ruffed grouse and woodcock have been bagged by us in Yates county so far this season. They don't seem to be here. Of quail there is a pretty fair show. A good many black and gray squirrels have been killed. Everybody shoots them.

Sayville, L. I., Nov. 20.—Wild fowl were never more plentiful in our bay than during this Fall, and battery shooting has been very good, considering the weather. Some visitors, however, have carried away from forty to

seventy birds. My bag for the last few days has been—18th, 9 broadbills, 1 grouse, 3 old-wives; 19th, 10 quail; 20th, 7 broadbills, 2 sheldrakes, 5 trout and 1 whistler. Expenses, board, one dollar per day, battery and decoys with man, eight dollars; for two batteries with two men, twelve dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS—Salem, November 27th.—Since my last week's report I have shot both whistlers and dippers, so that the Winter quota of the fauna of our coast is about full. Geese are going by us, off an on. Grouse and quail are shot occasionally.

NEW JERSEY—Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, November 27th, 1875.—Brant, geese, and black ducks never more plenty. Quite a number of broad bills, but they decoy poorly. The score for the week ending the 27th footed up 71 brant, 24 geese, and 32 ducks.

PENNSYLVANIA—Harrisburg, Nov. 26th.—Two well known gunners returned from a gunning excursion up the Cumberland Valley Railroad yesterday with sixty-seven quail and three rabbits, the result of one fair day's shooting. They captured a covey of forty-five birds on one farm. Deer are not as plenty in Clinton county. John Tyson has captured three bears on Shade Mountain, near Mifflintown this year. A wild cat five feet long was killed near Titusville a few days ago.

WISCONSIN—Montello, November 26th, 1875.—Duck shooting is now over. The rivers and lakes are frozen, and the few ducks still with us linger around the spring holes and water channels. Before, or rather just after the first hard freeze, which closed up Puckaway Lake, excellent shooting was enjoyed for a few days in the open river, and one gunner killed seventy-five ducks, mostly canvas backs and mallards. Deer hunting is fine in Northern Wisconsin, and a few sportsmen are now enjoying the manly pastime.

TEXAS—Gainesville, Nov. 22d.—A. E. Dodson, of the Gazette, has just returned to town from a trip to the buffalo range. Two others accompanied him with a wagon. They were gone ten days, killed four buffalo and many turkeys. Capt. Rowland and a large party are now in the Indian Territory after deer. I learn from a gentleman who was with them two days that they killed thirty deer in that time. We who are left behind have to content ourselves with quail, pinnated grouse, and an occasional turkey.

MISSOURI—Jefferson City, Nov. 20th.—Game scarce here; quail small, all late broods. Several flocks of turkeys in this vicinity. Ducks will not stop with us this Fall, I think—at least they have not so far; not much venison brought in yet, but what we have has been very fat.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—A couple of marches were shot on Ira Paine's grounds on Thanksgiving day. The first, between Capt. Nat Clark, the well known sailing master of the yacht Magic, and Sol Saxton, resulted as follows:—

Saxon..... 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—19
Clark..... 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—6

The match was for \$25 a side, the winner to pay for the birds. There were sixteen birds killed, and Mr. Paine's bill for birds was just sixteen dollars. If the men had tied and it had taken about ten more birds to shoot the tie off, how many dollars would the winner be to the good? The second event was a sweepstakes match, won by Mr. Jones, who killed five birds without a miss. The Babylonians were on hand in force, and many carried home reminiscences of the event in the shape of shot pellets in various portions of their anatomy.

The members of the Long Island Shooting Association held the monthly contest for their challenge cup on the same day, with the following result: There were fifteen entries, to shoot at seven birds each, with twenty-five yards rise. Following is the score: Wingate, 7; Wynne, 2; Hartshorne, 4; Posten, 3; Van Buren, 6; Eddy, 5; Ridden, 7; Captain, withdrew; Fendick, withdrew; Bayliss, 4; Gildersleeve, 3; Walton, 3; Stauffeld, 1; Aten, 2; Parks, withdrew. The tie between Wingate and Ridden was then shot off, each shooting at three birds. The former killed one, the latter won the cup, securing two. Some sweep-stake matches, participated in by nearly all the members, followed, the shooting in which was much better than that for the cup.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On the 18th inst. a few sports indulged in a trap shoot here under the New York State rules—21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1½ ounces shot. This was the result:—

Sheldon..... 13 out of 14 Slayton..... 7 out of 10
Smith..... 4 out of 14 Amadon..... 5 out of 10
Gilbert..... 9 out of 12 Conklin..... 4 out of 10

Also on the 11th of last month the same sort of a performance was done here with the following result, ten birds being shot at:—

Pratt..... 9 Conklin..... 5
Smith..... 8 Tompkins..... 5
Sheldon..... 7 Elmendorf..... 4
Gilbert..... 6 Wyckoff..... 6
Capell..... 5

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On the 19th our quarterly match came off at this place. It was a club affair, and for the club badge, a gold medal with appropriate engravings. Everything was as pleasant and enjoyable as could be, with exception of the weather, it being very cloudy, and most of the time a misty rain falling. All was in readiness at two o'clock promptly at Major John R. Viley's, about three miles from the city, (and in whose honor the club is named.) The contestants and their scores are as follows:—

F. W. Woolley..... 6 D. Knoble, Jr..... 5
S. W. McChesney..... 7 C. W. Bradley..... 6
H. P. Kinkead..... 4 C. Y. Peck..... 5
C. M. Johnson..... 3 J. W. Headley..... 2
R. Gilmore..... 3 Thos. Martin..... 8
J. H. Davidson..... 1

Mr. Thos. Martin won the badge. The event of the day was a leather medal, to be awarded to the most humane shot (according to Bergh.) and was tied for by your humble and Mr. C. Y. Peck, who would have it and did get it, missing his first bird in the tie. Our judges were Messrs. A. G. Morgan and Major Joel Higgins; referee, Dr. B. W. Dudley, (all of the Hunters' Club,) and to them the thanks of the Vileys are due—with "hats off"—for the very satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties. Mr. J. T. Viley and Dr. T. J. Clay acted as scorers. If all our meetings are as pleasant as this one the club will be a success.

Yours respectfully, R. GILMORE, Secretary.

MARSHALLTOWN, Marshall county, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A pigeon match took place this afternoon on our Fair Ground, the participants being members of our club. The weather was not favorable, being dark and cloudy. Birds "strong flyers." The following in the score:—

H. P. Williams..... 4 Perry Woodruff..... 6
J. T. Blackburn..... 7 S. L. Smith..... 6
Wm. Mason..... 8 JOHN T. BLACKBURN.

"GLOAN" ON CHOKE BORES.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

You are entirely correct in stating that the "Roper gun" was the first public application of the choke bore system in this country during the last twenty-five years. The plan, however, was known to local gunsmiths here for years before the Roper. Soldering a rim of lead inside the muzzle and beating in the muzzle itself were temporary equivalents resorted to by the early shooters of the West, and marvelous tales are told of the performances of their guns.

Mr. Pape claims to have invented it, and the *Field* awarded him a prize for the invention. He was not entitled to it, and the paper afterward excused itself by saying he was the only claimant in England. Pape says he invented it and practiced it years before the *Field* gun trial, and offered to produce guns bored by him then on that plan. He abandoned it, not because of its superlative shooting, but because he did not consider it fit for the field. I notice three things in this connection—first that the gentlemen to whom he says he sold these early guns have never testified over their own signatures nor produced the guns for inspection; second, that albeit he must have had confidence in the system when he was using it, he never used it when he was competing for the gun trial. He had everything at stake there which a man can possibly have at stake, and it will not be believed that he forbore at that time to shoot a choked gun when fame and fortune waited on its use; third, although he says that the choke bores which he made and sold so many years ago are still extant, and did then and will now beat Greener's winners at the last *Field* trial, yet no gunmaker in England ever heard till lately that Pape was boring extraordinary shooting guns, nor did any owner of one of them ever make known the fact that he possessed a gun better than the ordinary run of guns in those days. Every man who knows anything of English sporting matters knows that every gun which is an unusually good one immediately acquires a reputation all over the island, and is deemed a treasure by the owner. The fact in regard to the introduction of the choke bore in England is precisely as stated in the article from the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* which you quote, and that is, Mr. Dougall introduced it there.

In the Fall of 1872 I saw a Roper used daily for weeks, and witnessed its incredible shooting at long ranges. As the sudden contraction of the cup piece screwed on at the end of the muzzle seemed to me to be in defiance of all theories of shooting, I wrote to Mr. Dougall in regard to it. In the Spring of 1873 Mr. Dougall was in this country, and we discussed the question in every aspect. Upon his return he set about making those experiments which are referred to by the editor of the *News*. From time to time he wrote me in regard to his progress, as embodied in a gun which he was then building for me—a gun which, by the way, has exceeded all that was done by the winner of the last trial. This gun was the first one which Mr. Dougall turned out with his "modified choke." As the editor of the *News*, "Mr. Dougall, like a sensible man, had found out when the 'choke bore,' pure and simple, was a failure, i. e., 'balled' or 'clubbed' the shot on the target, and he developed the system into the modified choke bore." Those who are aware of my views, as published frequently, are aware that I am opposed to excessive choke boring. We are running to excess on that point, and while the *Field* trial has served to make it fashionable, and while the winner of the trial will make a fortune from it, yet there will come a necessary reaction for field guns. Then the "modified choke" of Mr. Dougall, which retains all the virtues of the new system and discards all its vices, will be properly appreciated, and as Mr. Dougall has not patented it but left it free to all, it is not too much to predict that it will be generally adopted in both countries.

GLOAN.
We are glad to find that the stand we have taken on this question is endorsed by so eminent an authority as our correspondent above. We shall keep our readers posted on the choke bore question, and report its progress, whether retrograde or advance, from time to time.—Ed.

TO FASTEN WADS IN PAPER SHELLS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of the 11th I notice that a correspondent asks how he can keep the wad over the shot (in shells for breech loaders) from falling out. I use a kind of punch which tears small holes in the paper of the shell, and the small pieces of paper hold the wad. If your correspondent would go or write to J. & W. Tolley, Maiden Lane, he could get exactly what he wanted. I am very sure that he could get the punch from any gun dealer or sporting goods house.

G. A. WHITE.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER. FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Dec. 2.....	H. M. 2 7	H. M. 11 35	H. M. 10 56
Dec. 3.....	2 51	morn. 11 51	
Dec. 4.....	3 36	0 23	morn.
Dec. 5.....	4 24	1 11	0 24
Dec. 6.....	5 13	1 59	1 13
Dec. 7.....	6 6	2 53	2 6
Dec. 8.....	7 1	3 46	3 1

MEASUREMENT FOR TIME ALLOWANCE.—We noticed in our last issue the formation in England of a Yacht Racing Association, the object of which is to adopt a universal code of regulations, and to place all yacht racing under the jurisdiction of a committee, which shall exercise the same powers as those devolving upon the committee of the Jockey Club in horse racing. The project appears to meet with much favor, and is likely to prove a success. Many of the leading yacht owners of Great Britain have become members, among whom we find our old antagonist, Mr. James Ashbury, M. P., and most of the owners of prominent racing yachts. There is one rule proposed, however, which seems to us as arbitrary and likely to lead to complications, that is, one causing forfeiture of membership on the part of the yacht sailing in any regattas or matches where the association rules are not in force. We are led to notice this at this time more particularly from the fact that a Centennial International regatta is now under serious consideration, and, if properly managed, likely to be brought to a very satisfactory conclusion. In this event it would be a very serious drawback if English yachts were allowed to compete only at the risk of a loss of membership in their own home association. For an event so very much out of the common a dispensation could probably be procured, and the races might be sailed under regulations of a give and take or meet-me-half-way nature, to be decided upon by those having the matter in charge.

Certainly no better occasion will ever be offered for revising our own standard of time allowance, or for adopting some general system of measurement which shall overcome the numerous objections to the many now in vogue.

In this connection we have been struck with the simplicity and feasibility of the plan advocated by Mr. O. F. Burton in the last issue of "Manning's Yachting Annual." In this plan time allowance is based upon the sum of the dimensions of a yacht, as the disposition of so many lineal feet into length, breadth and depth in the best proportions produces also the greatest capacity for speed and buoyancy, and designers are untrammelled in their efforts to build the best yacht by considerations which require certain proportions in order to obtain the best allowance of time. By Mr. Burton's plan, in measuring for dimensions the extreme length on deck, extreme beam and extreme depth to garboard stroke are taken, leaving keels to offset centreboards. The maximum time in which the race is to be made being given, the difference between that and the time made by the first yacht in is taken as the basis for determining the time allowance of all the yachts. A scale of graduated corresponding with the dimensions of each yacht is used, which, being multiplied by the difference of time as above, reduced to minutes, the product will be the allowance in seconds and decimals for each yacht respectively to be deducted from their actual time. The great advantage of this plan is, that whatever the condition of the wind, the yachts are placed nearer upon an equality; in a calm, where a small yacht would drift as rapidly as the larger one, the smaller vessel gains no undue advantage, nor in a strong breeze would the larger and heavier yacht have the advantage over a smaller vessel in the same class.

With regard to the Centennial regatta, we trust that the direction will be placed in the hands of persons who have the confidence of the yachting community, that no jealousy or bickering may mar its perfect success.

THE SCHUYLKILL EIGHT-OARED RACE.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 29, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Schuylkill rowists have come to look forward to an eight-oared shell race as a sort of a fixture for Thanksgiving Day, and as these races have without exception been very exciting, their announcement needs but the dawning of a pleasant day to secure a good attendance. The steamer Rockland, which left the Undine's slip at 10:15, had on board the umpire, timekeeper, and a goodly array of guests, among whom I was glad to see Mr. Wm. C. Harris, of the FOREST AND STREAM.

Closely following the steamer were the two crews, who, upon the arrival at Rockland, at once got into line, and were given a splendid send off by the umpire. Before the spectators were hardly aware that the race was begun the boats were "striving mightily" to make the bridge first. It was almost a repetition of the race in the Spring, the Crescents proving themselves the better starters, but they lack stay. The pulling of both crews was better than in the last race, the "time" in the Albion being almost perfect from beginning to end.

THE RACE.

Crescent Boat Club—Eight-oared shell Longfellow; position, east—Geo. Milliken, Jr., (stroke), 145 pounds; O. D. Tatman (2), 155 pounds; H. K. Hinchman (3), 142 pounds; F. W. Lewis (4), 165 pounds; Chas. P. Tasker (5), 144 pounds; H. W. Perry (6), 110 pounds; C. E. Steel (7), 141 pounds; Al. Sperring (8), 153 pounds; coxswain, W. C. Brown, 124 pounds.

Undine Barge Club—Albion—I. M. De Haven (stroke), 154 pounds; J. D. Baker (2), 145 pounds; Wm. C. Allison (3), 158 pounds; B. M. Ewing (4), 173 pounds; De Witt C. Smith (5), 153 pounds; Geo. Bright (6), 151 pounds; W. C. Madeira (7), 147 pounds; P. Heiser (8), 153 pounds; J. Gillingham, coxswain, 135 pounds.

Course—One and a half miles straightaway, from Peter's Island to Turtle Rock. Umpire—Alex. Krumbaar. Timekeeper—W. R. Tucker. Judge—Robt. C. Skinner. Prize—A flag.

The Crescents, as usual, got away first, but the advantage was not great. On nearing Columbia Bridge by a spur they gained a quarter length, and got under the bridge first. The heavy current catching the stern of the Undine boat as it rounded the pier, threw the bow on, and came within a shade of going into the Crescents, but a free use of their rudder saved the foul, although it lost several feet. From here to the Goose Pen the racing was beautiful, Crescents leading, but with a slow but regular and telling stroke. Well backed up by his whole crew, De Haven forced his boat up level, and after passing the rolling mill wharf the Undines without any great effort took the lead. In shooting the Connecting and Guard Bridges the Crescents were forced to row in the wash of the leaders, who were increasing their lead until at the finish the clear water between the boats was about four lengths. Time—Undine, 9 minutes 25½ seconds; Crescent, 9 minutes 43 seconds. **SOULS.**

Billiards.

ALL SORTS.—It has been suggested, in order to avoid the unpleasantness that at present prevails in billiard circles, that in the future all tournaments be decided by the grand average of the players, instead of the highest number of games won. This would be well enough, if the first prize is sufficiently high, and there were no pool boxes in the immediate vicinity.... Slosson is willing to play Sexton for \$500 and back himself.... We are authorized to state that Sexton can be matched for \$500 or \$1,000 against Joseph Dion.... Rudolphe recently, at Dan Strauss', recovered \$175 from Sexton at the three ball game.... After every tournament high-ball has the call at Flynn & Maron's. C. Dion is reported to have won \$1,500 there on the 27th, while Sexton's purse was diminished \$200.... Messrs. Riley & May of the Revere House, Toronto, Canada, are getting up a billiard tournament, to be held in that city next January. The entries are to be confined to players living in Canada, and the winner of the majority of games is to be titled Champion of the Dominion. Money and other prizes are to be given. Mr. Samuel May, the proprietor, is a veteran player, and participated in the first tournament in Canada, held at Music Hall, Toronto, from Nov. 21st to 26th, 1864. He received the second prize, and also that for highest run, among seven contestants.... At the Rudolphe and J. Dion game in the late tourney holders of tickets on Rudolphe, while sitting in their seats awaiting the result of a game which they thought would determine their money, were told that the money was in pockets of the opposite bettors.... John Bessunger of Philadelphia, is playing very strong billiards. He has made several ineffectual attempts to enter into tournaments.... If the charges of collusion made against some of the players in the late tourney are not satisfactorily explained away, billiard tournaments will no longer have their former patronage. We trust the management will rise to explain.... The scarcity of billiard people at the late tourney was particularly noticeable. The professional billiard players are in a position to know the true value of the modern tournaments.... Billiard receptions are again becoming very popular in the City of Churches. In the interest of the fair sex, gentlemen players should give them all the encouragement possible.... Capt. Tom Dean has fully recovered from the effects of his late accident, and exhibits a "star" on the top of his

head as a memento of the parade of the Second Division at Brooklyn. The Dean Brothers threaten the citizens of that city with some new and novel attractions this Winter.... The proposed Boston and Chicago tournaments are yet in embryo. Alderman Tom Foley, of Chicago, and John J. Murphy, of Boston, are the men to take them in hand.... A match between Clarke E. Wilson, of this city, and Ned Bryan, of Providence, is being again agitated. The game to be fifteen-ball pool.... At the opening of the Clifton House Billiard Parlor at Niles, Mich., on Nov. 19th, Wm. Burleigh, Henry Rhines, John Dunncombe, and J. Shafer exhibited their skill with the cue. Burleigh is practicing very assiduously for his coming match with Maggiol.... The veteran player Ralph Benjamin is in quest of some position. He is almost in as good condition physically as when he played his memorable game with the late Michael Phelan for \$2,000 in Philadelphia, Dec. 30th, 1867.... Some of the speediest amateur players in this city may be found nightly at the Columbia Room, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, where Sexton presides.

Furs and Trapping.

SEMI-MONTHLY QUOTATIONS—FROM C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

BEAR—Northern, according to size and quality, prime....	\$10 00a	\$15 00
Southern and Northern yearlings, prime.....	5 00 a	10 00
BEAVER—Northern, per skin, parchment, according to size and color.....	2 50 a	3 50
Western, according to size and color, prime.....	1 50 a	2 50
Southern, and ordinary, per skin, according to size, prime.....	0 50 a	1 00
BADGER—Prime.....	0 20 a	0 50
CAT—Wild, Northern and Eastern States, cased, prime.....	0 50 a	0 60
Wild, Southern and Western, prime.....	0 40 a	0 50
House, ordinary, if large, prime.....	0 05 a	0 08
House, black, furred, prime.....	0 15 a	0 25
FISHER—Northern and Eastern, according to size and color, prime.....	7 00 a	12 00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western, ditto, prime.....	5 00 a	8 00
Southern, ditto, prime.....	3 00 a	5 00
FOX—Silver, ditto, prime.....	15 00 a	50 00
Cross, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.....	3 00 a	5 00
Red, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.....	1 50 a	1 65
Red, S. Penn., N. J., and N. Ohio, ditto, prime.....	1 25 a	1 50
Red, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.....	0 75 a	1 00
Grey, Northern and Eastern, cased, ditto, prime.....	0 75 a	1 00
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.....	0 50 a	0 80
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, open, prime.....	0 40 a	0 50
Kitt, ditto, prime.....	0 30 a	0 50
LYNX—Ditto, prime.....	1 00 a	2 00
MARTIN—States, ditto, prime.....	1 50 a	2 00
MINK—New York and New England, ditto, prime.....	3 00 a	4 00
Canada, Michigan, and Minnesota, ditto, prime.....	2 00 a	3 00
S. New York, N. J., Penn., and Ohio, ditto, prime.....	1 00 a	1 50
Md., Va., Ky., Ind., Wis., and Iowa, ditto, prime.....	0 75 a	1 25
Missouri, and all Southern, ditto, prime.....	0 50 a	0 75
MUSKRAT—N. New York, and Eastern, Spring.....	0 60 a	0 70
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Spring.....	0 00 a	0 00
Northern and Eastern, Fall and Winter.....	0 23 a	0 25
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Winter.....	0 20 a	0 23
Southern, prime.....	0 15 a	0 20
Southern, Winter and Fall.....	0 12 a	0 15
OTTER—Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern, according to size and color, prime.....	10 00 a	12 00
Penn., N. J., Ohio, and Western, prime.....	8 00 a	10 00
Ky., Md., Na., Kansas, and vicinity, prime.....	6 00 a	8 00
North Carolina, prime.....	4 00 a	6 00
South Carolina and Georgia, prime.....	2 00 a	4 00
OPOSSUM—Northern, cased, prime.....	0 15 a	0 30
Southern and open Northern, prime.....	0 12 a	0 15
RACCOON—Mich., N. Ind., N. Ohio, Indian handled, dark, according to size and color, prime.....	0 80 a	1 00
Ill., Iowa, Wis., and Minn., prime.....	0 50 a	0 65
New York and Eastern States and N. Penn., prime.....	0 65 a	0 75
N. J., S. Penn., Ill., Mo., Neb. and Kan., prime.....	0 40 a	0 50
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tenn., prime.....	0 30 a	0 40
N. and S. Car., Ga., Ark., Florida and Ala., prime.....	0 15 a	0 25
RABBITS—Prime cased.....	0 02 a	0 03
SKUNKS—Prime black, I., cased.....	0 00 a	1 30
Prime black, I., open.....	0 00 a	1 00
Prime black, & white streak, II., cased.....	0 00 a	0 80
Prime black, & white streak, II., open.....	0 00 a	0 50
Prime whole streaked III. and IV.....	0 15 a	0 20
Prime scabs.....	0 00 a	0 03
WOLF SKINS—Mountain, large.....	2 00 a	3 00
Prairie, average age, prime skins.....	0 75 a	1 25

FASHIONS IN FURS.—Sable skin, king of furs many years ago, has become obsolete, and mink, which held sway later, is now but little used. Even ermine, called royal from its high favor with European rulers, rules no longer. Seal is king, and sealskin saccos the most fashionable article of fur for ladies' wear. Saccos are longer than they were, and, although the raw skins are higher in value on account of the great demand, the made up articles are sold at a somewhat lower rate because of the competition in this branch of business, and in view of the depressed state of commerce. The price of seal saccos ranges from \$60 to \$500. Of light colored furs, the silver fox is among popular skins, and the soft gray chinchilla of long ago has been revived. Black silk saccos, lined throughout with the poorer parts of squirrel skins, are worn in Autumn and early Winter, but they are not sufficiently warm or heavy for the freezing and inclement days of midwinter.

—Mr. T. S. Newhouse, of the Oneida Community, a well-known manufacturer of traps, and author of "The Trapper's Guide," is now in Brunswick county, Va., making a raid on the beavers and other fur bearing animals of that region. Mr. Newhouse took a large number of traps down with him, and informed us that he was prepared to trade as well as trap. During the past year he has sold about \$20,000 worth more traps than last, and as many as he ever sent out in any one year previously.

New Publications.

WEST INDIA PICKLES. By W. P. Talboys; G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

If there is one event more rare than that of a foreign trip by an American yacht owner, it is a readable description of the same by himself or one of his guests. Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes" has heretofore held the highest place among narratives of this description, but Mr. Talboys' exceedingly pleasant and readable little book is well worthy to be placed on an equality with the production of the noble Governor of the Canadian Dominion. Most of our home readers are aware that the good schooner yacht Josephine, of the New York Yacht Club, is the property of Mr. Lloyd Phenix. It was in this vessel, under the command of her owner, that the voyage was made which forms the subject of the work. Sailing from New York in November the Josephine shaped her course first for St. Thomas, but owing to heavy weather having set her to leeward, Porto Rico was made the first stopping point, and from thence Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and through the Leeward Islands, stopping at many points until the South American coast was reached at Laguayra. Landing here the yachtsmen proceeded to Caracas, in Venezuela, and thence up the Caribbean Sea to Cuba. The whole story is told in a bright gossipy manner, and the description of the places visited are excellent. The vein adopted is exactly suited to the character of the trip itself, and Mr. Talboys develops rare faculties as a raconteur. It should be noted as well worthy of imitation that throughout the voyage Mr. Phenix was his own captain and navigator.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

STOOLS.—M. W. Clark, of Danville Junction, Maine, raises wild geese. **MORRISTOWN.**—"Camp Life in Florida," just published, and for sale at this office, will tell you all you wish to learn.

MAJOR.—Thos. P. Cantwell, of Brainerd, Minn., will furnish you with live pin tail or sharp tail grouse at \$2 per pair.

A. J. T., Catskill, N. Y.—Where can I get "Chapman on the American Rifle?" Ans. Book out of print, we think. Ormstead was the publisher.

W. F., Hannibal, Mo.—Of whom can I purchase English chilled shot, and the price per 25 pounds? Ans. W. R. Schaefer, No. 61 Elm street, Boston. We do not know the price.

MITCHELL, New York.—How is Bellport, L. I., for ducks and quail? Ans. Fair for ducks; quail pretty well killed off by this time, although they were plenty early in the season. A good hotel has been built at Bellport.

R. W. H., Newark.—A and B are throwing dice. A throws 11 and bets B that he cannot beat it. B throws three trays and claims that he has beat 11. Please inform me who is the winner. Ans. A wins; the three trays count only for 9 in throwing with three dice.

W. L., Middletown.—How could I obtain a cadetship at West Point, and what studies would I be examined in, and what is the age necessary to go there? Ans. Cadets at West Point are appointed by Members of Congress and the President. Apply to the Representative of your district.

C. S. R., Niagara Falls.—Will you please tell me the name and properties of bulb which I inclose. It grows around stumps, and has a slender stem with small berries on it in the Fall, and when tasted produces a choking sensation. Ans. It is a corm of the Indian turnip (*Arisema trifolia*).

N. H., Jr., Fall River, Mass.—Have the kindness to inform me the price of Orange powder manufactured by Lallin & Rand and oblige a constant reader. Ans. Orange lightning, \$1.25 per pound; Orange ducking, in pound canisters, \$1 per pound; Orange ducking, in 6½ pound canisters, \$3.45.

Rust, Fulton, N. Y.—Mention is made in FOREST AND STREAM of the Nouvelle River, in Canada, (which empties into the Bay of Canada.) Please give location of the same. Ans. The Nouvelle River is in Bonaventure county, P. Q., and empties into the Bay Chaleur, near the extremity of the peninsula of Gaspé. Port Daniel is at its mouth, to which place a coastwise steamer runs from Dalhousie in the Summer, beginning about 7th May.

TRAR, Gardiner, Me.—1st. I have a dog who is troubled with small worms. Please inform me where I can procure some powdered areca nut, what dose should be given (the dog weighs about eighteen pounds,) with directions and effect on system. 2d. Where can I get a couple of strong nosed, good sized, pure bred, well broken fox hounds, say one to two years old? Ans. 1st. Have sent you some areca nut, with directions for its use. 2d. Address Peter Knox, Newton, Sussex county, N. J.

VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis.—What is the best work on taxidermy for one who wants to learn how to set up birds, etc.? Ans. Cones' "Field Ornithology," Dodd & Mead, 763 Broadway, New York. Davies' "Practical Naturalists' Guide," and "Avis Bird Preserving" are useful little works, published in Great Britain and for sale here by importers. Apply to G. W. Ford, with Pott, Young & Co., Cooper's Union, city. He will import books at 20 cents, gold, to the shilling, or 35 cents, currency.

D. M. S., Rogers, West Va.—How can I tan wild cat and bear skins with the fur on? I wish to make a cloak of the wild cat skins. Should I cut a gore from the centre of the skin at the top or cut from the sides to give the cloak the circular form which it should have? Ans. To tan skins with the fur on put them into a pickle of alum and saltpetre until they become like leather; then dress the flesh sides, dry them slowly, and rub them with a little butter, and dry them by rubbing or treading them out in vaneer sawdust. We cannot tell you how to cut your cloak. Any dressmaker can give you a pattern, which is the same as for a lady's "circular."

W. A. L., Yarmouth, N. S.—1st. What make of rifle corresponds with your description of what a sporting rifle ought to be? 2d. What quantity and grade of powder should I use for ball cartridge in a 12 gauge, 8½ pounds, 28-inch double shot gun? 3d. Which would be best, a conical or round ball, for a shot gun, and should the ball fit tightly? Some one of your correspondents asks how to prevent displacement of wads in metal shells while in the gun. If he will fire the barrels alternately he will probably have no trouble from this cause. Successive shocks will start even large wads. Ans. 1st. See our issue of Nov. 4th for article on various kinds of rifles. 2d. Four drachms medium grain. 3d. Round ball, and it should fit tight.

W. H., Newburgh.—1st. Where can I go for a day's duck shooting in December within twenty miles of New York and find good shooting? If there is none within twenty miles, please tell me where the nearest is, and if I can go and return the same day. 2d. What would the cost be for the day? What is the right charge to use for duck shooting with a muzzled loader? Ans. There is no duck shooting of any consequence within twenty miles of New York. In order to get a day's duck shooting anywhere it is necessary to be on the point by daylight in the morning. Address W. N. Lane, Good Ground, L. I., where you would in all probability find good duck shooting. 2d. The proper load depends entirely upon the size of your gun, which you do not give us.

J. W. A., Boston.—Will you have the kindness to inform me how I shall take proper care of my pointer dog, viz., how often I shall wash him, and in what manner and what with; how I shall keep fleas, etc., from him; what I shall give him to eat? How long ought a pointer to be useful, and at what age do they play out generally? I have just purchased a good dog; I want to take proper care of him. Ans. You will find in our kennel column of this week an article upon the subject of the proper care of dogs. In order to keep your pointer clear of fleas wash him occasionally with common brown or carbolic soap, and keep him in a clean place. We have owned pointers which were serviceable until they were ten or twelve years of age, but they were properly fed and exercised.

Goose, Jefferson City, Mo.—Will you be kind enough to inform me the proper way of using live wild geese for decoys? The shooting is on a large bar in the river, where the geese come after feeding. Should the decoys be placed in the water near the edge of the bar, or should they be placed on the sand? How should they be fastened? I have a pair that I have tried for decoying several times, fastened with a cord by one leg, but they make such continued efforts to get loose that they do more harm than good. Ans. Your geese should have a leather strap attached to each leg connecting with a string, arranged in what the sailors call a bridle, tied to a stake. They should always be in water where they can touch bottom, in which case they can swim if so disposed, or stand on one leg. Some of our baymen teach their geese also to call at command.

A. K., Hannibal.—I want to go on the plains, and probably as far west as the mountains. Which would be the best to take, a muzzled loading double barrel shot gun or a rifle? If a rifle, which of those named would be the best, taking into consideration cheapness of ammunition, working of guns, etc.? 2d. Is 22 inches too short a barrel for good shooting and for general use? 3d. I have a Colt's revolver, five shots, using caps, .36 inch calibre; is that too small, or had I better trade it for a larger one, say a Colt's army? Is the new Colt's revolver the right kind for Western use? 4th. Can you give me the address of the maker of the Ballard rifle? Ans. We should prefer the first of the rifles you mention, but a breech loading shot gun, with metal shells for reloading with ball or buckshot, to either. 2d. 22 inches we consider too short for general use; 28 would be much better. 3d. The new army size revolver is the best for Western use. 4th. The Ballard rifle is not being manufactured now.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCUICATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.
CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

MR. BERGH AND TURKEY SHOOTING.—The American Rifle Association were to have had some old fashioned turkey shooting at their Pelhamville range on Thanksgiving day, but Mr. Bergh put a veto on that portion of the programme and it was omitted; the turkeys being first decapitated and their heads only put up to be shot at. We have been in accord with Mr. Bergh in many of his efforts at alleviating the condition and sufferings of the brute creation, but in this instance we must accuse him of most woful ignorance of the subject or a fresh outbreak of that meddlesome spirit which does so much towards neutralizing the effect of his better attempts. Mr. Bergh may not be aware that in a well conducted turkey shoot—and that the Pelhamville shooting was such is instanced by the subsequent proceeding—the head only of the turkey is exposed as a mark for the shooter. In this case regulation muskets were used, the ball weighing nearly an ounce. The effect of such a mass of lead striking a turkey's head would be much more decisive than hacking at it with an axe, and productive of much less pain to the bird. It may be remarked that those "dead heads" were struck by one rifleman five times in seven.

Now if Mr. Bergh had been traveling in the direction of Gravesend, Long Island, on that pleasant Thanksgiving day, he would have seen a specimen of turkey, or chicken shooting, which would have excited his wrath and commiseration to the highest extent. A large party of men were engaged in shooting at chickens with shot guns and fine shot at a distance of sixty yards. One unfortunate hen, valued probably at fifty cents, had yielded, at ten cents a shot, the handsome sum of eighteen dollars before she was pronounced defunct and handed to the winner. He must have found her armor-plated, and we trust his teeth paid for his sport. Here was a case of real cruelty, torture in fact, but in the turkey shooting we contend that no cruelty exists.

BROOKLYN REVIEW.—The success of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Sunday Review*, which started three years ago under auspices not the most favorable, has begun to astonish even its most sanguine projectors and friends. Its entire make up and appearance, typographical, editorial, and physical, have been much improved of late, and the pungent satire and humor which season its columns indicate the employment of talent of marked ability. Its principal owners are Amos G. Torrey, manager of the New York Colosseum, long known in local literary circles, and the Messrs. Sidebotham, father and son, the elder of whom was attached to the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* for twenty-six years.

OPEN AIR EXERCISE VS. RUM.

IF our medical men, philanthropists, and we may add, alarmists, who are endeavoring to discover a remedy for the effects, and a cure for the evil of intemperance, would recognize, endorse and urge the beneficial influence of pure air upon the unfortunate, their efforts would probably be sooner crowned with success. Even as a substitute for liquor, ozone, when taken in proper doses and at proper times, is far superior to those preparations which, like opium remedies, have for their base, a disguised preparation of the drug itself. A trip to the lumber regions of Maine during the working season would convince any skeptic of the truth of this assertion. It is customary there for men to go into the woods after prolonged sprints, with shaky limbs and incipient horrors. Liquor is allowed for a few days only and then the pure air effects the cure. The surroundings, too, are of a nature calculated to draw the mind from the cravings of a depraved appetite. The desire for artificial stimulant is gradually lost in the excitement of healthy labor, and both brain and body resume their natural functions under the invigorating effect of out door life.

That the effect of stimulant upon the inhabitants of cities is far greater and more disastrous than upon the countryman will hardly be denied. Given two men, one of whom drinks his allowance while perambulating from one bar-room to another, or engaging between whiles at some sedentary occupation, and another who imbibes a similar quantity while following the plough, felling trees, digging stumps, or poling up stream, and the latter will show none of the marks of dissipation which are invariably fixed upon the city drinker. Constant activity keeps open the pores of the skin and the poison, or much of it, escapes in that way, instead of being carried in due course to the brain to finally result in a softening of that organ and an attack of delirium. We do not argue that farmers, lumbermen and voyageurs, because of their occupation, can drink with impunity; on the contrary, no class are more liable to the results of excess, as can be witnessed by a short study of any country bar-room. The very labor which would effect a cure in their case is abandoned, and broken fences, neglected buildings, old hats in the windows, and general decay and ruin, bring into more frightful prominence the destroyer's work. What we do argue is, that if those who find themselves giving way to indulgence and have still strength to form and keep resolutions, would fly to the mountains, indulge in sports of the field, and aided by natural stimulants, overcome their unnatural appetites, the probabilities of their being finally cured would be far greater than if they resorted to drugs, or one of the Asylums for Inebriates.

Keep busy! Idleness cloy: nature demands excitement; chance interviews with other loungers bring a temporary relief to the monotony of living, and liquor at the bars and tap-rooms supplies the temporary stimulant. Then comes the excess, and afterwards the reaction, total prostration, and a waste of vital forces which only long abstinence and careful diet can restore. The repetition of these excesses, increasing in frequency from month to month, brings wear and tear, decay, and premature wreck. Oh! the woes and bane of idleness and sloth! We have suggested the remedy. Let the victim of thirst follow it and be cured. Let him become farmer, trapper, hunter, bullwhacker, surveyor, chopper, anything that will keep his muscles in constant exercise, and send the stagnant and polluted blood through his veins and out of the system; cause all the secretory organs to resume their healthy functions, and perspiration to ooze from his dry and feverish skin. Thus will the system be cleansed. Once clean, it will crave no alcoholic stimulant, and manhood and self-respect will again assert themselves. Oh, the luxury of feeling oneself a man!

FLORIDA ITEMS.—The St. Augustine *Press* of November 20th publishes between sixty and seventy arrivals at the Magnolia Hotel.... The St. James Hotel, at Jacksonville, is now open.... The St. Augustine Hotel opened December 1st.... The steamer Huntsville, from New York to Fernandina, took eighty-eight passengers on her last trip. The Georgia, of the Quintard line, sailed full last Wednesday from this city. All the lines are pressed with business.... Green peas at Jacksonville sell for \$1 per peck.... Seventy immigrants reached Orange county last week.... St. Augustine is to have a first class market.... The hotels of Florida are now equal to those elsewhere, both in table and general appointment.... The colored man who sells "Camp Life in Florida" on the trains and steamboats at Jacksonville is making a small fortune on commission.

FLORIDA TRAVEL.—The steamer Urbana, to run in connection with the New York and Fernandina (Fla.) steamship line has just commenced her trips. She takes the inside route to Jacksonville, and thence up the St. John River to Enterprise. She is 168 feet in length.

—Bartolo Picetti, at Mosquito Inlet, mouth of the Halifax River, Florida, can accommodate two or three boarders this Winter. The house is neat and comfortable, his wife is a neat housekeeper and good cook, especially on fish, which with oysters and sea turtle, is the chief diet. Board \$10 per week. The fishing is full as good as that at Lowd's Hotel, four miles distant, and Bartolo is the best fisherman on the coast. Deer, turkeys, bear, and wild cats, can be found close by, to say nothing of rafts of ducks. This is the favorite stopping place of our correspondent S. C. Clarke, who will be there next month.

RABBITS AND HARES.

THE swamps of the more northern portions of the entire United States are now filled with the great hare, (*Lepus Americanus*.) An expert hunter, accompanied by a good dog, and armed with a shot gun, are all that is necessary to bag a goodly number. This species never burrows; it simply inhabits cavities beneath the roots of trees or under fallen brushwood, therefore a dog can readily find them. They nearly always travel in beaten paths, which are formed by them, and which are plainly indicated through the woodlands, so that the hunter, by standing in a favorable position near one of these spoor, may secure a shot as his dog drives the timid animal past him. As a frightened hare moves like the wind, the gunner must be able to snap short in order to catch him as he bounds through the bushes. At this time these animals are brown in color, but later in the season they become nearly pure white. This is only one of the many instances where Nature furnishes her charges with protective color. It is difficult to see the brown rabbit in Summer, as its hue corresponds quite nearly with surrounding objects; but it would be plainly visible when the snow covered the ground did it not put on a mantle similar in color to that of the garb assumed by the earth. To accomplish this change the hare moults twice annually, and when adopting a new coat is often parti-colored. This species is replaced in the West by the jackass, or mule rabbit (*Lepus callosus*), and in the Arctic region by the polar hare, (*Lepus glacialis*.)

The gray, or cotton tail rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*), is usually called a rabbit, whereas we have no species which should bear the name. The true rabbit, of which the domestic variety from Europe is an example, live in colonies, and bring forth their young in burrows, whereas hares are more solitary in habit, and simply construct a form or nest wherein their offspring are placed. The young of the rabbit are born blind and naked, while little hares are always covered with fur, and have their eyes open at birth. Rabbits are very helpless for several weeks, but hares are quite active when only a day or two old. The gray hare differs from the Southern species in living in burrows during Winter, and consequently they are not so easily run by dogs. They may be hunted quite successfully, however, on a day when there is a slight rain or snow which precedes a storm; they are then moving about in search of food, and the sportsman may secure many good shots by hunting along by the margin of swamps. This species is represented on the plains by the little sage rabbit (*Le. artemisia*), and farther West by two or three other species. There is also a swamp rabbit (*Le. palustris*) found in thickets along rivers and lakes of the South.

AMERICAN AMMUNITION.

We publish with pleasure the letter below from Mr. A. C. Hobbs, President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, on the matter of American Paper Shells; and we may add that after a careful examination into the subject we recognize the strength of his remarks regarding the necessity of uniformity in the chambering of breech loading guns. We commend this subject to English as well as domestic manufacturers of guns, feeling assured that when uniformity is observed the complaints of miss-fires will be largely reduced, if not altogether disposed of. It is conceded that our rifle ammunition is almost perfect, and the cause assigned, a perfect uniformity in the bore of rifles, may easily be applied to shot guns:—

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 25, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The contradictory statements that for the past few weeks have appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM, the honest intentions and truth of which there are no reasons to doubt, tend rather to confuse than give any reliable information to your readers regarding the merits or demerits of American Paper Shells, as all the different results named by your correspondents are due to the difference in the guns that were used by the parties that shot them. Having been connected with the manufacture of American sporting ammunition from the early introduction of breech loading shot guns into this country, I will attempt to give what information I can regarding some of the difficulties connected therewith, and the cause of some of the complaints that are being made. In order to do so I will first refer to the guns in which the ammunition is being used.

In breech loading shot guns the cock or hammer, instead of striking the cap on a fixed anvil, as in the muzzle loaders, strikes a movable pin. These pins vary in both length and the form of the end which strikes the cap; the pins are also driven at an angle of about forty-five degrees; the counter bore of the chamber (that is, the recess in which the head of the shell is held) is so rounded that a slight variation in either its depth or diameter will allow the head of the shell to sink in the counter bore, and thereby carry the cap or primer, which is in the head of the shell, double the distance of the variation of the counter bore in consequence of the indirect motion of the firing pin. All the variations mentioned occur in different guns, and all tend to make breech loaders liable to miss fire, as the shells cannot be fitted to each particular gun.

The first attempt to supply the demand for breech loading shells in this country was the manufacture of the Berdan patent metallic shells. A gun of one of the best English manufacturers was selected as the standard, gauges were prepared conforming exactly to the dimensions of the chambers, and shells were made to fit the gauges. Hundreds of rounds were fired in the gun, and the shells, so far as any test in that gun could determine, were perfect. These shells were sold, and soon complaints came that they would not go in some of the guns. These complaints led to an examination of the chamber of different guns, and out of several hundred that were examined no two of different makers were alike, and in many cases the two chambers of the same double gun differed so much that a shell fitting one barrel would not go in the other. To provide against the difficulty of the shells being too large for the chambers of any of the guns that were already in the market, new gauges were made conforming in dimensions to the smallest chambers that could be found, and several sets of these gauges were sent to the different gunmakers in England by some of the largest importers, with orders to have their guns chambered to conform to the gauges. Having done all that was thought necessary to insure uniformity in the guns for the future, metallic shells were made to the new and smaller gauges, which prevented further complaints of the shells not going in the guns. As the metal shells are made of one piece, and the heads are turned, the

variations in the size and thickness of the heads are slight, but from the nature of the materials of which the paper shells are made and the number of thicknesses required, it is impossible to keep them as near alike as the metal shells, consequently there is much more variation in the diameter and thickness of their heads, and in order to have all the shells go in the guns that were selected as the standard, all the variation must be on one side—that is, smaller than the gauges. Starting on these premises the manufacture of paper shells was commenced. For the purpose of testing the shells in the course of manufacture two guns were ordered from New York without any special directions as to dimensions. The No. 10 has the name of P. Webley & Son, London, and the No. 12 W. Wellington, Birmingham. In these guns thousands of the paper shells have been fired, and during more than two years of constant use but one single miss fire has occurred.

Soon after the sale of the shells commenced occasional complaints were heard, and on the 7th of June last a letter from W. B. Hanworth, Quincy, Ill., in reply to an inquiry was received, which says: "Please find with this fifteen of your shells that would not explode. My gun is \$300 Foster & Abby, of Chicago; I think her one of the best ever made. The last time I was out I took two of the shells and snapped them twelve times to see whether they would go or not." I examined the shells, and although the caps appeared to have had a good blow, I saw that the pin struck below the centre of the cap, and on such an angle that the anvil in the cap was missed. I tried several of the shells in our gun, including one that had been struck twelve times; they all went promptly. I then returned the balance to Mr. Hanworth, telling him what the trouble was. On the 23d of June an answer came saying: "I had some fears all the time that some of the fault lay in my gun. At the same time that I sent you the shells that would not go I also sent my gun to Joseph Butler, gunsmith, Chicago, telling him to overhaul her and do as he thought best. I received the gun back a few days ago. He said there was too much play for the shoulder of the shell, and he bushed her out and let in new pieces into the breech of each barrel so that the shells fit snug. I have just tried the shells that you returned me that would not explode in my gun before, and they all went off first pop. I am satisfied that the fault lay in my gun more than in the shells." Since the above occurred I have investigated other cases, and all with the same result.

I have examined a great many guns, and any close-measuring mechanic would be astonished at the want of uniformity in the dimensions of the chambers and counter bores of breech loading shot guns, even of the highest price and otherwise the best finish, and in most every case the miss fires can be attributed to the excessive variation in the chambers of the guns. To avoid the chances of miss fires as much as possible the paper shells are now being made with *thick heads*, and when any *fixed standard* can be established for the chambers of breech loading shot guns, and all the gunmakers will conform to the standard, *American ammunition* for shot guns will take the same position that American ammunition now has for breech loading rifles, viz., *the best in the world*. But so long as some gun makers make holes in their gun barrels regardless of size and shape, your correspondents and other sportsmen may well congratulate themselves on having only "three miss fires out of every hundred shells;" while recently in the inspection of military cartridges over 160,000 consecutive shots have been fired without a miss fire.

No one better than the writer can appreciate the feelings of a sportsman at the butt of a gun with a canvas back, mallard, woodcock, or quail within thirty yards of the muzzle and a miss fire. Short words are excusable even when applied to the manufacturer of cartridges. If the *FOREST AND STREAM* and all sportsmen will join in demanding the same uniformity of dimensions in the chambers of shot guns that is required in Government rifles, the complaint, not unjustly but without knowledge of the cause, now being made, will be of the past. A. C. HOBBS.

The head of the unexploded shell alluded to by our correspondent below was reforwarded to this office, and exploded on one of our guns at the first trial:—

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 23, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

I am pleased to see that the sportsmen of this country have one paper that is not *used up* to any particular manufacturer. In relation to the shell question I will say, I have used about 180 of the Bridgeport shells since I wrote to you, and still not a single miss fire. I have used over a thousand of them, and never know the head of one to pull off, nor one to miss fire. I can say this, that the Bridgeport shell is good enough for me; my experience sustains me in saying so. That the experiences of sportsmen differ is undeniable. My relations with the Bridgeport company is no more than any other sportsman of this country, and I never write anything that I can't put my name to. Mr. Richardson Vasey, one of our best sportsmen, has brought me one of the Bridgeport shells that he had miss fire since he put his name to the testimony published in your paper. He says: "It is the first I ever had miss fire. I reload them twice, and sometimes three times. I have never known the head of one of these Bridgeport shells to pull off." I have sent the shell referred to above to Bridgeport. I hope you will continue to let all sportsmen that are honest and reliable express their views and experiences through your paper, and let it be seen that sportsmen have one impartial paper in this country. You shall have my support as far as it goes. GEO. HAYDEN.

—Another correspondent writes from Salem: "I never had a U. M. C. shell miss-fire; but for reloading they are next to worthless. English shot are not creating much of a sensation about here."

FOX HUNTING.—Mr. Donahue and a party from this city and contiguous Jersey towns were out with hounds on Monday, but met with but poor sport, Bears Nest and Big Swamp being both drawn blank, and the party were obliged to return to Hackensack minus a fox. We have several letters on the subject of fox and paper hunting, which are unavoidably left over for our next issue.

A GOOD RIFLE WORK IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. Robert Miley will have a rifle tournament at his gallery, to commence on December 3d and to be continued every Monday and Friday until the 7th of January, for the benefit of St. Peter's Hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis.

—Wakeman Holberton, the artist and fish painter, has removed his studio to 1,193 Broadway, room 21. He is now engaged on a black bass picture from studies made among the Thousand Islands last Summer. We anticipate a charming and life-like result.

—Messrs. Freund Bros., of Cheyenne, W. T., have sent us the specifications of two ingenious patents due to Mr. F. W. Freund. One is an adjustable pistol grip to a rifle or fire-arm stock, which is exceedingly simple in character and we should think would speedily come into use. The other patent is for an improvement in sights on fire-arms. The serious objection to the clipped spring sights now in use being their liability to displacement, or moving under a shock or jar. Mr. Freund's improvement certainly does away with these troubles, and in a very easy and practical way.

GAME PROTECTION.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 20, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

Your New Hampshire correspondent, "Quail," may be a very good shot, but I say a very decent kind of a shot can kill his quail at this season of the year in Massachusetts. My friend Brown and I were in the woods one day last week, when my setter made a point on a bevy of quail. Getting ready to fire I let the dog go in, but the quail refused to fly, and the dog succeeded in capturing one of them. On examination it proved to be but two-thirds grown and but half feathered. Therefore I say to "Quail," refrain from shooting them this month, hoping that next month they will be in better condition for shooting. The sportsmen in this vicinity hope to have a law passed at the next session of the House of Representatives that will prohibit shooting quail prior to the 1st of December. I fully indorse "Under Grip's" able protest against the killing of quail before the season opens. BREECH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 19, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

The correspondence between "Check Cord" and Mr. C. H. Wild is calculated to awaken attention from all sportsmen from its personal nature and spicy quality, as well as the more important bearing it has upon a case of non-observance of the game laws. While we say all honor to Mr. Wild for the great interest he has taken, and the many substantial acts he has heretofore avowedly accomplished in the matter of sportsmanlike protection of game, yet we "more in sorrow than in anger" say that the slaughter of even two quail out of season cannot be extenuated on the plea of former good deeds done to the cause of protection. The free-to-shoot-at-woodcock, or the ready-winged pheasant, would have tested Ace's retrieving qualifications quite as well as the forbidden quail; and the permission of the friendly landholder to "fire away" can never alter the covenant that all true sportsmen have entered into to preserve the birds unharmed until a certain eligible date agreed upon, when all sportsmen may have an equal chance, and even the birds a fairer chance by their adult powers of flight, and in principle and effect any one of us assuredly takes an unfair advantage of the rest, who by anticipating the date agreed upon and rendered binding by act of Assembly, if even for the final examination and the award of a diploma to a favorite setter, we kill just two birds out of season. No, Mr. Wild, don't shield yourself behind the permission of your friend who owns the land on which the birds were shot. While the disposal or ownership of birds on one's own land is not a question that is legally settled; it ought to be settled that they are the sportsmen's property to protect, at least, and whether the sportsman be the landowner or his friend, there should not be a question of the propriety of letting the birds alone until the law permits them to be killed; and the landowner, whether he be sportsman or not, ought to be a law-abiding citizen in this as in all other respects.

Woodcock or pheasant were your birds, Mr. W., and your fair reputation would then never been the subject of the apparently friendly and well-meant badinage of "Check Cord," who must now, at least, lay claim to credit for having done something "for the protection of game." By the way in which Mr. W. kicks back it seems that he is vexed, not only that he did it, but that anything was said about it, but all will doubtless be right when "Check Cord" accepts the invitation to the Bird River shore to practically protect game by trying to shoot it. Then must the amusement afforded to Mr. W. more than compensate for all the chagrin he has endured from his friend "telling the truth too much on him."

To change this subject a little to one that is of the same character, but legalized and wrong in effect, I wish to add some testimony to the great need of making the opening season for quail to be at the earliest on November 1st, or better, the 15th. On the 15th of October a friend, an accomplished and observing sportsman, made a visit with me to the farm of a gentleman in Ohio for a day's quail shooting. Rain coming on after two or three hours we were obliged to desist, but before doing so we found three bevs of quail, the first nearly, if not quite, full grown, strong-flying birds, that could take care of themselves; the second bevy was little more than half grown, as was tested by one being killed for comparison; the third bevy was of birds so small as to be scarcely able to fly, and certainly not more than two weeks old, the old dogs pointing them almost under their feet. In brief, these facts, in conjunction with those set forth by "Mortimer" and many other of your correspondents, call at least for an extension of the close season in some of the more Northern localities. Yours, SOUTH FORK.

With respect to the soundness of the views advanced in the concluding clause of our worthy correspondent's letter, we wish to adduce the evidence of our observations during the entire month of last October in the middle and northern portions of Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, which discovered not only the fact that the quail were not fully grown in either, but they prove the entire practicability of a uniform game law to apply to those States. Moreover, the data received from the Middle and New England States show that the law governing quail shooting there can very properly be made to coincide with the law to govern the three States first named. An enactment extending the close season to November 1st throughout the entire latitudinal range would meet all the contingencies of the case squarely, constituting in itself a constituent part of the proposed scheme for a general uniform law to apply to the several varieties of game that come within the sportsman's category. This problem is being gradually solved to the satisfaction of all interested.

—Bernard A. Hoopes, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club, was elected President of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, at the late Harrisburg Convention. One reporter wrote "A. B. Hughes."

—The number of offences by summary proceedings against the English Game Laws in 1873-4 was 11,955, against 10,870 in the proceeding year.

—Col. Geo. W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued an order directing the attention of Inspectors of Rifle Practice and regimental commanders to the necessity for thoroughly instructing their commands in rifle practice at their respective armories during the drill season. The course of practice at Creedmoor range, he remarks, is intended solely to apply the knowledge gained at drill. Each regimental commander, upon application to Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, can obtain 1,000 solid headed shells, and 50,000 extra strong primers for candle practice. The returns of rifle practice of all organizations must be forwarded to brigade headquarters on or before December 1st to insure their publication at headquarters.

—The millionaire, Wm. B. Astor, died in this city on Wednesday of last week, aged eighty-four years. He owned 2,500 houses and lots and the total value of his property is estimated to be about \$150,000,000.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.—This range was crowded on Thanksgiving Day, practice shooting and match competitions going on side by side. The day was delightful, there being just sun enough to be pleasant, and no wind. Two teams from the Fourteenth Regiment, companies A and B, contested for a handsome gold medal, the first named company winning by 13 points. We give the scores:—

COMPANY A.			
Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
John Correy.....	21	22	43
Thomas Henwood.....	19	17	36
Thomas Askell.....	20	15	35
George W. Booth.....	18	15	33
Thomas Harvey.....	18	15	33
Fairtlough.....	17	14	31

Total.....211

COMPANY B.			
Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
F. J. Fagan.....	20	21	41
M. L. McGwin.....	19	18	37
J. J. Clancy.....	18	17	35
J. C. Erkenmark.....	17	15	32
M. Smith.....	15	12	27
J. J. White.....	15	11	26

Total.....198

Members of C and D companies of the Ninth Regiment had their contest for three badges, which were taken by Captain Auld, Sergeant Engel, and Private Huggard, with the following scores:—

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. Auld.....	19	8	27
Sergeant Engel.....	17	6	23
W. Huggard.....	16	5	21

Company G, of the same regiment, also held a contest for an elegant badge. Captain Pryer and Private Hover tied on 18, when the Captain, without cavilling, gracefully awarded it to Mr. Hover.

The Eighty-fourth regimental rifle club has three prizes—the Conklin and the Boylan badges, and one other trophy, often merited but rarely called for, proudly designated as the Duffer's badge. Conditions—500 yards, fifteen shots. We give the four leading scores:—

Drum Major Nolte.....39 Sergeant Osborne, Co. C.....27
Sergeant Randall, Co. F.....38 Sergeant Levey, Co. E.....35

Drum Major Nolte took the Conklin badge, and Sergeant Randall the Boylan. Who gloried in the happy possession of the Duffer badge will, so far as we have anything to do with it, never be made known.

Three companies of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, B, D, and E, shot for prizes. Ten shots at each range of 200 and 500 yards were the conditions, but owing to the lateness of the hour when the match commenced it remained unfinished, and was declared off for the present. Company B had offered no less than twenty-four prizes. A French clock was, however, won by Sergeant Duncan McPherson by the following very excellent score: 200 yards—4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—42; 500 yards—4 5 4 3 4 5 3 4 2 4—38; total, 80. The first prize of Company D was won by Lieutenant D. E. Van Nett, and of Company E, a gold watch, by W. Stevenson.

In company G, of the Twenty-second, a medal offered by Private Herts was won by Private Scranton, who made 20 out of a possible 25 at 200 yards.

Among the many good scores made we may mention that of Sergeant T. J. Dolan, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, who, at 500 yards, made 31 out of a possible 35.

In the afternoon a match was shot between the members of the Scotch-American Rifle Club for the Morrison badge, but unfortunately a protest was entered by Captain Clark. However, we give the scores:—

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
A. Pyle.....	37	40	77
Capt. W. C. Clarke.....	38	38	76
Thomas Duke.....	37	38	75
W. Stevenson.....	37	37	74
W. Robertson.....	38	23	61

—On Saturday, Nov. 27, the Hepburn match took place, which may be considered as the last engagement of the rifle season of 1875. The badge presented by Mr. L. L. Hepburn, who was the winner of the Remington Diamond Badge, was in fact a *quid pro quo* offered by him, with the very excellent idea of encouraging the formation of a new team outside of the former champions. The weather was rather cold, and a raw wind blew from XII right down the range. There were fifteen entries, but early in the match the scores of some of the leading shots were, without being very strong, sufficient to intimidate the weaker ones, who withdrew. Conditions—First competition for the Hepburn Trophy; open to all comers, excluding members of the American International team of 1874 and 1875; rounds, fifteen each, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; weapon, any breech loader, to be loaded at the breech only; prize to be won three times before becoming personal property of winner. The following are the best scores:—

Name.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
W. B. Farwell.....	55	66	59	180
A. V. Canfield, Jr.....	63	63	54	179
F. Hyde.....	59	66	43	168
R. Rathbone.....	60	58	48	166
H. S. Jewell.....	64	61	37	162
H. Fisher.....	57	57	38	152
L. C. Bruce.....	51	56	33	140
A. J. Hennion, Jr.....				124
E. A. Perry.....				118
E. H. Raymond.....				114

During the shooting of the Hepburn match, another was in progress made up of the team who had won the silver trophy at the What Cheer range. It was decided to dispose of this by single competition to the team, and after a postponement from Goshen, in consequence of the stormy weather, the shooting came off at Creedmoor. The rounds were seven each at 600, 800, and 1,000 yards. Messrs. Bruce, Hyde, and Coleman retired from this, and Major Fulton, who was of the team at Providence, was not present. The scores give the prize to W. B. Farwell,

who tied on the grand total with A. V. Canfield, but beat him on the longest range, having 31 to Canfield's 25, and, according to the rule in use, took first place. The score stood as follows:—

Name.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
W. B. Farwell.....30	25	31	25	81
A. V. Canfield, Jr. 30	31	25	25	81
G. W. Yale.....33	27	24	24	75
H. S. Jewell.....33	33	17	25	75

GLEN DRAKE RANGE.—It is especially agreeable for us to notice the progress the American Rifle Association has made, and how rapidly not only the many difficulties in the way of perfecting an organization, but of building up a range, have been accomplished. This association, which dates back in reality but a few months, has already achieved a marked success, and must draw the riflemen not only from those portions of the counties in its neighborhood, but their range will be used by many of the military organizations in the northern part of the city. There is abundant scope for both Creedmoor and Glen Drake, and the time is not far distant when other ranges in the neighborhood of the metropolis will be wanted. The officers of the American Rifle Association, from their worthy President, Col. John T. Underhill, to their active Secretary, G. O. Starr, Esq., deserve the greatest credit for the energy, tact, and patience they have displayed. On Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, the range was thronged, the military display having been remarkably fine. The day was superb, the sun just pleasantly warm, the wind being scarcely perceptible. Company G, of the Seventy-first Regiment, under Captain Webber, were the guests, Company B, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, under the command of Captain E. Cardoze, receiving them. The New York company were accompanied by their band. Teams of twelve were selected from each company, and a match was shot for a superb trophy, presented by Colonel Vose of the Seventy-first, and Colonel Underhill of the Twenty-seventh. Conditions—200 yards, five shots. Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, were the successful contestants, scoring 151 to 149 made by Company G, of the Seventy-first, so the trophy remains in Westchester county.

The Subscription Match was then in order. Conditions—Distance, 400 yards; any rifle; trigger pull, three pounds; position, off hand; entrance fee, \$1. One half of entrance money to be for benefit of association, balance divided between three highest scores. The following are the best scores:—

F. Hyde.....3 4 5 3—20	A. F. Decker.....4 4 4 3—19
J. A. Gee.....5 5 4 3—20	F. Backofen.....4 4 4 3—19
Capt. E. Barker.....4 4 3 4—19	F. Hyde.....4 4 3 5—19

In the All Comers' Match the following were the conditions—Distance, 300 yards; any rifle; seven rounds; entrance, \$1 to members, \$1 50 to others. First prize, \$35 value; second prize, \$25 value; third prize, \$6 value, subscription to *Army and Navy Journal* free for one year; fourth prize, \$5 value, subscription one year to *FOREST AND STREAM* free. The following are the best scores:—

F. Backofen.....3 3 4 4 5 3—26	S. E. Condon.....4 3 4 0 4 5 3—23
P. Crookspire.....3 3 3 4 4 3—24	F. Hyde.....4 3 4 0 4 3—22
Col. G. D. Scott.....3 2 4 3 4 1—24	D. H. Teets.....4 2 4 4 0 4—22
W. A. French.....3 2 5 3 4 3—24	Capt. Barker.....3 4 4 0 2 4—21
J. A. Murphy.....3 3 3 4 3 3—23	

Mr. W. A. French secured the *FOREST AND STREAM* prize.

For the De Peyster badge, third competition, the conditions were—Distance, 300 yards; open to any bona fide member of the National Guard, military rifles only; seven scoring shots; contestants must shoot in uniform; badge must be won three times by one person before property passes. The interest taken in this match, the prize being a superb gold badge, was very great. It had been won first by Captain C. F. Robbins, Seventh Regiment, and a second time by Lieutenant J. A. Gee, Eighth New York Infantry. On this occasion it fell to Private F. Backofen, of the Forty-seventh Regiment. We append the ten leading scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
F. Backofen, 47th Regiment.....	4 3 4 3 4 3	25
Capt. E. Barker, 8th Regiment.....	3 4 4 5 2 3	25
T. R. Murphy, 8th Regiment.....	3 3 3 4 2 5	24
W. A. French, 7th Regiment.....	4 3 4 3 5 3	24
M. Cochran, 8th Regiment.....	2 3 3 4 3 4	23
S. E. Condon, 47th Regiment.....	4 3 4 2 4 4	23
E. H. Sanford, 7th Regiment.....	4 2 3 4 3 3	23
Lieut. J. A. Gee, 8th Regiment.....	4 3 3 2 4 2	22
Col. G. D. Scott, 8th Regiment.....	3 2 4 3 3 2	21
Lieut. O. C. Hoffman, 71st Regiment.....	3 3 3 0 4 3	20
B. Burns, 27th Regiment.....	4 0 4 2 2 3	18

A grand old-fashioned turkey shoot was in full blast almost all day. Early in the morning the good Mr. Bergh had issued his fiat that no live turkeys should be shot at. Obedient to the authorities, the Glen Drake turkey committee procured inanimate birds, all nicely plucked and trussed, instead of the feathered gobblers. By guillotining the defunct bird, and suspending the head, wattles and all, by means of a string on a post, a shining mark was made. In nothing has the gratifying improvement of our National Guard in rifle shooting been shown more brilliantly than by their skill in hitting this peculiar mark—a turkey's head instead of a bullseye. Whether the turkey shoot was remunerative to the association remains yet to be seen. We should rather think not. At fifteen cents a shot, and ten pound turkeys, not to be had for less than twenty cents a pound, the entrance fee was insignificant; but the skill was great. We saw one well made, handsome little National Guardsman, the embodiment of martial grace, step deftly to front with his military rifle, and at 100 yards in seven shots bag no less than five noble birds. Who will tell us now that skill with the rifle is not in the ascendant? In the evening a grand collation was offered by the Mount Vernon soldiers to Company G, of the Seventy-first, at the regimental armory. The room was handsomely decorated, appropriate toasts were given, and late in the night the festivities of the American Rifle Association were brought to a happy close.

Saturday last the Remington Sewing Machine Match was won by George O. Starr with a score of twenty-five, made with a Whitney rifle. Hereafter the range will be open for practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Saturdays member's matches will take place.

MORSEMERE.—Here, too, Thanksgiving was celebrated. Prizes were various, from a gold medal down to a cabbage. Shooting was at 500 yards, fifteen shots, with the following scores:—

D. Smyth.....71	J. S. Perry.....64
H. Quinn.....70	J. Clark.....49
G. L. Morse.....69	E. Connell.....44
F. Shonnard.....68	

Mr. Smyth's 71 in a possible 75 is very excellent shooting. On Wednesday the competition for the sporting rifle was held at Morsemer, when Mr. Quinn became the win-

ner, the match between himself and Mr. Shonnard being very close, the latter having made a full score at 500 yards. Conditions—Ten shots at 200 and 500 yards:—

H. Quinn.....	200—4 3 4 4 2 5 3 4 4 5—33	85
Fred. Shonnard.....	500—4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—47	85
G. L. Morse.....	200—3 4 4 0 3 5 4 4 4 3—34	84
Douglas Smyth.....	500—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50	75

—On Thanksgiving Day a rifle contest was held by the rifle club at Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y., teams of four contesting. Distance, 500 yards. Score:—

FIRST TEAM—REMINGTON CREEDMOOR.	
E. H. Munson.....	47
N. Rockwell.....	45
Total.....	177

SECOND TEAM—SHARPS CREEDMOOR.	
G. H. Benedict.....	37
C. A. Van Wagener.....	46
Total.....	146

—Last week the rifle club at Middletown, Conn., had their match. The conditions were 200 yards, five shots each. Scores:—

H. Woodward.....23	Russell.....20
Alsop.....20	Harris.....19
Judd.....20	Lyman.....19
Coles.....20	

Mr. Woodward was the winner of the silver cup.

—The third contest for the *Turf, Field and Farm* cups took place at Conlin's Gallery last Thursday. Conditions—Ten shots, off hand, 110 feet, 200 yards miniature target reduced in proportion, Wimbledon rules. First cup to best score, second cup to nearest score to 35, third cup to nearest score to 25:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
L. C. Bruce (first cup).....	45	A. J. Pollock.....	34
Chas. A. Cheever.....	42	J. O. Wright.....	33
M. P. Lennon.....	42	Benj. B. Louder.....	33
W. J. Sherwood.....	42	H. A. Gould.....	33
W. B. Farwell.....	41	J. D. Cheever.....	32
Fred. Kosslar.....	41	C. E. Battersbury.....	32
T. E. Broadway.....	41	H. P. Morice.....	32
G. A. Penney.....	40	R. A. Peabody.....	31
D. L. Beckwith.....	39	P. E. Burgoyne.....	31
F. W. Pope.....	38	G. H. Volk.....	30
J. D. Hexter.....	38	M. J. Duffy.....	30
C. J. Blauvelt.....	38	R. A. Ludwig.....	30
T. G. Haight.....	38	J. E. Scher.....	30
G. W. Smyth.....	38	J. S. Burdon.....	29
J. C. Kinney.....	37	O. B. Murray.....	29
T. C. Banks.....	37	W. H. Emerson.....	27
N. E. DeVise.....	37	C. Coddington (third cup).....	25
W. B. Osburn.....	36	R. T. Scully.....	24
T. R. Rome.....	36	J. W. Woods.....	24
W. Seybell (second cup).....	34	F. C. Kunster.....	23
L. W. Sarony.....	31	A. C. Parsons.....	21

—The rifle match of the Taunton Sportsman's Club took place at Taunton, Mass., Thanksgiving Day. The day was clear, but the wind was uncertain and capricious. Conditions—200 yards; ten shots; N. R. A. rules. First prize, a gold badge, to be won three times; second, a field glass; third, a sportsman's vest; fourth, subscription to *FOREST AND STREAM*; fifth, Wingate's Manual. The following were the best scores:—

Names.	Total.	Names.	Total.
H. D. Atwood.....	36	W. P. Parmelee.....	33
N. C. Graham.....	36	J. A. Cushman.....	32
W. H. Bent.....	35	Hon. W. C. Lovering.....	32
H. P. Copeland.....	35	W. C. Perry.....	32
Dr. S. D. Presbrey.....	35	Edward King.....	32
Lieut. Col. Fred. Mason.....	34	J. C. Sprout.....	32
Jas. Woodward.....	31		

THE CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB.—On the 20th of November the Chicago Rifle Club met at their range to compete for a prize and positions in the team to shoot at the coming Inter-State match, to be shot in Chicago at an early day between the same teams that shot at Jackson, Mich., on the 10th of last month. The prize for the first ten shots was for a handsome book. The total score was twenty shots for positions on the team, but owing to the darkness coming on before a number could finish their scores the match was unfinished till the following Tuesday, when those who had not finished their scores were allowed to do so. The first day the weather was very fair; the second, Tuesday, not quite so much so, the wind blowing quite hard. Conditions—Three sighting and twenty scoring shots; distance, 500 yards; N. R. A. rules. The following is the score out of a possible 100:—

J. A. Shaffer.....95	R. S. Thompson.....87
S. B. Sexton.....95	O. C. Blackman.....86
M. W. Lyman.....92	W. R. Allen.....81
A. G. Alford.....90	T. B. Williams.....84
C. Fuller.....89	J. K. Rodgers.....78
C. B. Prout.....88	T. Bradwell.....76
W. Burnham.....88	G. E. Adams.....75
Geo. Willard.....88	

Mr. Sexton not entering for the prize the same was won by Colonel R. S. Thompson, he making the highest score in the first ten shots. Owing to darkness, Colonel Thompson was unable to finish his score for position on the team, having two more shots.

A RIFLE RANGE IN BROOKLYN.—The members of the Division Staff are talking seriously of the institution of a short range for rifle practice in the vicinity of Brooklyn, and Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton are mentioned as desirable locations. It is not improbable that steps looking to the leasing of lands and fitting up such a range will soon be taken. If no better plan presents itself, a range is spoken of to be managed and controlled by a joint stock company.

BOSTON RIFLE CLUB.

GRANTVILLE, Mass., Nov. 28, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

At the meeting of our rifle club at Spy Pond, on Saturday, the 27th of November, the new targets, 5x4 feet, with bullseye, centre and inner of the same size as in Wimbledon targets were used. The club is gaining strength every day. The following scores were made, the gentlemen present being divided into three squads of ten each. Spy Pond Range—Conditions—Distance, 200 yards; rifle, any; position, standing. Wind, fresh from the targets:—

SQUAD B.	
Messenger.....	39
Lockhart.....	27
Wemyss, Sr.....	36
Scott.....	40
Clark.....	40
Average—34 9.	

SQUAD C.	
Sawyer.....	27
Osgood.....	41
Gerrish.....	36
Short.....	40
Chaffin.....	32
Average—34 1.	

SQUAD D.	
Hebbard.....	40
Adams.....	37
Hunt.....	39
Kirkwood.....	41
Hobbs.....	35
Average—36 3; grand average, 35 1.	

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

Striped Bass, <i>Morone lineatus</i> .	Weakfish, <i>Cynoscion regalis</i> .
SOUTHERN WATERS.	
Pompano, <i>Trachinotus carolinus</i> .	Grouper, <i>Epinephelus nigritus</i> .
Drum (two species.) Family <i>Scia-</i>	Trout (black bass,) <i>Centropomus</i>
Kingfish, <i>Menticirrhus nebulosus</i> .	Striped Bass or Rockfish, <i>Morone</i>
Sea Bass, <i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i> .	lineatus.
Sheepshead, <i>Archosargus probato-</i>	Tailorfish, <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> .
cephalus.	Black bass, <i>Micropterus salmoides</i> .
Snapper, <i>Lutjanus cactus</i> .	<i>M. nigricans</i> .

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The cold snap of the present week has interfered somewhat with the operations of the fishermen and temporarily lessened the supply of fish. We quote striped bass from Rhode Island, 20 to 25 cents per pound, according to size; smelts, from Maine, are abundant at 18 cents; bluish are still being caught in quantities in southern waters, and sell for 12 cents per pound; frozen salmon, 50 cents; mackerel, 20 cents each; white perch, 15 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, frozen, 60 cents; green turtle, from Key West, 20 cents per pound; terrapin from Savannah, \$8 to \$12 per dozen; frost fish, 10 cents per pound; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 10 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, frozen, 25 cents; pompano, frozen, \$1; whitefish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; salmon trout, 16 cents; brook pike, 10 cents per pound; hard shell crabs, \$6 per 100; scollops, 80 cents per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100.

—We saw last week an old relic in the shape of a Castle Connell rod, which did duty seventy years ago on the Dee, the Liffey, and Shannon, when poachers and close seasons were unknown, and all the efforts of the anglers of the day could not deplete the populous streams of Ireland. It is a ponderous implement of greenheart, full twenty feet in length, in three sections, splice jointed, and looks as though it could lift a hundred yards of line if there were only muscular power enough at the butt. It is the property of T. C. Clarke, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Phenixville Bridge Company, and we regret that we have forgotten who was the original possessor. We know, however, that he was contemporary with the earliest disciples of old Izaak; and in contemplating the rod we are jealous that it cannot speak and tell of its victories won long ago, when fly-fishing was in its infancy, and the art coeval with its primitive excellences. It was the best of its day and generation, but must now take second place to the inimitable split bamboo, which, we are informed by friends on both sides of the Atlantic, is rapidly gaining favor with transatlantic anglers, who are constrained to concede its superior merits. A large number of split bamboo and trout rods have been exported to Europe within a few months, and no angler considers his repository complete without one; just as our sportsmen are fain to include an English gun in their field outfits.

—A great many whitefish are now being taken with spear and net in Keuka Lake, Yates county, New York. They are large and fat.

—Shad have made their appearance in the St. Johns River, Florida. The editor of the *Jacksonville Press* devaloured the first one caught.

—The city of Rochester is to be supplied with pure water from Hemlock Lake, situated twenty-five miles distant. A correspondent says this lake is noted for its fish and fishing; in the Summer months it is a favorite place of resort.

—At the foot of the lake is the Jacques House, a large and commodious building that is thronged during the Summer months with visitors, who ever delight in the kind hospitality of the proprietor, Mr. A. Kendall. On the western side is the Lake Shore House, a newly erected structure of modern style, under the immediate supervision of Gough Brothers, whose courtesy will ever be remembered by their many visitors. Situated also on this side are many cosy cottages, the property of private individuals. On the eastern side is located the Lima House, Mr. F. P. Bishop, manager, and Half-way House, made famous by the abundance of trout caught in that vicinity, and the regular stopping place for the steamer Seth Green, that plies its way regularly each day to the head of the lake.

—The Lancaster *Examiner* says: "Yesterday while a raft belonging to Mr. Weaver, at Marietta, was passing down the Susquehanna River, just at the Conewago Falls, above Collins Station, it was beset by a school of black bass numbering probably 200, all of which leaped up out of the water on to the raft. The raftsmen tried to secure the fish and succeeded in getting about twenty-one of them, which weighed in the average from three-quarters to two and a half pounds. Judge Libhart is our authority for this item, and he also informed our reporter that several boys who were lifting outlines, a day or two ago, in the Susquehanna River, were astonished somewhat when five black bass leaped into their boat."

Black bass have a propensity to jump over obstructions, and incidents are frequent where they have leaped into boats and been captured.

THE FISHERIES.—There have been 40 arrivals of the fleet the past week, as follows, 29 from the Banks, 9 from Georges and 2 from the Bay. They have landed 1,450,000 pounds of Bank codfish, 63,000 pounds Georges codfish, 116,000 pounds fletched halibut, 45,000 pounds Bank halibut, 2,700 pounds Georges halibut, 150 barrels of Bay mackerel.

There is one Bayman yet to arrive, the Abigail Brown, which will wind up the business. The Georgesmen are being hauled up as fast as they arrive. There will be about fifteen sail of vessels follow the La Harve Bank and Georges fishing through the Winter. Six of the herring fleet have sailed the past week, two for Newfoundland and four for New Brunswick. The shore Winter fleet comprising about thirty sail of vessels, have now commenced operations, and are doing a fair business in supplying the fish dealers.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Nov. 27th.*

—Since January 1st up to the present date there have been one hundred and five men lost in the fisheries from the port of Gloucester. The entire loss in 1874 was sixty-eight. In 1873 there were one hundred and seventy-four lives lost.

—Our correspondent "Oconomowoc," of Milwaukee, who described the coming bass rod long ago, writes to offer the following testimony in favor of the Orvis reel in bass fishing. We take pleasure not only in acceding to his wishes, but in endorsing his opinion:—

"The angling fraternity will rate Mr. C. F. Orvis a true benefactor for the invention of his excellent reel. I have fully tested it, and have realized all that its inventor claims for it. It is simple, cheap, durable, and practicable, and as regards workmanship is neat, well finished, and comely. The perforations render it very light, and assist very much in drying the line and freeing it from sand and grit. Its price—five dollars—places a good and reliable reel within the reach of the most impecunious angler. For fly-fishing it is as good as any other click reel costing twice as much, while in fishing with the minnow for black bass, pickerel, pike perch, etc., it is eminently fitted. For bass fishers who find a difficulty in controlling a free-running multiplying reel in casting, the Orvis reel is the great desideratum; for as the reel, from its narrowness, takes up the line evenly without any guidance from the angler, so in casting the click exerts just enough of resistance in casting the minnow to prevent over-running of the line upon the reel. A minnow can thus be cast thirty yards with ease, while the reel, as it were, takes care of itself. This will be 'just the thing' for a majority of bass anglers. Being nickel plated, it will not rust or tarnish, and although not a multiplying reel, takes up the line quite rapidly on account of its extreme narrowness. Mr. Orvis has proven himself a true friend to his brother anglers by furnishing them with rods and reels of unusual excellence at mere nominal prices, and will no doubt be rewarded by large sales during the coming season. They would make very appropriate and acceptable 'holiday presents,' which our sportsmen's wives, sweethearts, and sisters will make a note of.

OCONOMOWOC."

SALMON FISHING ON THE NOYO RIVER, ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On the 30th of October my nephew, P. F. Hooper, and I started from this city bound for the River Noyo, which flows into the Pacific Ocean about 200 miles north of San Francisco. We took steamer to Donahue Landing, and thence railroad to Cloverdale City. Here we remained for the night. From Cloverdale we went by stage to the North Fork of the Navarro River, which was one day's journey. There we slept, and the next morning proceeded by another stage—a journey of fifty miles—to the place of our destination—a small tavern on the banks of the Noyo, which we will speak of hereafter. The journey from Cloverdale to the vast forests of redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*)—a timber in great request for building purposes here—was through a most attractive and beautiful country, chiefly of softly rolling hills and rather lofty mountains, all covered with the lovely vegetation characteristic of the finest valleys of this State, such as the live oak, white pine, madrona, with its red berries and glossy laurel-shaped foliage, manzanita, with crimson bark, buckeye or horse-chestnut, and numerous other handsome trees, shrubs, and evergreens, mostly of fine shape, with natural pastures among them, parti-like, and appearing in many points of view as though planted with the most skillful art of the best landscape gardening, the chief features of the scene being a mixture of pastoral and agricultural. A portion of this region is called Anderson's Valley and Round Valley, affording splendid landscape views, such scenery as would certainly inspire a poet. Part of our traveling was through the redwood forests, which, on this north coast, extend about 150 miles north and south and about fifty miles east and west. In these immense woods there are many lumber camps and mills, though the latter are mostly at the mouths of the many rivers and creeks emptying into the Pacific. Many of these giants of the forest—the redwoods—are over 300 feet in height and from 12 to 15 feet in diameter at their base. In our passage through the forests we encountered some heavy rains, but on emerging from them on the shores of the ocean the weather cleared up delightfully, the sun shone brightly, and the grand Pacific, with its enormous breakers beating against the rocky shores, opened clearly and grandly upon our enchanted vision. We reached the Noyo River late in the evening, just about sundown, but with sufficient light to notice the numerous salmon, which had lately entered the stream, leaping and breaking the water in all directions. The next morning, you may be sure, before the sun made his glorious appearance above the horizon we were ready in our boat, armed *cap-a-pie* for our contest with the most valuable and highest esteemed of all our fishes—the lordly salmon. Our mode of warfare in these waters at this season was with the large red and silver spoon bait armed with a triangle of hooks, trolling with rod and reel from the boat's stern. One of us rowed alternately while the other fished. Our boat was rather too heavy to row very fast, which we found the best way to entice the fish to our spinning spoon bait. The first day or two we only took seven fish, but we soon discovered what was the most killing spoon, which was a rather large one with much red about it—that is, one side of the spoon red with a small bunch of red worsted between the triangle of hooks. In seven fishing days at this point we captured seventy-three salmon, weighing in all 642½ pounds, and averaging 8½ pounds each. They were of the hook-bill species, of good game qualities, but inferior for the table compared with the Sacramento River salmon, being rather dry and not near so tender in flesh. Their average weight is also far from being as large, as the biggest we took was only thirteen pounds, while the finer shaped and much better flavored Sacramento *quinnat* species average 27½ pounds each. Neither is the hook-bill kind so handsome in the mouth and head as the San Francisco market salmon from its bay and tributaries. The hook-bill has its upper jaw projecting under its lower, both jaws being armed at their ends with tusks or teeth, which are much larger in the males, as are also their hooked bills. Toward Winter the finer and more perfect Sacramento sort appear in the northern rivers after the hook-bills, as do also toward Spring the still more valuable salmon trout, that are longer in their bodies, more delicate and nice in their flesh, which is of a much lighter red color. They very much resemble the best species of our salmon in their silvery lustre, but their heads are slightly smaller, and the shape of their tails are nearly square compared with the forked ones of the former. These salmon will only take the fly in the Spring of the year, as we were informed and found by our own experience. If acceptable to you I will say something concerning the other game we saw as well as several kinds of vegetation.

I had nearly forgot to mention the excellent accommodations we enjoyed at the Noyo House or tavern, kept by Mr. John Byrnes, our most obliging landlord, who did all he could to make our visit pleasant and enjoyable. The fare was very good and varied, and was better than we have ever experienced in any part of California outside of San Francisco. The terms were only \$1.50 per day, with the use of boat. The whole amount of our expenses for two persons for the trip was a very little over \$100.

E. J. HOOPER.

ANGLING IN NORWAY.—Occasionally an American angler finds his way to Norway, but it is very seldom. Henry Harbeck, Esq., who is well known to sportsmen here, has spent two seasons there. He has recently returned to Paris, France, where he now resides, and has kindly favored us with a synopsis of his last summer's trip, giving routes, distances, fares, etc. Doubtless the information will be useful to some of our readers, whom his glowing accounts may induce to visit the Norway rivers for salmon and trout. Here is his log:—

No. 33 RUE DE LA PAIX,
PARIS, France, November, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I started from London and went to Paris, on to Cologne, about twelve hours and a half by rail; from there to Berlin, another twelve hours. From there to Hamburg, about five hours, but between Cologne and Berlin stopped at a beautiful city called Hanover, formerly a separate kingdom, but now included in Germany; from Hamburg to Copenhagen, about fourteen hours—five by rail—the balance from Keil to Koeson (Keil in Schlesweig, to Koeson in Denmark) by steamboat. Keil is quite an important naval port of Germany. It formerly belonged to the Danes—Schlesweig-Holstein. The friendly feeling between the two nations is not great or strong. One route, by which you can get quicker to Hamburg, is direct from Cologne to that place in about twelve hours. At Christiania, the capital of Norway, there are good hotels. It takes about sixteen hours, and by the best boat from fourteen to sixteen. They touch Gottenburg, in Sweden, on the way. These are small steamers, but one is a very fine boat which travelers, if they can spare time, should always wait a day or two for. Copenhagen will be likely to interest them anyhow, it being a fine city of old palaces, fine squares and a neat and polite people. The English language is spoken by many, especially at the hotels. You can make them easily understand you on the steamboats. From Christiania you get carriages, which are one-horse conveyances; you drive yourself, and horses are furnished you at from one to one and a half Norwegian miles; they make about seven of ours. The station masters are appointed by the Government. The price of horses is about two marks the mile, and four to six shillings for the post boy—that is, the boy that brings the horses back from one station to another. A mark is about twenty-six cents, twenty-four shillings to a mark. The average expense for lodging, horses, etc., is about a pound a day. Food and lodging can be obtained at almost all the stations. If they sometimes have no meat, they have bread, eggs, coffee, cream, and often trout. But this is only a little description of the best way to travel through the country. Now, as to the fishing. I leased a part of a river for salmon fishing in the Summer of 1874, for which I paid £10 sterling, or about forty-five Norwegian dollars; but that is cheap, as the best rivers frequently bring from £40 to £140. I believe I am the only American angler who visits Norway. The rivers are mostly fished by Englishmen. The climate is very fine, and I have never been troubled by mosquitoes, or black flies, or punkies. I arrived at the river the 20th of June, and it being very early in the season for that river did not get fast to a salmon for four days. That was in the morning. In the afternoon the river, or my pools, became very muddy, caused by a clay bank washing away, which had often taken place for many years. Then I stopped fishing and went away to another part of the country; came back in about a week and the water was too high, but it lowered in a few days, and in three weeks time I killed about 150 pounds of salmon and sea trout. The sea trout are different from the Canadian trout in their game qualities, they being the strongest fresh water fish I ever saw of their size. I caught none over six pounds weight, and as to the salmon in that river, I never saw such strong ones, although I have fished wild rivers in Canada and Ireland. They immediately take down stream and are like race horses. They are a long fish and terrific runners. I never saw their equals. The rivers differ, though; in some they are rather more gamey than in others. They were not large, the largest being only eleven pounds; but in game I never had more sport with a twenty pounder. They run small in that river, though. This Summer, being better acquainted with the country, I had much heavier fishing; but the river brought a considerable higher rental. If you have any brother of the rod going to that country I would be happy to give him any information I can, and if possible put him in the way of some angling. I will write you further at some future time. H. HARBECK.

—'Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?' The despicable meanness which is signified by the sentence quoted above, shows the odium in which dogs were held by the Jews about four thousand years ago. Have dogs, then, advanced in civilization with mankind? Undoubtedly they have; for as it must ever be, the higher nature raises the lower one. Dogs are the companions of men, and partake of their vices and virtues, seldom being more depraved than their masters, but often morally superior to them. If evil communications corrupt good manners, so do good communications improve bad manners; and thus the dog has been elevated by communion with human beings, although we must admit that the reverse seems to be the case. Perhaps, however, the elevation of the dog is not the least among the many reasons which may be given for humanity to animals. It is no small thing to achieve—the cultivation of a jackal, or wolf, or fox, until it has reached the high standard of a well-bred gentleman's dog. This alone would repay dog lovers for their devotion, because a nature has been developed capable of sympathizing with man under many varied feelings and circumstances of life, and is made available in times of danger for the protection of life and property. Some people say when a noble dog has saved a human life: "Well, he was a good dog; but he only followed his nature. Dogs of his breed could scarcely do otherwise. There is no proof of courage in the narrative, for the animal simply followed his instinct." When a human being has accomplished a daring and brave act, medals or other decorations are bestowed on him, poems are composed to his honor, and his friends assemble and embarrass him with extravagant laudation. No one thinks of saying to him: "You could not have done otherwise. Considering what your training and avocations have been, it would have given you pain to decline the daring exploit." However true such observations may be—and they are true in many cases—no one grudges a brave man the honor that is due to him, nor thinks of detracting from his achievement. It may be objected that the difference between a dog and a man risking their lives for the good of others resides in a consciousness in man, which is not present in the dog, that he submits himself to danger, even in the presence of responsibilities of a social and domestic nature; and that such consciousness provokes a struggle in his own breast which is finally overcome by a sense of duty. While we decline to vouch for the degree of consciousness present in a dog's mind when he performs a daring act, we dare venture to say that in many cases in this respect a noble dog is not inferior to many men. He rushes through flames which he knows will consume him; leaps from heights, attacks armed men, and in other ways exposes himself to death voluntarily in defence of his master; and what higher evidence can we find of fidelity and true courage in the human being?—*Animal Kingdom.*

Rational Pastimes.

YALE.—The *Record*, in commenting upon the recent sculling match, in which Kennedy won such an easy victory over Bainbridge, remarks that the event has a significance which has not been noticed, and considers that it should be attributed mainly to the merits of the English stroke, and not to Kennedy's greater endurance and physical strength, as Bainbridge had before met and defeated men who were greatly the superior in this respect to his late antagonist.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.—A match game of foot ball was played on Thursday last between a twenty of the Stevens Institute, headed by Kingsland, captain, and a twenty of Rutgers College, headed by Miliken as captain. Kent of '76, Stevens and Owen of '78, Rutgers, were umpires, and Price of Columbia, was referee. Stevens won the first goal on a splendid kick by Shippen. Stevens also won the second goal in 16 minutes and the third in 22 minutes. Rutgers won the final goal in the remarkable time of 3 minutes.

DARTMOUTH.—The Faculty of Dartmouth College are arranging a plan for representing the college at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Samples of student's work will be sent, and other methods of showing the workings of the college will be employed.

—A circular letter, signed by the Presidents of the Yale and Harvard Athletic Clubs, has been sent to all the colleges which were represented at Saratoga last year, inviting them to send delegates to Springfield on the 4th of December to form an athletic association.

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN GAMES.—The members of the Scottish-American Athletic club spent Thanksgiving day in deciding their first annual athletic competitions at Jones' Wood. The performances commenced with the light hammer throwing, in which there were twelve competitors; Charles McLetchie, allowed 15 feet, throwing it 93 feet 4 inches. Following this was a 100 yard race, run in heats, A. Tasker and L. D. Robertson tying in the first, F. Dykes, Jr. (8 yards) winning the second, J. Grassick, (7 yards) the third, and D. B. Fleming, (7 yards) the fourth. The final heat was won by Grassick in 11½ seconds.

The next was a one mile walk, which was won by Thos. McEwen. John Knox, Jr., in the running high leap, leaped 5 feet three inches, and won. The half-mile race was won by B. Greig, in 2 minutes 9½ seconds. In putting the light stone, John Gassick (scratch) was first, he throwing the stone 37 feet 7 inches. In vaulting with the pole John Knox, allowed 2 feet, vaulted 9 feet 3 inches; Frank Duke (scratch) 8 feet 4 inches. The quarter mile race was won by David F. Knox, who had an allowance of 28 yards, in 1 minute 1½ seconds; Thomas McEwen, allowed 20 yards, was second. In throwing the 56-pound weight, A. Thomson, allowed 3 feet, threw the weight 31 feet 3 inches; H. Graham, allowed 5 feet, threw it 20 feet 2 inches. The sack race was won by D. F. Knox, allowed 35 yards; L. D. Robertson, allowed 60 yards, was second. The one mile race was won by William Parker (scratch) in 5 minutes and 20 seconds; William Hume, second, allowed 50 yards. In tossing the caber, M. F. More (scratch) tossed it 37 feet 8 inches, and R. Williamson, allowed 1 foot 6 inches, 35 feet 8 inches. The three mile walk was won by Thomas McEwen (scratch) in 28 minutes; John Low, allowed 2 minutes and 15 seconds, was second.

The judges were George and Mathew Goldie, D. M. Sterns and Mr. Giles. The entertainment did not come to an end till long after dark.

—The gladiatorial tournament which was held during the past week at Gilmore's Garden, better known as the Hippodrome, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday evening last. The entertainment during each evening comprised fencing, boxing, bicycling, Græco-Roman wrestling, club swinging, and feats of purely muscular strength with dumb bells and cannon balls. In each instance a champion, selected by the house, was pitted against all comers, and bravely did they uphold the honor of the selection. Mike and Joe Coburn were respectively the house champions in light and heavy sparring, M. Regis Senac defended himself with the foil, Mr. R. A. Pennell was the Samson of the occasion, and "brought down the house," while Mr. J. Messenger played with cannon balls as though they were marbles. The bicycle races were unusually good, Mr. McClelland doing five miles in excellent time, and M. M. Christol, Bauer, Du Mortier, and Grace distinguished themselves as Græco-Roman wrestlers. In fact, this performance constituted the *piece de resistance* of the entertainment. Equally interesting, however, was the set-to on Friday evening between Chambers and Edwards, champion light weights of the P. R. Altogether the tournament was a grand success, affording gentlemen an opportunity of witnessing those contests requiring strength, agility, and science, without any debasing concomitants. Mr. Fred J. Englehardt, under whose supervision the affair was conducted, is entitled to much praise for the admirable manner in which it was managed.

THE RECORD FOR 1875.

As in 1874 we publish exclusively the full table of the championship contests of 1875, which gives the date and score, as well as the name of each of the contesting clubs in every match game won and lost as the championship scores of 1875. The table in question—see another page—contains the totals of won and lost games, but not the drawn games or those forfeited, neither being included in the table list of games played. The list of drawn games was eleven, which with the 333 games won and lost makes a grand total of 344 games played. The club names are placed in the order of the percentage victories. Thus Boston as 71-8; Athletic, 53-20; Hartford, 54-28, making them first, second and third on the list. Of the seven clubs which played their quota of six games with each other, the Mutuals stand last on the list. The following is the record of drawn games not included in the table:—

May 27—Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia, ten innings.....	3	3
June 28—Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia, ten innings.....	10	10
Aug. 3—Mutual vs. Chicago, at Brooklyn, five innings.....	1	1
Aug. 5—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn, ten innings.....	1	1
Aug. 12—Mutual vs. Hartford, at Hartford, nine innings.....	1	1
Sept. 2—Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, ten innings.....	8	8
Sept. 14—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago, nine innings.....	1	1
Sept. 27—St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, nine innings.....	5	5
Oct. 14—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford, nine innings.....	10	10
Oct. 19—Athletic vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia, eight innings.....	1	1
Oct. 29—Mutual vs. St. Louis, at Brooklyn, seven innings.....	5	5

Clubs.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Red Stockings.	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Games Won.	Games Played.
Boston.	June 26. 10 to 1 Sept. 4. 6 to 3	May 15. 14 to 5 May 17. 12 to 0 June 7. 12 to 4 June 8. 7 to 3 June 10. 11 to 0 June 19. 16 to 0 Sept. 3. 16 to 0 Oct. 9. 17 to 13 Oct. 11. 15 to 3	May 18. 10 to 5 May 19. 13 to 0 June 7. 3 to 1 June 8. 3 to 1 June 10. 7 to 0 June 23. 6 to 0 Sept. 3. 6 to 0 Oct. 2. 3 to 2 Oct. 19. 7 to 3 Oct. 30. 7 to 4	June 2. 10 to 3 June 7. 16 to 2 June 19. 7 to 0 July 21. 16 to 7 Aug. 4. 4 to 3 Sept. 6. 9 to 1 Oct. 14. 12 to 8	May 11. 16 to 2 May 20. 8 to 6 June 4. 4 to 2 July 17. 9 to 4 Aug. 25. 6 to 0 Oct. 7. 8 to 1 Oct. 22. 11 to 4 Sept. 1. 8 to 0 Sept. 8. 8 to 6	June 12. 24 to 7 June 14. 11 to 4 June 15. 14 to 0 July 14. 14 to 0 July 17. 6 to 0 Aug. 25. 13 to 0 Oct. 25. 11 to 4 Oct. 22. 11 to 4 Sept. 1. 9 to 1 Sept. 8. 8 to 6	May 3. 11 to 1 May 8. 10 to 2 May 30. 4 to 0 May 31. 6 to 0 June 24. 10 to 7 Oct. 28. 10 to 7	April 19. 6 to 0 April 21. 14 to 2 April 31. 8 to 0 May 23. 8 to 0 May 29. 18 to 10 June 29. 14 to 8 Aug. 30. 9 to 1 Sept. 1. 13 to 7	May 19. 11 to 6 May 20. 12 to 5 May 21. 15 to 2 June 4. 13 to 5 June 5. 14 to 2 June 17. 6 to 4 June 23. 18 to 1 June 24. 12 to 1	June 3. 10 to 5 June 22. 8 to 1 June 24. 11 to 6 June 26. 9 to 0 June 29. 14 to 2 June 12. 10 to 2 June 19. 22 to 3 Sept. 17. 13 to 2	May 4. 14 to 2 May 5. 13 to 6 May 6. 18 to 8 May 22. 13 to 6 May 24. 5 to 0 June 21. 15 to 4 June 23. 15 to 7 June 30. 15 to 1 Sept. 9. 10 to 4	June 21. 8 to 7 June 22. 11 to 0 June 23. 16 to 1 June 28. 15 to 7 June 30. 15 to 3 Sept. 9. 10 to 4	June 10. 6 to 4 June 11. 4 to 2 May 22. 3 to 4 May 25. 4 to 2 May 27. 12 to 4	71	79
Athletic.	June 26. 10 to 1 Sept. 4. 6 to 3	Eight games, 104 34	Nine games 60 17	Seven games, 81 26	Six games, 52 to 38	Eight games, 98 to 41	Ten games, 102 to 41	Five games, 54 to 13	One game. . . 10 to 5	Five games, 87 to 17	Five games, 58 to 20	Six games. 73 to 22	One game. . . 6 to 4	58	73
Hartford.	May 13. 6 to 2 May 14. 10 to 2 Oct. 8. 8 to 1 Oct. 12. 18 to 2	May 22. 10 to 4 Oct. 5. 13 to 4 Oct. 8. 8 to 7 Aug. 14. 6 to 2 Aug. 16. 2 to 1 Aug. 28. 3 to 2 Oct. 2. 9 to 3 Oct. 4. 11 to 4 Oct. 15. 5 to 2	May 22. 10 to 4 Oct. 5. 13 to 4 Oct. 8. 8 to 7 Aug. 14. 6 to 2 Aug. 16. 2 to 1 Aug. 28. 3 to 2 Oct. 2. 9 to 3 Oct. 4. 11 to 4 Oct. 15. 5 to 2	July 27. 4 to 2 Sept. 7. 8 to 1 Sept. 13. 3 to 0 Oct. 18. 5 to 0 Oct. 21. 18 to 7	July 12. 4 to 1 July 21. 8 to 0 Sept. 14. 14 to 0 Sept. 17. 11 to 3 Aug. 30. 11 to 3 Oct. 27. 17 to 6 Aug. 24. 3 to 2 Aug. 26. 8 to 2	May 7. 8 to 0 May 21. 1 to 0 June 11. 12 to 0 June 14. 10 to 0 June 26. 9 to 0 June 29. 14 to 2 Oct. 4. 18 to 0 Oct. 23. 8 to 0	May 5. 6 to 3 May 11. 12 to 0 June 14. 10 to 0 June 26. 9 to 0 June 29. 14 to 2 Oct. 4. 18 to 0 Oct. 23. 8 to 0	May 20. 12 to 5 May 21. 15 to 2 June 4. 13 to 5 June 5. 14 to 2 June 17. 6 to 4 June 23. 18 to 1 June 24. 12 to 1	May 19. 11 to 6 May 20. 12 to 5 May 21. 15 to 2 June 4. 13 to 5 June 5. 14 to 2 June 17. 6 to 4 June 23. 18 to 1 June 24. 12 to 1	May 19. 11 to 6 May 20. 12 to 5 May 21. 15 to 2 June 4. 13 to 5 June 5. 14 to 2 June 17. 6 to 4 June 23. 18 to 1 June 24. 12 to 1	May 19. 11 to 6 May 20. 12 to 5 May 21. 15 to 2 June 4. 13 to 5 June 5. 14 to 2 June 17. 6 to 4 June 23. 18 to 1 June 24. 12 to 1	May 19. 11 to 6 May 20. 12 to 5 May 21. 15 to 2 June 4. 13 to 5 June 5. 14 to 2 June 17. 6 to 4 June 23. 18 to 1 June 24. 12 to 1	May 19. 11 to 6 May 20. 12 to 5 May 21. 15 to 2 June 4. 13 to 5 June 5. 14 to 2 June 17. 6 to 4 June 23. 18 to 1 June 24. 12 to 1	54	82
Hartford.	Oct. 29. 9 to 8	May 13. 6 to 2 May 14. 10 to 2 Oct. 8. 8 to 1 Oct. 12. 18 to 2	May 22. 10 to 4 Oct. 5. 13 to 4 Oct. 8. 8 to 7 Aug. 14. 6 to 2 Aug. 16. 2 to 1 Aug. 28. 3 to 2 Oct. 2. 9 to 3 Oct. 4. 11 to 4 Oct. 15. 5 to 2	July 27. 4 to 2 Sept. 7. 8 to 1 Sept. 13. 3 to 0 Oct. 18. 5 to 0 Oct. 21. 18 to 7	July 12. 4 to 1 July 21. 8 to 0 Sept. 14. 1										

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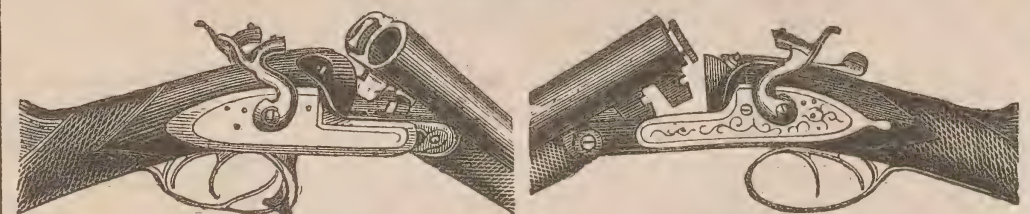
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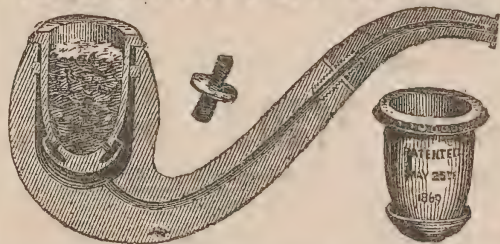
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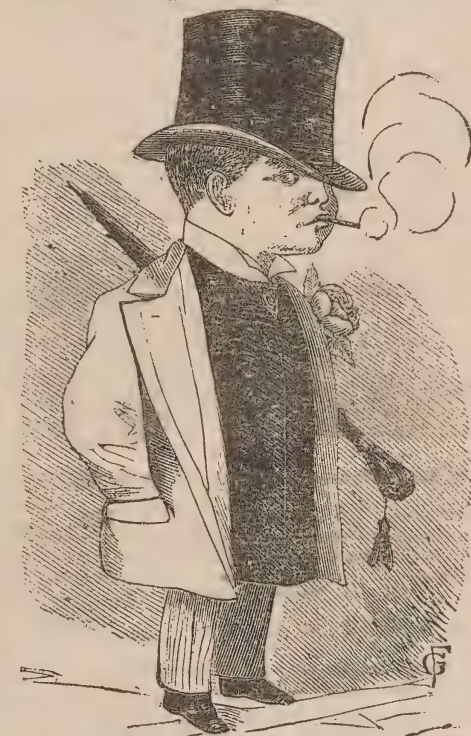
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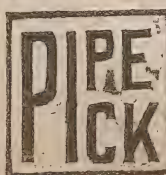


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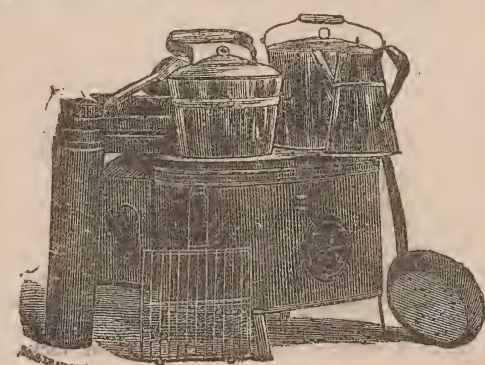
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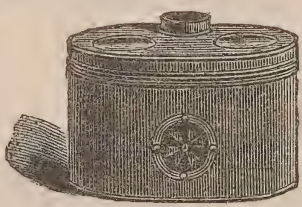
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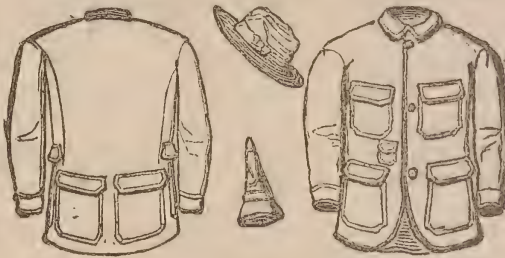
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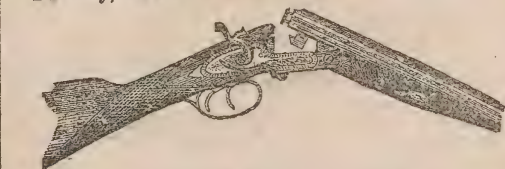
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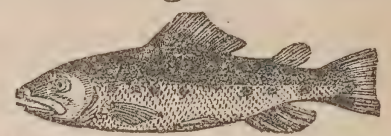
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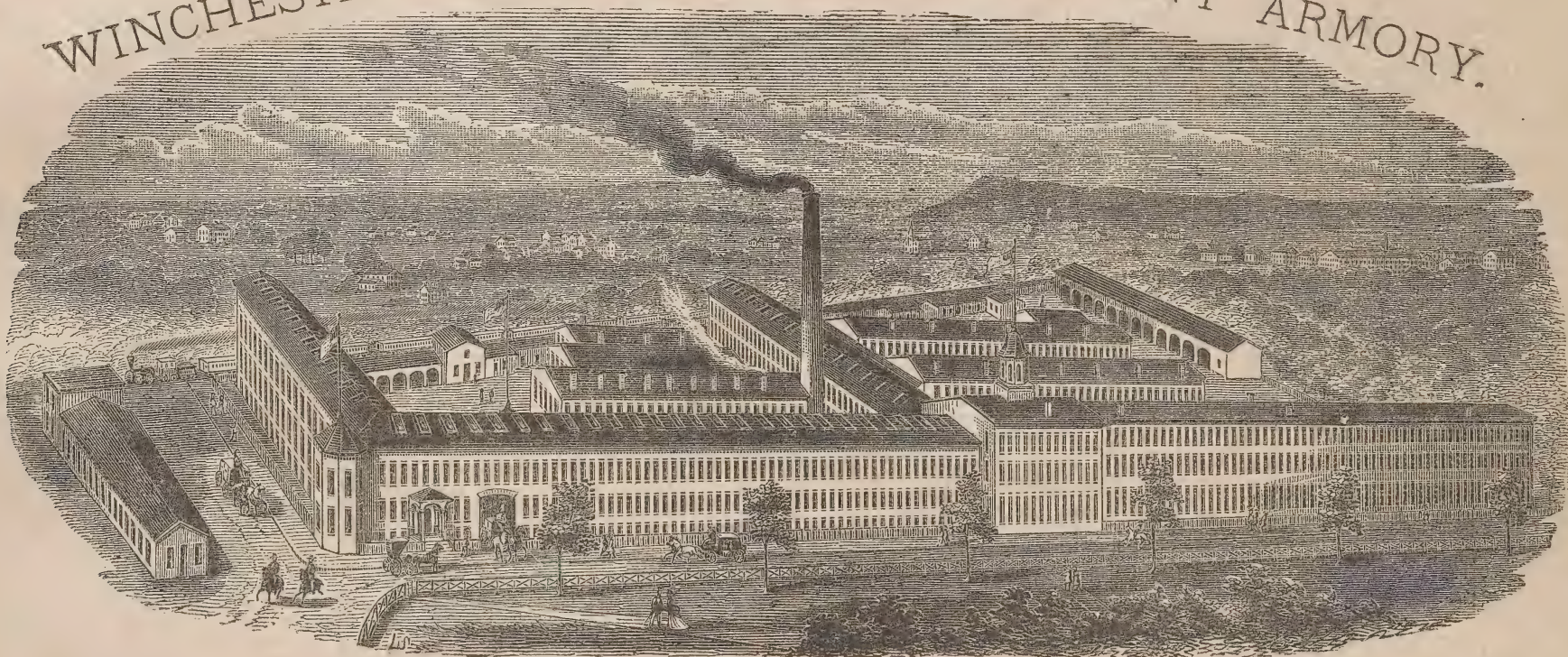
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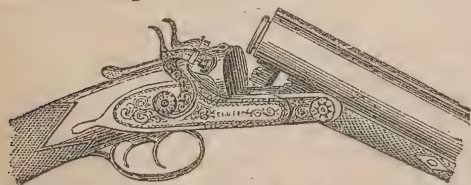
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so evenly distributed that it is
scarcely felt. Cartridges can be
carried with the heads down in
this vest, which is of great impor-
tance when brass shells are used,
as when carrying them with the
head up the weight of the shot of-
ten forces the wad forward, when
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 18.
{ 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

TALLY-HO!

THE fox enjoyed a solemn grin
When all but him had fled;
The lanterns of the whippers-in
Shone 'round his little bed.

How beautiful and bright he came;
He scorned to be decoyed;
Gaunt was his frame, his tail aflame
Like Watson's asteroid.

"O keeper, may I now light out?"
Whispered the fox serene;
"You may;" and leading all the rout
A yellow flash was seen.

One bold, bloodthirsty huntsman took
An awful two-rail fence;
Another plunged into a brook
And has'nt been heard of "sence."

Another slew a Maltese cat;
Another banged his nose;
Another, hunting for his hat,
Broke down a line of clothes.

And one sagacious huntsman stood
Four hours beneath a limb
Of a big tree in Lodi Wood
He thought the beast had clim.

And then arose a pleading sound,
"O Reynard, where are you?"
Ask of the hounds that far around
Send up their "Ullaloo!"

For, ah, the dogs have lost the fox,
And riders lost the dogs,
While horses, minus riders, browse
Down in Passaic bogs.

To see the wounded all brought in,
The stragglers and the pack,
Calm Reynard waits with cheerful grin,
Out back of Hackensack.—Daily Graphic.

For Forest and Stream.

Middle Florida.

MIDDLE FLORIDA is one of the finest countries in the world. All along her sea coast are beautiful bays and inlets; through the country are fine rivers, beautiful lakes, and pearly brooks. She has grand and wonderful springs, whose medicinal virtues are known in all lands. She has magnificent forests of pine, cypress, and hard wood timber, ornamented with the beautiful magnolia and other flowering trees and shrubs. She has vales as delicious as Arcadia, and fields as fair as those of Enna—

"Where Proserpina gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy dis
Was carried off."

Her lakes, rivers, bays, and inlets are full of excellent fish. Her sea coasts have an abundance of oysters, fish, turtle, and sponges. Her forests abound in a great variety of game. Her gardens yield the finest vegetables, and have the most beautiful flowers in bloom all the year. Her orchards bear the most delicious fruits and berries, and her vineyards the finest grapes that make the best of wine. It is here the man with delicate constitution can escape from the cold, frost, ice, and snow and enjoy "sunny skies and soft and balmy breezes." It is here the poor consumptive finds relief that medicine cannot give. "Tis here the balm of nature's breath," borne on the soft breezes of the Gulf of Mexico, charged with the healing resinous exhalations of the pine forests, finds its way into the most remote tissue of the diseased lung, and by its mysterious power doing what no drug or medicine has yet done in reviving the blood and bringing to the pallid cheek the bloom of health.

BOUNDARIES, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—Middle Florida is bounded on the north by Georgia; on the east by the Suwannee River; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Apalachicola River. It is from 120 to 140 miles in length, and from 70 to 80 miles in width. The lands back from the Gulf of Mexico are rolling or undulating, with fine chocolate soil, supported and sustained by a magnificent clay subsoil, rendering them not only very productive but extremely durable. The country contains

a great variety of excellent hardwood timber, interspersed with pine. Much of the timber is very valuable for manufacturing purposes. The country along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico is level, with light sandy soil, covered with yellow and pitch pine timber and grass. It is interspersed with rich tracts or bodies of hammock lands. It is a good stock country, and when cleared up and put in good cultivation it produces fair crops. Peaches, grapes, sugar cane, and vegetables of all kinds grow very finely, and many think that it is equal, if not superior, to the stiffer soils for them. The soil is based upon limestone, commonly called rotten limestone, which, besides carbonate of lime, contains also salts of iron and sulphur. All through this region are found beds of genuine marl.

PECULIARITY.—A peculiar feature in Middle Florida is the great number of lakelets of clear pure water scattered all over the country, varying in size from half an acre to an acre or more in extent. They, as a general thing, are very deep, have no outlet, and contain an abundance of excellent fish. They seem to have been placed here for a wise purpose—to supply the wants of every family at their own doors, without hire or reward, with a splendid article of food.

Another striking feature is the number of creeks, streams and even considerable rivers, rising out of the earth, after coursing a short distance, and frequently many miles, suddenly disappearing in the earth and are lost to all further knowledge, while others are known to reappear and flow regularly to the Gulf of Mexico. Near Tallahassee there are several "sinks" into which small streams flow and disappear. These sinks vary in size, and many of them are of great depth. Quite a number have neither any inlet nor outlet, so far as anything visible is concerned, being no doubt fed by subterranean streams, and subject, in some instances, to sympathetic action with the tides of the Gulf of Mexico. Fourteen miles south of Tallahassee is the far-famed Wakulla Spring, "Ponce De Leon's Fountain of Youth," whose waters are so transparent that when a person is sailing over its surface in a boat he feels impressed as he gazes below that his frail bark is suspended in the air, the water having such an exact resemblance to the sky above. A silver five-cent piece on the bottom seems as plain as if in your hand. "The spring will," it is said, "fathom near one hundred feet by five hundred across its surface." It is situated in a dense forest of shrubs and trees, and in looking over it the color resembles the deep blue sky, except near the border, where it has a slight tinge of green from the reflection of the surrounding verdure, which hangs over it in drooping branches and waving festoons. "The beauty of the fountain, the luxuriance of the foliage around it, render this one of the most charming spots" that Florida affords, or that can be found anywhere. The spring is nothing more nor less than a mighty river gushing out of the bowels of the earth, large enough to float vessels drawing six feet of water into the Gulf.

MEDICINAL SPRINGS.—Nature seems to have destined Middle Florida to be a resort for invalids to recruit their health and repair broken constitutions. Scattered here and there all over the country are chalybeate and sulphur springs, whose medicinal waters, prepared in the deep laboratories of nature, give strength to the blood and color to the cheeks of the poor frail invalid. But little or no effort has ever been made to bring these springs into notice, or to let their wonderful curative powers be known abroad. No suitable buildings have been erected at any of them for bathing or for the accommodation of invalids. Persons have frequently come miles and camped by some of them during the Summer season to bathe and drink the waters, and in this manner wonderful cures have been performed.

THE CLIMATE.—Middle Florida has the finest Winter climate in the world, and the steady heat of Summer is not so prostrating as the short but frequent bursts of Summer heat in the Northern States. The thermometer rarely goes below 40° Fahrenheit in Winter, and in Summer it seldom indicates a greater heat than 90° in the shade. The heat is tempered by the almost constant sea breezes from the Gulf of Mexico. The nights are almost always pleasant. The so-called rainy season is in Summer, usually commencing

in May and ending in September. It commences by daily showers for one or two weeks or more, and then a week or two of dry weather, and then the rainy season will come on again. This rainy season is by no means one continuous rain for days without letting up. The rain comes in showers of from a half to one hour or more in continuance, and between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M. These showers come up quickly, it rains hard, is soon over, and then is sunshine. They are seldom attended with thunder and lightning. They cool the atmosphere and make the air pure and refreshing. They come up with such regularity that they need not interrupt business, labor, or pleasure only during their continuance, for timely preparation to avoid them can be made if desired. Fogs are seldom seen, and a damp, cloudy, drizzly, rainy day is of rare occurrence. Winter is the driest season, and Spring the next.

HEALTH.—From careful observation and diligent inquiry we are led to believe that in no portion of the Union are there as few diseases as there are in Middle Florida. The ratio of mortality is unusually low, and a remarkable exemption exists from all epidemic and contagious diseases. In Summer, bilious remittent fevers, usually of a mild type, show themselves, and intermittents in the Fall. The chills and fever prevail to some extent where persons expose themselves too much in the night air and in inclement weather.

FOR INVALIDS.—Middle Florida is superior to every other section of the Union for invalids. Its temperature is never too high nor too low to restrain the invalid from taking all the out-door exercise he is equal to. The country is less exposed to the frequently prevalent northern and north-eastern storms, and fierce, penetrating blasts, and having good roads for driving or walking, renders it the most desirable place for the invalid and the visitor to spend their Winters, or for the immigrant to settle in.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN.—In all the counties along the Gulf of Mexico, and in nearly all the heavily timbered lands in the others, are to be found all kinds of game, such as bear, deer, wild turkeys, panthers, catamounts, wild cats, etc. Deer and turkey are abundant. In all the lakes, rivers, and creeks are an abundance of the finest fish, such as trout, perch, jack or hake, catfish, blackfish, bream, etc. On the coast there is the finest of oysters, clams, turtle, and every variety of salt water fish. During the Winter all the lakes, ponds, bays, inlets, rivers, etc., have an abundance of every variety of water fowl. Sportsmen should visit Middle Florida by all means and take a hunt and a fish down on the coast.

PRODUCTS.—All the grains, fruits, and vegetables that are raised in the temperate zone can be cultivated with more or less success in Middle Florida. Cotton has heretofore been king, and the people seemed to care but little about raising any other kind of crops. Under the new system of labor planters are beginning to study more the nature of the soil and its productions, and are fast finding out that they can raise a greater variety here at a profit than in any other section of the Union. Sugar cane is one of the most remunerative crops that can be raised. It has less things to contend with than almost any other field crop. It is seldom injured by insects, dry weather, or frost. It takes about the same labor to cultivate as it does a crop of corn. The manufacturing is the most expensive. The mill, boilers, furnace, etc., cost about \$400. To manufacture ten acres of cane would require the work of six men for forty days, one pair of mules, horses, or oxen at the mill, and another pair to haul the cane from the field. The profit of ten acres planted in cane, from actual experiment, omitting capital required for boilers, mill, troughs for crystalizing, houses for draining, teams, etc., is as follows:—

Dr.—10 days' work of team to break up land at \$1.50 per day..	\$15 00
24,000 seed canes at \$10 per M.....	240 00
15 days' work planting, at 75 cents per da.....	11 25
10 days' work with hoe.....	7 50
15 days' work with cultivator and plow.....	23 50
6 men 40 days, equal to 240 days work, manufacturing, etc., at 75 cents per day.....	180 00
2 pair of oxen 40 days, at \$3 per day.....	120 00
Barrels, etc.....	60 50
Total.....	\$656 75
Cr.—By 3,700 pounds sugar per acre, or 87,000 pounds, at 7 cents per pound.....	\$2,590 00
Showing a net profit of.....	\$1,933 25

Some of the best planters have raised as high as 4,400 pounds from a single acre of land. Cane requires natural strong land, or well manured light land, the latter making a better quality of sugar. After the first planting there is no more expense for seed cane.

Cotton does well everywhere in Middle Florida. The caterpillar is its worst foe, and some years the crop is severely injured by it. Like cane, it requires about the same cultivation as corn. A man can easily cultivate ten acres in cotton and raise enough of other things besides to keep himself, family, and stock on during the year. The profit of ten acres of cotton is as follows:—

Dr.—10 days' work of team to break up the land, at \$1.50 per day	\$15 00
Seed.....	20 00
Planting.....	6 00
Hoeing and thinning.....	20 00
15 days' cultivating.....	22 50
Picking and ginning.....	75 00
Bagging, baling, and strap iron.....	21 20
Total.....	\$179 70
Cr.—By 5,000 pounds of lint cotton, at 12½ cents per pound.....	625 00
Showing a net profit of.....	\$445 25

Upland rice is a very remunerative crop, and yields from forty to sixty bushels per acre. The tobacco raised in Middle Florida commands the very highest price in market, being considered fully equal to the Cuban article by competent judges. The peanut grows very finely, and yields one hundred bushels per acre. Castor bean grows luxuriantly. Irish potatoes grow nicely all winter, and are ready for market in March, April, and May. By care and attention they can be made to grow all the year. Sweet potatoes grow almost spontaneously and very large.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.—All varieties of garden vegetables grow to greater perfection in Middle Florida than in any other section of the Union without doubt. They grow at all seasons, and there is not a month but what a family can have vegetables fresh from the garden to put on the table. The raising of vegetables for Northern markets is already becoming quite a business, and is very lucrative. The demand is getting greater every year with our increased railroad facilities.

FRUIT.—For fruit growing Middle Florida is equal, if not superior, to any other section. Almost every variety can be cultivated with success. From February to December there is one succession of ripening of fruits. Bananas, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, shaddock, and some other varieties require a little protection in winter from frosts. Every variety of grape does well, and the day is not far distant when this section will excel California in grapes and wine. It is stated that two thousand gallons of sparkling wine have been made from a single acre of grapes, worth at present prices \$2.50 per gallon. Strawberries grow very large and fine, and ripen in February. Dewberries, whortleberries, blackberries, plums, crab apples, etc., grow wild in the woods in the greatest abundance.

GRASSES.—There is quite a variety of wild grasses growing in the woods and in the fields suitable for pasturage and for hay. They contain a good deal of nutriment, and stock keep in as good order as they do anywhere on the wild grasses. Tame grasses have never been tried to any extent, and it is not known whether clover could be raised here or not.

STOCK RAISING.—One great trouble with Northern people who come South, is they expect to find a perfect paradise of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and tame grasses of every kind, and that man and beast will have nothing to do but eat and sleep, moving only now and then for the purpose of circulating the blood, etc. When they do not find things as they were in the Garden of Eden they complain bitterly of the country. Some of them wonder how cattle, horses, and sheep can be raised without timothy and clover hay and blue grass pastures. They should recollect that stock in all new countries subsisted on the native grasses and on coarse wild hay in winter. It is the same in Middle Florida, only here the stock live the year round in the woods on the wild grass without any other food or shelter. The mildness of the winters, together with the abundance of pasturage afforded by the forests and numerous reed branches (wild canes) make the raising and keeping stock a matter of little expense and trouble. It is stated on the best of authority, and it is a well ascertained fact, "that live stock of every kind—horses, cattle, sheep, and swine—are less subject to epidemic diseases in Middle Florida than in the more northern latitudes."

POULTRY RAISING.—Fowls of every kind do well, and the raising of them for Northern markets could be made a very lucrative business.

BEES.—This is the country for the apiarist. The great abundance and variety of flowers that are always in bloom afford fine pasturage for bees, and the raising of honey for Northern markets could be made very profitable.

TIMBER.—Timber is abundant everywhere. In the forests are the walnut, red bay or Florida mahogany, ash, beech, every variety of oak, cherry, olive, kickory, magnolia, gum, yellow and pitch pine, cypress, etc. The manufacturing of all kinds of wooden ware, agricultural implements, furniture, and lumber could be carried on extensively anywhere in Middle Florida.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad passes through the centre of the northern tier of counties of Middle Florida. It is completed from Jacksonville to Chattahoochee, on the Apalachicola River. There is also a road from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of twenty-one miles. The great need of the country is a road from St. Mark's and Tallahassee due north to Louisville, Ky., so the planters could ship early fruits and vegetables direct to the Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago markets; also fish and oysters.

WATER COMMUNICATION.—A steamboat runs up the Suwannee River from Cedar Keys to Troy in Lafayette county once a week. It could run up to Ellaville, Madison county, if business demanded. The Apalachicola River is one of the finest navigable rivers in the world, and boats run from its mouth up to Columbus, on the Chattahoochee River, and Bainbridge, on the Flint River, in Georgia. There are a number of other rivers that are navigable a short distance up from the Gulf of Mexico. Along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico are several bays and inlets where sloops and schooners could lie at anchor in safety and deliver and receive freight. St. Mark's is at present the principal seaport. It has not recovered from the effects of the war, consequently but little business is done there. Men of energy and capital could make it a fine shipping point, and the location in a good one for a commercial city. Near the west end of James Island is a fine harbor for the largest vessels; some say it is the best on the Gulf of Mexico. The British

fleet during the war of 1812 hovered in there. The largest seagoing vessels can enter in safety.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Tallahassee (the capital of the State and county seat of Leon county,) is the largest city in Middle Florida. It is nearly 300 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and twenty-one miles from it. The streets are wide and adorned with the most beautiful live and water oak shade trees, which add much to the picturesqueness and beauty of the city. A person as he wanders along the wide streets or loiters under some grand old oak, with the long Spanish moss hanging from its branches, feels almost like he was in the fabled land of the gods. There is a beauty about these grand trees that is indescribable, and one loves to lounge under their wide-spreading branches. Scattered all over the city are beautiful squares full of these splendid trees. The State House stands on a large square near the centre of the city, and is surrounded by a beautiful grove of the native trees of the forest. It is a plain three-story brick building. Three squares to the north is the Leon county Court House, a three-story brick building. The business houses are located principally on one street, and are all built of brick. The dwellings are principally frame, painted white, with green shutters, and have nice yards in front, adorned with the most beautiful flowers, that are always in bloom, and back are splendid gardens. The city contains about 3,000 inhabitants, a great number of stores, two newspapers. The *Floridian*, published by C. E. Dyke, Sr., & Son, is the oldest and ablest newspaper in the State, and is doing more for immigration than any other. The Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations each have nice church edifices and able and talented ministers. There are good schools for both white and colored children. The City Hotel is a large and commodious building, capable of accommodating 200 guests. There are a number of excellent boarding houses in the city. Society is as intelligent and refined as can be found anywhere. There is a cotton factory near the city. The Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad passes through the city. There is a railroad to St. Mark's, a seaport on the Gulf of Mexico, twenty-one miles distant. The city is surrounded by a high, rolling, beautiful, and fertile country.

Quincy, twenty-four miles west of Tallahassee, on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, is the county seat of Gadsden county. It is surrounded by a beautiful country, and has been a beautiful place, containing elegant public buildings and nice residences "before the war." The buildings now look old and dilapidated, but they show that refined taste was exercised in their construction. On entering many of them a person will see elegant libraries of old and standard authors, fine paintings, etc., showing that their occupants were persons of culture and refinement. The population is about 900. The village contains a number of stores, a hotel, and a boarding house, eight lawyers, a newspaper, (the *Quincy Journal*, whose editor has enterprise enough to print all his paper at home,) three nice church buildings—Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian—good public schools. Prior to the war there was an excellent and flourishing seminary there, but it is now closed.

Chattahoochee, forty-four miles west of Tallahassee, is on the Apalachicola River. It is the present terminus of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, and has regular steamboat communication with Bainbridge, Ga., Eufaula, Columbus, and Apalachicola. The penitentiary is located there. There is a fine farming country around it.

Monticello, thirty-one miles east on a branch of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, is the county seat of Jefferson county. There is a splendid country around it. It contains about 1,100 inhabitants. The Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians have nice churches. There is a fine brick Court House and several fine business houses and residences. It has an able and well conducted weekly newspaper, the *Constitution*, refined and intelligent society and good schools.

Madison, fifty-five miles east of Tallahassee, is the county seat of Madison county. It has once been a beautiful and flourishing town, and the abode of wealth and refined society. The location is really beautiful, and surrounded by an excellent farming country. The population of the town is about 600. It contains Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches and good schools. The town some years ago was nearly destroyed by fire, which has never been rebuilt. Many of the buildings have been neglected. The society is excellent. Labor and money could make Madison one of the most lovely places in Florida.

Ellaville, seventy miles east of Tallahassee, is the greatest lumber manufacturing town in Middle Florida. It is situated on the Suwannee River, and at the head of navigation, where the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad crosses the river. Immense amounts of lumber are manufactured and shipped daily to Northern and foreign markets. The population is about 500.

Jasper is the county seat of Hamilton, the northeast county in Middle Florida. It is located on the Florida branch of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and contains about 150 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a healthy and pleasant country.

Troy is the county seat of Lafayette county, is on the Suwannee River, and is at present the head of steamboat navigation. It contains about fifty inhabitants. It is near one of the finest regions for hunting in all Florida.

Crawfordsville, the county seat of Wakulla county, is twenty miles south of Tallahassee and twelve miles from St. Mark's, and situated in an oak grove and surrounded by a pleasant, productive, and healthy country. It contains three stores, a Methodist church, schools, etc. It is a small place.

Bristol is the county seat of Liberty county, and is located on the Apalachicola River. Near it are some splendid orange groves, which produce the finest oranges raised in the State.

New Port, on the St. Mark's River, six miles from the Gulf of Mexico, was once an important commercial place. Ships drawing twelve feet of water could come up there from the gulf, but it is now deserted, only a few houses remaining. Rev. Charles Beecher (brother of Mrs. H. B. Stowe,) resides there, and has a nice little orange orchard. Above the town is one of the finest sulphur springs in the State, whose waters contain great curative powers, and have performed almost miraculous cures. Before the war invalids from nearly all parts of the Union resorted there to drink of and bathe in the health-giving waters of the springs. Across the St. Mark's River, opposite, are the finest hunting grounds in the South in all probability. Bear, deer, turkeys, etc., are in the greatest abundance. It is the paradise for sportsmen.

Three miles below New Port is St. Mark's, once a flourishing commercial place. It has dwindled down to almost nothing. Vessels once in a while come in. It is at the junction of the St. Mark's and Wakulla Rivers, and is really a fine site for a city. We don't see anything to hinder it from being one of the best commercial cities in Florida. What it needs is capital and labor used judiciously to bring it out.

ORANGE CULTURE.—The orange, lemon, lime, citron, and shaddock can be successfully cultivated in Middle Florida, and as fine varieties are raised as in any section of the State. In Leon county there are 752 bearing orange trees. In Liberty county there are some very fine groves of the very best of oranges that bear bountifully every year. On what is known as the "Belmont Place," in Jefferson county, there was for near a quarter of a century previous to the late civil war a large orchard of the finest sweet oranges that bore bountifully every year, and many were shipped from it to Northern markets. When Gen. Taylor was in Florida during the Indian war his army was supplied with oranges from the Belmont orchard.

One advantage that Middle Florida possesses over the eastern portion of the State is that it has a rich and productive soil and a splendid subsoil (both of which are essential to make an orange orchard grow and bear bountifully), consequently no muck or manure are required to be put around the trees annually to make them grow or keep them alive. Trees sometimes require protection from frosts in winter, just as a peach tree does in the more Northern States. A grove of trees or a forest on the north side of an orchard to protect it from the north winds makes it bear much better. It is much easier to protect a tree from frost than to be constantly manuring it to keep it from dying. A person by bestowing the same care and attention to the culture of orange trees that the fruit growers of Ohio and Michigan do to their trees, could always have oranges in Middle Florida. Oranges require strong, rich land, and for that reason they can be more successfully cultivated in the rich lands of Middle Florida than in the sandy pine lands in East and South Florida. There is another consideration to be thought of. The lands of East Florida are not good for agricultural purposes, while those of the middle section are, and of the best quality, and the farmer can always have something growing ready for market besides his orange crop. Oranges are successfully raised in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, and Greece, where it is colder than in any part of Middle Florida. Oranges and lemons have been cultivated in the open air in England. It is stated, "At Hampton Court there are many orange trees, some of which are said to be over 300 years old."

The banana grows very finely everywhere, and could be made a source of great profit if the people would pay more attention to its culture. One gentleman in Tallahassee has in his garden a few trees or shrubs, on which can now (Sept. 6,) be counted over 200 bushes. H. C. RIPPY.

Fish Culture.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

THE first effort of the California Commissioners towards introducing the fish of the Eastern coast in 1874 was a repetition of the attempt of the year before, when, by the breaking of a railroad bridge their aquarium car and contents were entirely destroyed. The present attempt was made also under the supervision of Mr. Livingston Stone, who arrived in June with an assortment of black bass, glassed perch, catfish, hornpouts, silver eels, salmon, (*salmo salar*), and rock bass, of fresh water varieties, and a number of tautog or black fish, salt water eels, and lobsters, of which latter but three arrived alive. These fish were all placed in suitable waters and the commissioners are satisfied that the greater number have found congenial homes, and have spawned. Black bass have, during the present season, been caught in Napa Creek, and large numbers of the young have been seen. The black bass placed in Alameda Creek have been seen, but none have been caught. One of the glassed perch placed in the Sacramento River has been caught in a slough, to which it was probably repairing for the purpose of spawning.

The Schuylkill catfish and the Mississippi catfish, placed in the San Joaquin River, have grown rapidly and spawned, but several of the large fish, and many of the young ones, have been caught by the fishermen near the San Joaquin bridge, and have been returned to the river. By another year they will be so numerous that they may be caught with safety and shipped to market, as it would be impossible to exhaust the river by ordinary fishing. The hornpouts, a species of small catfish from Lake Champlain, which were placed in the lakes near Sacramento, increased so abundantly that nearly one thousand have been caught and transported to the various lakes and sloughs in the Sacramento Valley. Several hundred of them were placed in lakes containing brush and dead trees, in which it would be impossible to seine them. The acclimatization and perpetuation of these fish in the Sacramento Valley is assured, as they are now so situated that no amount of fishing will exhaust them.

Of the fresh water eels placed in a tributary of the Sacramento River, one was caught in Willow Slough, in Yolo county, which had grown to be more than a foot in length.

None of the Eastern salmon have been seen since they were placed in the Sacramento River. It is hardly to be expected that they should be, as yet, as without doubt they have gone to the ocean, not to return until the Spring of 1876. It will be interesting to learn, in after years, if they will cross with the Sacramento salmon and produce a new variety.

The rock bass, placed in Napa Creek, have not been heard from. The tautogs, salt water eels, and spawning lobsters, placed in San Francisco Bay, have never been

seen. Many crustaceans, resembling young lobsters have, during the present season been caught in the Bay of San Francisco, but it is not determined as yet whether any of them are the young of the Eastern lobsters.

During the past Winter the commissioners have received through Prof. Baird, 20,000 white fish eggs from Lake Michigan, which were deposited in Tulare Lake, the waters of that lake being of the proper temperature and containing suitable food, the eggs having been hatched at Berkeley on the grounds of the University of California. The cans containing the young fish were carried in a boat some two hundred yards from shore and the fry turned out among the tulles where they could not only find an abundance of their natural food, but protection from their enemies.

Sixty thousand eggs of the Eastern brook trout, which had been purchased at Charlestown, N. H., were also hatched at the same place with a loss of four per cent., and were distributed, 20,000 in the lakes and streams of Mendocino, Sonoma, Napa and Yolo counties; 10,000 in the North Fork of the American River, in Placer county; 10,000 in Prosser Creek, Nevada county, and 20,000 in Calaveras Creek, in Alameda and Santa Clara counties, and in other streams emptying in the Bay of San Francisco.

No shad have been hatched during the past two years, as the U. S. Government had none to spare. A supply is promised for next season, however, and the attempt to introduce this fish into the Pacific will be persevered with.

With regard to salmon, the commissioners have thought it to be of so much public importance to increase this valuable variety of fish in its native waters, that during the past year they considered it advisable to expend one thousand dollars in the hatching of a million more fish, to be placed in the Sacramento River. They therefore applied one thousand dollars of the small appropriation to this purpose, and the fish have been successfully turned loose.

The appropriation being about exhausted, it will this year pay for the hatching of but half a million more fish. Ex-Governor Stanford has requested the commissioners, however, to cause to be hatched at his expense, during the coming season, one million salmon, to be turned into the Sacramento River, and at his desire some hundred thousand have been placed in Kern River and Lake Tahoe. There were to have been placed in the waters of the State during the present season two million of salmon, and should the State receive her usual share from the Government, probably half a million more. Salmon were more plentiful in the Sacramento River during the season of 1875 than ever before since Americans had knowledge of the country. This is attributed to the close season which prohibits the taking of salmon between the 1st August and November 1st, as also to the quantities of young salmon turned loose from the hatching establishments. It is anticipated that after three years there will be found more profitable fishing than has hitherto been known. An appropriation of from six to ten thousand dollars yearly is asked for instead of the pittance of twenty-five hundred dollars granted.

Much attention is given to the Sacramento salmon (*Salmo gairdneri*) by scientists and by fish culturists in other countries, for the reason that it comes into rivers to spawn in latitudes much lower and in waters much warmer than any other variety yet known. Large numbers pass up the San Joaquin River for the purpose of spawning in July and August, swimming for one hundred and fifty miles through the hottest valley in the State, where the temperature of the air at noon is rarely less than 80° Fahrenheit, and where the average temperature of the river, at the bottom, is 79°, and at the surface, 80°. The salmon of the San Joaquin River appear to be of the same variety as those in the Sacramento, but average smaller in size. Their passage to their spawning grounds at this season of the year, at so high a temperature of both air and water, would indicate that they will thrive in all the rivers of the Southern States, whose waters take their rise in the mountainous regions, and, in a few years, without doubt, the San Joaquin salmon will be transplanted to all of those States.

The weight of salmon caught during the past season in the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers is estimated at 5,098,780 pounds, in addition to 92,000 pounds of fresh salmon shipped in ice to the New York market. One of the most important paragraphs in the Report is that which contains the suggestion that the law protecting the sea lions and seals in and near the Bay of San Francisco, should be repealed. It is claimed that these cetaceans have increased a hundred fold during the past two years, and as they weigh from two to five hundred pounds each, their daily consumption of fish can not be less than ten to twenty pounds. As they exist in thousands the quantity of fish they eat is more than the total catch of the fishermen, and materially affects the supply. It is recommended that the law be repealed and again re-enacted after nine-tenths of them have been destroyed.

More stringent regulations are suggested with regard to the different modes of catching fish by traps, nets, etc. The Chinese, it is claimed, use in their shrimp catching a net of a mesh so small that hardly any of the young of the valuable varieties of fish escape. There must be several hundred Chinese fishermen engaged in fishing for shrimp in the Bay of San Francisco, for that market. When it is remembered that many of the most valuable varieties of sea fish come into the bay seeking for shrimp as their natural food, it is a question whether unrestrained and unregulated fishing for this crustacean will not, in time seriously effect the fisheries of the bay and harbor.

Under the existing law relating to trout, Indians are un-

restrained in their mode of catching them. Taking advantage of this, white men, for purpose of gain, employ Indians to catch trout from the various mountain streams with grab-hooks, baskets, and all the other methods which ingenuity has devised for the trapping and catching of fish, without regard to the season. Legislation should be had to prevent the Indians from taking fish, except in the manner to which they were accustomed before the advent of white men.

Sawdust, and mining deposits have so affected certain streams, such as the American and Feather rivers that no salmon frequent them now, certainly above certain points, where the spawning beds have been destroyed.

In Canada and other of the British Provinces where there are extensive lumber interests, by provision of law each sawmill is required to have a furnace attached, in which the sawdust as fast as made is consumed. The expense of such a furnace is but trifling, and in those countries the fish is preserved and the law obeyed without objection. A similar law is suggested for this State, and, while great objection is made to it on the part of mill owners, yet, probably, the millmen on the Truckee River and its tributaries have already expended more money in the publication of pamphlets, and in other means to defeat legislation on this subject, than would be sufficient to build furnaces for all the mills on that river.

The reports of Mr. Livingston Stone, with which the commissioners close their pamphlet, have already appeared in these columns.

—The grayling experiment, which created such a sensation among the pisciculturists and anglers a year ago, does not, the N. Y. Commissioners think, promise such results as to warrant its continuance.

GRAYLING IN EUROPE.—We have received the following letter through the courtesy of our correspondent in Munich:—

To the Hon. Secretary of the Fisherman's Club:—

SIR—The artificial breeding of grayling (*Thymallus vicillifer*, Agass.) was successfully carried out in Bavaria by Mr. Kuffer, Royal fisherman, in the year 1854 to 1856, in the garden of the Royal Veterinary School. Mr. Jhis, fisherman in Dachau, has also bred grayling in the year 1860, and continues to do so in the river Amper on his own grounds, which I certify as requested.

DR. MED. MAX GEMMINGER,
Custodian of the Zoological Museum, Munich.

FISH AND SEALS IN CALIFORNIA AND NOTES ON SALMON.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am happy to be able to inform you from good authority here, that the fish commissioners have petitioned the members of our Legislature to repeal the act or law protecting the very large number of seals which inhabit the Seal Rocks and the vicinity of the Cliff House, on the shores of the Pacific, about seven miles from the heart of the city. The Legislature owe this repeal of the law to their constituents and the people, in order to protect our fisheries, especially of our bay, as well as outside of it, in order that fish may be cheaper than they now are in our markets—particularly in the interests of the poorer classes. E. J. HOOPER.

TROUT AS VEGETARIANS.

GRAFTON, Vt., November, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of August 26th I noticed a letter from Dr. M. Goldsmith, one of the Fish Commissioners of Vermont, entitled "Trout as Vegetarians." Shortly after that, while on a visit to Rutland, Dr. Goldsmith invited us to visit the ponds. They are now owned by Mr. Frank S. Hale. There are about a dozen of them, all of small size. They contained at the time of our visit about 14,000 trout of good size, and all healthy. Mr. Hale informed us that he commenced feeding them with bread in December, 1874, and since that time he has seldom fed any meat or liver. The bread which he uses is composed principally of Indian meal, to which is added a small proportion of wheat and coarse sugar or molasses. We saw the trout fed on this bread in all of the ponds, and must say that we have never seen fish feed more greedily, scarcely a crumb reaching the bottom. Mr. Hale breeds some trout, but depends mostly for keeping up his stock upon purchases made from men and boys, who catch and bring them to him. When wild trout are received at the ponds they are placed into a receiving pond and remain there until they become accustomed to the bread diet, which they at first refuse, but in a few days are ready to adopt it, and thrive upon it. They are then transferred to the other ponds. Dr. Goldsmith, we believe, claims for the bread diet that trout are more healthy than with the meat. A wound on a bread-fed fish will heal soon, when on a fish fed exclusively on animal matter it usually results in death. We have with us a small trout pond where the trout have recently been fed on buckwheat cakes and thrive thereon.

The food question in trout raising appears to us to be the principal obstacle to raising them in any quantity. We have in Vermont many hill farms which have a good supply of water for this purpose; but the owners cannot go into the business, owing to the impossibility of procuring suitable food. If trout can be educated to eat a vegetable diet and thrive, this obstacle will be removed. The law protecting trout which was passed in 1868, has been pretty generally observed in this vicinity, and the result is a marked improvement in size and quantity of trout taken each year. S. W. G.

—Frank Cod was recently married to a Miss. Minnie Fish, somewhere in Connecticut. It is said the affair passed off swimmingly.

MIDDLE FLORIDA.—We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the leading article in this paper entitled "Middle Florida," prepared from eminent authority. This journal has always made it one of its especial labors to develop the resources of Florida and settle up the State, whose products alone might be made to liquidate the public debt.

VANITY FAIR.—We have received from Messrs. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, some choice specimens of their celebrated "Vanity Fair" tobacco in neat metal cases holding a pound each; and after most thorough trial do not hesitate to concede to it all the good qualities which its manufacturers claim for it. It is a most superior article and a great comfort to discriminating smokers.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, Indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

For Forest and Stream.

THE LIFE OF WINTER BIRDS.

BY E. B. TOBER.

WHAT the birds do for food and lodging in the Winter, is a question that as often enters the child's mind as that of any of his elders. But the child is easily satisfied, as the old nursery rhyme bears witness. "What will the robin do then, poor thing?" is answered by imputing to red-breast a doze in the lawn to keep himself warm, with his head under his wing; and the child pathetically adds, "poor thing." And with this memory of childhood are often associated pictures of Robin—for he is not a shy bird when necessity gives him courage—knocking at windows for relief, disarming hostility and getting food by his confidence.

One would think that the birds that conclude, in their annual migrations southward, to stop in our latitude, would find it somewhat hard work to keep body and soul together. The swarms of butterflies and bugs that fluttered and buzzed through the summer days have disappeared. The caterpillars and grubs are safely ensconced in their cocoons, or have finished their crawling lives. With the leaves, the berries which men and summer birds may have overlooked, have nearly all dropped and decayed, and there seems to be a slim chance for the cold-weather birds. But these flutterers on the edge of Winter appear merry enough, nevertheless. The possibility of an empty larder never seems to strike them, nor does the cold weather seem to have any terrors for them. Their delicate bodies seem hardly fitted to come in contact with ice and snow and chilling blasts. Sometimes, however, in unusually severe weather, when the mercury loses itself away down below zero, the little ones appear to get disheartened. The sparrows that make their homes in large cities often suffer in this way. Many have been seen in New York, fluttering almost helplessly in the gutters, so benumbed as to find themselves hardly able to escape from predatory cats or mischievous urchins. Many have been picked up, after cold "spells," frozen to death.

Nature however looks after these smaller birds kindly—the larger ones are not in question here. With all the buffeting and frolic of Summer, their coats have become tattered and torn, and in many cases they doff their worn-out summer suits and put on more sober-colored, but warmer garments. Indeed many a one of them would not be recognized, in his dark overcoat, as the brightly colored bird of Summer. Perhaps one of the most surprising changes of raiment, is that of the goldfinch. When the apples are harvested and they are reduced to a diet of seeds, then they exchange "their gay uniform for undress suits of Quaker drab, so that their disappearance in Autumn and reappearance in June is only a change of plumage." The wild birds do not seem to suffer from the cold as much as the half domesticated sparrows. Possibly this is only in accordance with the rule that all animals, as they accept protection, need it. However, that may be, some of the Winter birds seem to revel in snow and ice. The snow bunting, aptly called "snow-flake," seems to choose the bleakest, coldest spots for its Winter haunts.

Next to the matter of feathers—probably before it, in the bird's eye—is that of food. Probably at first sight the city sparrows would seem to live luxuriously, feeding every day, if they choose, upon a bounteous manna of crumbs from charitable hands. Indeed we may readily believe that the birds would not stay here if they did not find plenty to eat. And they can be as dainty in their diet as the Summer birds. There is not the same evidence of plenty, for Nature, wise provider, has hidden much of it, that her guests may take needed exercise in searching for it. The dreary picture of possible famine fades away before the reality.

There are succulent grubs gnawing a path through trees and logs, and many of the birds know how to tap so that a door shall be opened to them, though they are unwelcome guests. The two little wood-peckers that stay with us all Winter, though perhaps they do not do as effective work as their larger brethren can, still keep up the ceaseless warfare against the insect hosts. If they cannot dig deep into the trees, and pick big stumps to pieces; they can peck into the crevices in the bark, or with their strong bills pry off the loose pieces, and find many a dainty morsel. So with many of the smaller birds—and larger ones, too, for that matter. They need not even go to that trouble. The moss is easily pulled from the rocks and the dry leaves can be turned over and reveal much more than Mother Hubbard's bare larder ever contained.

Indeed, in the matter of insects alone there is a plentiful store for the experienced bird, and they can be found in all their stages of life. Eggs are abundant, soldered in dozens on the naked twigs or on the backs of the dead leaves or under the bark, and the birds probably enjoy, as much as we do, deftly cracking the shell and mixing and eating the white and the yolk, even without salt or pepper. Then if they want a larger morsel, or have not the patience to open so many eggs, they can look under the stones or under the bark, and they will find many a drowsy caterpillar, snugly awaiting the approach of Spring and freedom. Even more successful would be the search for crystalids. They could hardly tear open the tough cocoons which many insects emerge from, but there are many less toilsome workers of that tribe that lie among the leaves, under moss or bark, or only a short distance in the ground, that only have thin shells to separate their juicy selves from hungry birds. Then many of the perfect insects hibernate. There is the mourning cloak, one of the first butterflies in the open woods in the Spring, and a few others which hide around in crannies of walls, in any place that offers concealment and moderate protection from the weather. Their wings may be damaged and colors faded, but their little bodies are soft and tasty. Then has not

every one who is given to poking around the woods in Winter often disclosed whole colonies of beetles by stripping off a layer of bark.

Still, though a meat diet is very good, and the Esquimaux find it the best Winter meal, it would alone be very cloying to us, and we can imagine that some of the more particular birds find it so, and want a change. It will not take very long to find it, though it is more in the nature of a dessert—the nuts and raisins of our own dinner table. Indeed, the sparrows in all their varieties, white throats, snow birds, crossbills, pine finches, and red poll linnets, seldom come in until the dessert and join the robins, cedar birds, and blue jays. It is not worth while to say much of the jays; they are regular gourmands, and eat anything and everything almost. A good variety is set out, too. All around the meadows, the dried stalks and leafless branches of Summer's weeds and flowers offer miniature walnuts and filberts to be had for the cracking. The berry pickers have not labored so thoroughly that a few dried blueberries do not yet hang from the bushes. The partridges and quail can find many a checkerberry under the leaves, or can look higher and pick off the seed vessels of the past season's roses. Then in the dark pine woods the crossbills and the finches, with their blushing breasts, tear open the cones and find hearty meals in the meaty kernels. All these are dainty birds compared with some, almost like the spoilt child who cried for plum pudding and would eat nothing else. No one would accuse the crow of being dainty. He might sit at table with them, but he would be liable to eat his hosts as well as their dinner. An old college song accuses him of an appetite for old horses and of holding confabs with other crows about their meals. His appetite, which craves anything, from an unfortunate mouse through the whole bill of bird's fare, justifies one part of the song; the other part needs none. A crow will even so far depart from the habits of his forest brethren as to dig clams or go fishing when necessity or appetite inspires. The owl and hawk, though too dignified and wise to adopt all the low tastes of the crow, sympathize with him in his taste for live food, rats and mice and such "small deer." Perhaps the owl goes further than the hawk, for a nice fat beetle never comes amiss to him. The butcher birds come in the same carnivorous set, serving their dinners of mice or birds on the point of some sharp thorn. And so the thoughtfulness of nature might be traced out almost indefinitely in the care for the birds of the forest, meadow, and stream. The woods do not seem so full of birds and bird music as in Summer, but those that follow the fortunes of Winter are just as light-hearted and careless of want, and twitter just as merrily as their warm weather cousins. Many of them, indeed, are taking their vacations, after the laborious cares of courting, house building, and rearing a family, and preparatory to the same loving work another year in a much more inclement climate. And so they spend their time, some gossiping together in the shelter of bushes or vines, or others communing with their own little selves, perhaps thinking of former mates, and still others sailing gleefully in the cold winds that make us shiver and retreat, and are contented and happy, for they need nothing.

HABITS OF BEES AND WASPS.—Sir John Lubbock has been experimenting upon ants, bees, and wasps, the results of which he has communicated to the Linnean Society. Previous experiments had satisfied him that bees did not always bring their friends to share stores of food which they had discovered. This was questioned by bee-keepers, and Lubbock repeated his experiments. He put a bee to some honey concealed in a flower pot so arranged that the bee had only a small orifice through which to enter. Under these circumstances, from early morning until dusk she made fifty-nine journeys, and during the whole of this time only one other bee found her way to the honey. He also discovered that bees soon accustomed themselves to look for honey on papers of particular colors. He placed a bee to some honey on a slip of glass on green paper, and after she had made twelve journeys to and from the hive, red paper was put where the green had been, and green paper with more honey about a foot away. The bee returned, however, to the honey on the green paper. He then gently moved the green paper with the bee on it back to the old place, and when the bee had gone he replaced the green paper by a yellow one and put the green again a foot off. She again returned to the green. He repeated the same proceeding with orange, white, and blue papers with the same result, but the reversed position of the similar colors, blue and green, slightly confused the bee. This adherence of the bee to the green was not because of any fondness for that particular color, as further experiments proved that the insect would return to any color where they had become accustomed to find honey. As regards wasps, similar experiments showed that for three successive days the secret store of honey made known to one wasp was not found by any other. In respect to color, Lubbock found that wasps were capable of seeing color, though they appeared to be less influenced by it than were the bees.

MORE ABOUT ALBINOS.—Several correspondents have been inspired by the mention of albino grouse shot in New England, to send us further notes. "Teal" tells us that he has seen at Goodale's, in Boston, three albinos of the ruffed grouse, none of which were perfectly white, but a pale flesh or cinnamon color with the characteristic markings, which no one would mistake for ptarmigans. "Audubon" (Harrisburg, Penn.) writes that several years ago a well-known sportsman of Harrisburg, Wm. J. Magloughlin, captured a white meadow lark (*Sturnella magna*) inside of what is now the city limits. A year or so previous Mr. Magloughlin shot an albino quail—perfectly white—on the premises of Mr. Eberly, Milltown, Cumberland county, Penn. The following is clipped from the Lancaster (Penn.) *Intelligencer* of recent date:—"Mr. G. W. Duchman, of East Earl, in this county, captured a very small and beautiful white squirrel while it was feeding in a corn-field. This small animal measured about seven inches from its nose to tip of tail; weighs about two ounces; it is entirely white and has red eyes; its countenance is sharp, and the animal is very neat, clean, and supple. Another of the same kind was seen but escaped."

—Some immense pairs of elk horns from Colorado have just been sent to J. Wallace, taxidermist, at No. 19 North William street, for mounting.

BARNUM'S SALE.—It is very rarely that an establishment founded on the mammoth scale of the late Hippodrome is brought to the hammer. Many speculations are rife as to the cause of the break up, and those who are, or profess to be, well posted, intimate that the bulk of the property will return to the possession of the veteran showman. The prices paid for the animals can scarcely be taken as the measure of their value, there being little or no competition, and were far below what they originally cost. The fox hounds, which were brought from England with some of the horses, with the exception of three reserved by Mr. Barnum and presented to Gen. Custer, brought but \$7 each. The elephants realized from \$3,000 to \$4,500; the dromedaries, \$200 to \$250; giraffes, \$1,000; ostriches, \$300; polar bears, \$575 and \$625; sea lions, \$400 and \$500; the gnu, or horned horse, brought \$1,250; a lion, lioness, tiger, and leopard realized \$2,400. Many other animals were offered but not sold.

—Mr. F. H. Storer has observed that in the neighborhood of Boston the common red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*) is responsible for much damage to the fruit crop, exceeding the most troublesome birds in the destruction of the flowers, especially of the cherry tree. The flower is bitten from its stalk precisely as a nut would be, and held between the paws of the little animal, while he eats the morsel of an ovary at the base of the flower. The flower is then dropped unutilized. A squirrel will thus destroy 200 flowers in the early morning of a single day. Freshly opened blossoms are preferred, and the destruction begins with the first of the season. When the flowers become mature they neglect them and wait for the ripened fruit. The squirrel has long been at enmity with the American gardener because of his depredations on pears, which he gnaws in two for the sake of the seeds alone. Mr. Storer also accuses the field mice of aiding in the devastation of the orchard by eating the flowers.

—The doctrine chiefly advanced by Lieut. Weyprecht, which we mentioned not long ago, that the aim of future Arctic explorers must be to make simultaneous scientific observations extending over long periods, on the natural philosophy, meteorology, botany, zoology, and geology of high latitudes, and only in the second place on the discovery of geographical details, has resulted in a decision of the German Arctic Commission not to recommend the sending of an expedition to the North Pole this year. They recommend instead that fixed observing stations be established, a principal one on the eastern shore of Greenland, and at least two secondary stations, one at Jan Mayen, and the other on the western shore of Spitzbergen. The co-operation of other countries in extending the circle of observers is asked for.

—In Wiedersheim's recently published book is described *Sala mandrina perspicillata*, a tailed amphibian, found only in the western half of Italy, which in its organization seems to connect the amphibia with the reptilia. It is a prettily colored, small and slender animal, which lives on land rather than in the water, feeds upon insects, and during the dry Summer months sleeps for the most part, but in Winter is very active. All the anatomical characters of its skull elevate it above the salamanders, and are such as characterize reptiles. The development of the vertebrae, the numerous bones of the wrist and ankle, and the divided kidneys, furnish additional support to the same view.

—The work of removing the collections belonging to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences from the society's old building to its new one is now going on. The delicate handling and slow motion necessary to the success of this undertaking will probably delay the arrangement of the cabinets in their quarters until some time in January.

—We have been assisting the Zoological Society of Philadelphia for more than a year in their efforts to obtain live moose, and are now informed by Mr. John Wagner, the superintendent, that he is now expecting soon to receive three moose calves, which are preferable to grown animals, as they thrive better if put into the Garden when young.

—There is in this neighborhood a cat which lost its left fore paw in a trap about four or five years ago. She has had innumerable litters since the accident, and none of her kittens have had any abnormal formation until the other day, when she brought two into the world, one of which had a left fore paw with only one finger to it, and the rudiment of a thumb without any claw. The case is remarkable in this—that no abnormality occurred in the offspring until the cat was aged, and her fecundity began to decline, as shown by the last litter being so small.—*Land and Water.*

HYBRID DUCKS.

BROOKLYN, December 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In answer to Prof. Le Conte's question about hybrids in ducks, I would say I have found the dusky and mallard cross quite often; have now three or four mounted in my collection. I once found a cross between what looked like a red head and pin tail, and think perhaps such changes are now observed more than in former years. I have found no crosses within five or six years. I would like to ask if the male mallard does not change its plumage in Summer. They are not common with us.

GEO. A. BOARDMAN.

BOSTON, November 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been sufficiently interested in your late account of the "singular boldness of a partridge" to tell some of my own experiences. Last year, when at Moosehead, I shot a chicken partridge (though in the night), and as I stooped to pick it up another, evidently an older bird, dropped its wings and came up within six feet of me, and then flew off. I once remember seeing one on a nest of eggs within half a gunshot of where men were blasting granite, and the bird hatched a brood.

Yours,

TEAL.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
NEW YORK, Dec. 4th, 1875.

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending December 4th, 1875:—

One Deer, *Cervus Virginianus*. Presented by Mr. W. B. Dinmore.

One young Panther, *Felis concolor*, from Central America. Presented by Captain S. G. Parker, steamship *Andes*.

One Black Bear, *Ursus Americanus*, from Madison county, N. C. Presented by Mr. Fab. H. Bushbee.

Two Lions, *Felis leo*. Bred in the menagerie.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

HOW TO SELECT A HOME IN FLORIDA.

THE first question to be decided by persons who propose moving to Florida, is the kind of business they wish or intend to pursue for a livelihood; if farming, what kind of crops they intend raising; if fruits, what kind or class of fruits; if vegetables, it must be to supply the demand at the North and West for our early products.

For the raising of corn, short staple cotton, oats and rye, the northern belt of the State, comprising that portion lying north of thirty degrees, covering a territory of 375 miles long from east to west, and having an average breadth of forty-five miles, should be selected, where there is heavy clay soil, rich in vegetable matter—more especially the western part. Labor is abundant, with railroad and steamboat facilities to carry the crops to a near market. This portion ought to supply all the demand in the State for corn and oats, and stop the importation from the North and West; and when properly developed will do so. Tobacco has proved to be a profitable crop in this section, and being a superior article, commands a high price.

Should the immigrant select fruit-growing as his occupation, then the portion of the State included between the parallels of twenty-eight degrees and thirty degrees north latitude, denominated Central Florida, comprising part of the peninsula, should be carefully examined, especially the southern tier of counties, as they are peculiarly adapted to the growth of semi-tropical fruits, such as the orange, lemon, lime, and grape-fruit, the fig, banana, pine-apple, and the more tender fruits. In this section the curculio never attacks the peach.

The settler need not confine his attention entirely to fruits. This is the country in which to plant sugar-cane, which proves a sure and profitable crop. Corn and oats do well, and our long staple cotton has a high reputation in market. Good wheat has been made on clay soils. In addition to these, we have arrowroot, cassava, jute, sweet potatoes, &c. Many portions of this belt possess steamboat and railroad transportation facilities. New railroad routes are being surveyed, so that ere long all points will be within reach of markets. The country is rapidly settling up with an energetic population, who are mainly devoting their attention to fruit-culture. Labor is scarce and high-priced.

Those who wish to raise early vegetables for market will find this belt well suited for such enterprise. They should locate at such points as will afford rapid and certain transportation of their products, as they must be placed in market as soon as possible after being gathered. Watermelons can be raised in the open air and be ready for market the latter part of April and first of May. Grapes, especially those belonging to the Scuppernon family, do well wherever they have been tried.

That portion of the State lying south of twenty-eight degrees is sparsely settled. The more tender semi-tropical fruits succeed, as it is but seldom that frost is ever seen there. Raising cattle is the most profitable business that can be entered into in that section. They require no feeding, as the large extent of savannas and prairies afford fine pasturage all the year. This is the paradise of the hunter and herdsman.

Probably there is no State in the Union that possesses so great a variety of soil and is adapted to the production of such a variety of plants and trees. From the stiff clays of the northwestern portion to the prairies of the south all classes and grades may be found. In the central and southern portion the general character is sandy loam, though some sections have a clay soil. Northern and Western farmers, when they first see our soils, think they must be worthless, forgetful that such a luxuriant growth as it produces could not grow in pure sand; it requires humus, alkalies and clay to do such wonders.

The first choice of land will be dry hammock; the soil generally contains a large amount of vegetable matter. Some of our hammocks have a light, sandy soil, are thin, and become exhausted in a few years, and require manure; while others, though heavily cropped, retain their fertility, and are apparently inexhaustible; these often have a marl subsoil. One great advantage possessed by these lands over pine land is, that as soon as cleared and broken up they are fit for the reception of any kind of crop, and produce well the first year.

To persons of limited resources the pine land offers a ready means of obtaining a healthy homestead and fair farming lands at a small cost, and the expense of clearing is much less than hammock. Fruit trees, sweet potatoes, cotton and peas can be planted on them the first year, but not corn, as the land requires to be sweetened for this crop.

The question is often asked by strangers, How am I to make a selection, where soil, climate, and productions are so different from those we have been accustomed to? When you come to look at the country do not be in too great haste to locate. If compatible with your plans, take time to look around, or rent land for the first year. See what kind of crops are raised, and what are the most successful modes of cultivation; converse with intelligent farmers; learn what are the indications of good land; ascertain what are the peculiar advantages or disadvantages of different localities; and when you have made your selection, you will probably be satisfied.—*Florida Agriculturist.*

THE LARGEST GRAPEVINE IN AMERICA.—We learn from an exchange that the famous grapevine from Santa Barbara, California, which is reported to be the largest grapevine in the world, has been taken up and securely packed, and will be shipped to the Centennial. The history of the vine is peculiar and romantic, and its age is placed at between 40 and 100 years, according to different traditions. It has grown in the court-yard of an old house, about three miles and a half from the town of Santa Barbara. The trunk is about four feet four inches in circumference at the largest part. It begins to branch six or eight feet from the ground, and is then supported on a frame work, which it covers as a roof. Thus supported, it covers an acre of ground. Several of the limbs are ten inches in circumference at a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet from the trunk. The annual yield of grapes is from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds, and the clusters of grapes average, when ripe, from two to two and a half pounds each.

—The sale of short horns, draught horses, and Cotswold sheep, at Toronto, December 4th, was the largest ever held in Canada. The three highest prices paid were, \$4,500 for "Seventeenth Duke of Airdrie," bought by A. McClinton of Millersburg, Ky.; \$4,000 for "Kirkleighton Duchess, Eighteenth," bought by H. Cochrane, Compton, and \$3,700 for "Oneida Rose," bought by B. B. Groom, of Kentucky. The total sum realized was \$79,000.

—Lumbering in the Adirondacks promises to be very lively this winter. A number of heavy contracts have been taken by the lumbermen for timber, and the parties will have to secure the services of a miniature army of men. Lumbermen are paid from \$25 to \$35 per month and boarded, according to their worth.

The Kennel.

DOG FARES ON RAILROADS.

THE Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway; Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad; Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad; Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad; Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, have issued the following general order to train baggagemen:—

CHICAGO, Nov. 24th, 1875.

From and after Nov. 24th, the rule allowing train baggagemen to collect on dogs and gas as their perquisites will be discontinued.

Hereafter, baggagemen will not be allowed to make any charge on a dog or gun, but may receive any gratuity when voluntarily offered by the passenger. They will be required to receive dogs and guns in the baggage car when offered for transportation by a passenger going on same train, and carry them free of charge. Baggagemen will be held responsible for the care and prompt delivery of them. They will also make a memorandum of them on their reports, naming the article or animal, stating where received and where left.

HENRY STARRING,

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Gen'l Baggage Agt.

These regulations seem to cover the ground satisfactorily, inasmuch as they insure transportation, (which has heretofore been denied on some railroads,) and fixes the responsibility of safe carriage and care upon certain specified persons. There has been a difference of opinion as to whether this plan should obtain, or a mileage tariff be adopted. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., and other railroads, have chosen and put in operation the latter system. The charge is not exorbitant, and will be cheerfully paid provided safe carriage and proper care of the dogs is guaranteed. In the respect that this plan makes the companies responsible—we presume for damages, in case of loss by negligence—we prefer it. Besides, the sportsman knows in advance precisely what he has to pay, and does not run the risk of vexatious higgling with such baggagemen as choose to be exacting; for certainly no gentleman would think of accepting their services without proffer of remuneration, although payment is optional. Neither can it be expected that baggagemen will pay the same careful attention to their charges without reward, as in case of pay.

In any case, it is desirable that a uniform regulation be adopted by all the Railroad Companies. It is a satisfaction to know, in these days when sportsmen travel great distances in quest of game, that transportation for their dogs is assured. The number of gentlemen who thus travel is very large, and increasing constantly, and railway officials will soon learn, if they have not already done so, that their patronage constitutes a very considerable item of revenue. We feel that their action will benefit all concerned, and must offer our congratulations upon the adoption of a liberal policy and enlarged views.

BLUE BLOOD.—A correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Farm* asks for information, as to what constitutes blue blood in dogs, and alleges that the "Squire" in his report of the Memphis Bench Show and Field Trial, holds that only blue blood exists in imported dogs. Now let us say that the "Squire" did not, to his regret, attend the Memphis Bench Show, did not write the article alluded to, and does not, after many years of careful breeding, believe that dogs from what are called the best kennels of Europe are better, in any respect, than some strains which have been bred in this country since we first commenced to shoot in 1825. We do not wish to be understood as underrating foreign bred dogs, or to discourage the importation of them, for by breeding to such, as we have recently to Pride of the Border, we obviate the danger from inbreeding, a system which is, in our opinion, carried to too great an extent in some kennels of England. We have owned and shot over a few imported setters and pointers which were good ones, but by crossing them with American bred stock we have found the produce to be stronger, more stylish looking, and better dogs in every respect.

DEATH OF SOME NOTED DOGS.—Dr. Strachan has had the misfortune to lose his fine setter bitch Flora, well known throughout the South and West. The New York Kennel Club will greatly miss Flora, but still they can hardly complain, as out of eight litters there have been but three deaths after the puppies have reached the age of two months. Dr. Strachan believes in the "selection of the fittest" and but little, if any inbreeding. We have also to report the death of Sir Frederick, owned by Mr. Steele, of Piermont, by Dr. Strachan's Don I, formerly the property of Sir Frederick Bruce. Sir Frederick was a fine dog, five years of age; the cause of his death has not been communicated to us. The breeding of Flora can be seen from the following abstract of pedigree:—

FLORA. (4 Laverack.)

Ruby, imp. by Dr. Gautier.		Dan.	
Mystery.	Cora.	Dandy, by Mr. Job-	Di,
Jet. Duchess.	Dash.	ling's Dandy, of Ld	bred by Capt.
	Moll 3d.	Rosslyn's blood,	Bruce, Castle
		who took the 20 gu-	Dawn, Ireland,
		inea prize at Newcastle, out of Mr. Langstaff's	out of Flirt by
		Moll, who, three generations back, descended	Fred'k, she by
		from Sir Wm. Redley's Grouse.	Duke of Gor-
			don's celebrated dog, Dandy.

Cora was sister to Countess and Nellie, owned by Mr. Llewellyn, and Duchess was own sister to Mr. Laverack's champion dog, Dash, sire of Cora.

Dandy and Di were obtained from Mr. Kendward, Esely Court, Herford, Esq., by Dr. Gautier of this city.

Flora was half sister to Dr. Strachan's red setter, Rake, one of the handsomest setters going, in or out of the field, and was bred by Dr. Gautier of this city.

In addition to the above we have just learned of the death of Mr. Chas. E. Coffin's fine old pointer bitch Meg. Meg was of imported stock, twelve years old, and died of old age. She was a dog of considerable local reputation and it was said of her that she never got a bad puppy. There is a young Meg in whom we have a personal interest, and if the young one only inherits the good qualities of the dam, we shall be satisfied.

THE BROOKLYN DOG SHOW.—It is a matter for regret that a bench show held in a locality so easy of access as Brooklyn should have turned out such a wretched failure as was the attempt last week. For this, however, the gentlemen of the Long Island Poultry Association have only to thank themselves. It could hardly be expected that any owner of a valuable dog would run the risk and care of a three days exhibition for a five dollar bill. Had the same amount been invested in silver collars or appropriate trophies of some kind, it would have been much more attractive. Upon being solicited we presented a cup of the value of fifty dollars which we presumed was to be offered as a prize in the Bench Show. Upon receiving the catalogue we were astonished to find that our cup had been donated for a coop of chickens, and we had barely time to substitute a more appropriate offering, for the handsomely embellished affair which would have found a suitable resting place only on the sideboard of some ardent sportsman. Mr. Von Lengerhke's orange and white setter Dash took the first premium in his class.

ENORMOUS DOGS.—Mr. Stanley, the *Herald's* African explorer, has found, near Lake Victoria, in the interior wilds, near the shore of the lake, a breed of dogs so large as to dwarf his large English mastiffs.

USELESS CANINES.—Many people, particularly farmers, have a habit of keeping large and ferocious dogs upon their premises, which make it dangerous for either friend or foe to approach the house. Many of these dogs, instead of watching their master's home at night, are predatory in their habits, and wander about the country, killing their neighbors' sheep. Thus, farmers often incur heavy losses while the authors of the mischief frequently remain unknown. But again, ferocious dogs are of no use to anybody. Thieves are never scared by them. The only way a dog can be of real service to a family is to keep a small one in the house at night, letting him have the run of the hall or entry and kitchen. They are better than any "alarm" arrangement costing hundreds of dollars.—*German town Telegraph.*

KENNEL PRODUCE.—The splendid setter bitch Queen (Blue Belton), purchased by J. J. Seitzinger, Esq., of Philadelphia, from our Field Editor, recently whelped thirteen pups by his fine setter Count, and every mother's son of them are bitches. Let us hope that at the next effort in the family way that Count and Queen will do better. All but two or three of the pups have been destroyed.

CURE FOR DISTEMPER.—A writer in the *Fanciers' Gazette* suggests garlic as a cure for distemper. The remedy is not a new one, as we tested it many years since and with success. Still it may be new and of service to some of our readers. This is what the writer in question says of it:—

"And now, sir, I am anxious to ask your readers if any have tried garlic as a prophylactic to distemper. Some years ago there was a letter in *Land and Water* from a breeder who had suffered greatly from distemper in his kennels, and he had been induced, after considerable hesitation, to try garlic, and, as he wrote, with wonderful success. I have tried it, giving a piece about the size of a bean of the raw bulb twice a week to puppies till they are nine months or a year old, and I have had no fatal cases where it has been given from puppyhood or for a lengthened period. One of the chief predisposing causes of distemper is cold, and every one is aware of the heating and warming properties of the onion tribe. If garlic is a preventive of distemper (I say if, because I have not tried it long enough to be sure, that is the reason I am asking for the experience of others,) it is a medicine so simple that it is well worth being known. I have noticed, too, that most of the reputed patent specifics in the shape of pills smell strongly of garlic. I know the natural feeling there is at pooh-poohing 'nostrums' of any kind, but I trust that none of your readers, if they reply, will sneer at garlic unless they have tried it fairly, and found it to fail."

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*,
Drum (two species.) Family *Scia*-Trout (black bass,) *Centropomus*
niger.
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus*
Sea Bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*.
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probato-* Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.
cephalus. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*;
Snapper, *Lutjanus caesus*. *M. nigricans*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish during the week has been fair and quite equal to the demand, although the variety is confined to fewer descriptions of seasonable fish and a few refrigerated kinds. Our quotations are as follows: Striped bass from Rhode Island, 25 cents per pound; smelts, from Maine, are rather scarcer and command 22 cents; bluefish, from Norfolk, 12½ cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, 15 cents each; whiteperch, 18 cents per pound; green turtle, from Key West, 20 cents per pound; terrapin, from Savannah, \$10 to \$15 per dozen; frost fish, 15 cents per pound; halibut, 25 cents; haddock, 10 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; herring, 10 cents; flounders, 12 cents; pompano, \$1; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; scallops, \$1 per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100; whitefish, 20 cents per pound; pickerel, 18 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; brook pike, 18 cents; hardshell crabs, \$6 per 100; Spanish mackerel, frozen, 50 cents per pound.

ENGLISH SOLES AND TURBOT IN AMERICA.—In our issue of Nov. 25th we referred to the proposed effort to introduce these fish into our waters, the subject having engaged the attention of Prof. Baird, Mr. J. G. Kidder, of Boston, Frand Buckland, of London, Mr. Henry Lee, and other prominent naturalists, between whom much correspondence has passed. There seems to be doubt of success in the experiment, though opinions differ widely. Mr. Lee says that absolutely nothing is known concerning the impregnation of the ova of these fishes, and therefore the transfer of their eggs is out of the question. He thinks, however, that the young soles and turbot can be brought across the Atlantic without much trouble. He recommends that the experiment be made with soles from three to five inches long, and turbot three to four inches in diameter.

Leaving aside all conjectures as to whether these fish can be transported across the Atlantic and propagated here, the question arises where is the necessity for so doing when they already abound in our waters? We have a statement from Col. F. G. Skinner, Field Editor of our contemporary, the *Turf, Field and Farm*, that Admiral Coffin, who commanded the British fleet off the harbor of New York, during the war of 1812, informed the late John S. Skinner, who, with Francis Key, as Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, had much intercourse with him, that turbot were caught in abundance just outside, if they would only fish deep enough. Every Spring the herring fishermen bring them here in considerable quantities and possibly if the English mode of fishing for them was adopted the number might be largely increased. That they have not been more appreciated is owing to the fact that while the fish is comparatively a new comer its qualities are almost unknown to our people. Turbot can be seen on the slabs of any of our fish dealers during the season and have sold as low as four cents per pound.

A FINE TROUT.—While at Bridgeport a few days since we had the pleasure of inspecting a splendid specimen of trout which fell before the skill of Mr. A. J. Hobbs at Lake Mooselucmagantic, Maine, on the 26th of September last. This fish, which was pronounced by Mr. Agassiz to be a genuine *salmo fontinalis*, weighed nine pounds, and was taken with the fly in fair casting, on one of H. L. Leonard's seven ounce split bamboo rods. Mr. A. J. Colburn of No. 31 Boylston street, Boston has preserved and mounted the fish in splendid style, and the trophy is one of which Mr. Hobbs may well feel proud.

—A salmon weighing a pound and a half was caught off Provincetown, Mass., a few days ago among some mackerel seized by the fishermen engaged in that business. Mr. Blackford had him on exhibition, placed alongside of two magnificent specimens of *salmo salar* weighing thirty-four pounds each and just received from the refrigerator of Mr. Enoch Piper, of Bathurst, N. B. These fish looked as fresh as though just taken from the water, and are preserved by some process known only to the manipulator, Mr. Piper, who is the father of fish refrigerating, he having adopted and patented his plan many years since.

—A seal, a very rare visitor to these parts at this season of the year, was caught off Montauk Point a few days since.

—Almost as rare an arrival as any of the foregoing was a lot of three thousand pounds of pompano received from Norfolk, they having been taken on the coast of North Carolina. No finer fish have ever appeared in this market, twenty of them averaging five pounds each. This fish, however, is for the rich alone, its retail price being one dollar per pound.

—Frank Burritt shot a seal weighing 125 pounds in Norwalk harbor last Wednesday.

SHAD, OH!—In our issue of Dec. 2d we announced the appearance of shad in Florida waters on the week previous. Almost simultaneously, or about the 25th of November, they were caught in the Savannah River, and in the Neuse River, below Newbern, N. C. This is early for shad, even in those waters. This fish is a luxury, but not to be enjoyed exclusively by our Southern friends, it seems, for Middleton & Carman, of Fulton Market, and Chappell & Storer, soon after received some fine shad from both sections, and sold them here on our own slabs. Enterprise, money, and steam will accomplish most anything.

—A school of whales made their appearance off Southampton, Long Island, on Saturday last.

THE FISHERIES.—A quiet week with the fishermen, as the Georges and Bank fleet are mostly hauled up, and the intensely cold and blowy weather has been unfavorable for any very extensive operations with the shore fleet. There have been 13 arrivals, 7 from the Banks and 6 from Georges. The receipts of fish are very light, comprising 225,000 pounds of Bank codfish, 80,000 pounds of Georges codfish, 25,000 pounds of Bank halibut, 2,800 pounds of Georges halibut. There is not a great stock of marketable fish in the market, and business is remarkably good for the season.

Mr. David Eldridge, of Nantucket, during the last five years, since the first bed of sea clams was discovered on the flats, has dug eighteen thousands three hundred buckets, which he has sold at an average of twenty-five cents per bushels—in the shell, amounting to \$4,575, or nearly \$1,000 per year.

The whales taken on the Northern Coast the past season were very large, with very heavy bone. One whale made 284 barrels of oil, and two others made 540 barrels.

The catch of the Arctic fleet will average about 1,350 barrels to each vessel, and the amount of whalebone, including that taken in trade, will be about 270,000 pounds.

Prince Edward Island oysters are sent to England packed in oatmeal, and by the time they reach London they are plump and wholesome, commanding about sixty cents a dozen.

The Newburyport fishing fleet will make their headquarters at Portsmouth from this date during the Winter months.

Codfish are being shipped from Halifax to Newfoundland.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Dec. 4th.*

—San Francisco has a whaling fleet of eleven vessels, and the catch this season yielded 16,000 barrels of oil, 150,000 pounds of bone, and 20,000 pounds of ivory, the aggregate valuation being \$500,000.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Dec. 9.	7	57	4	43	3	57
Dec. 10.	8	57	5	42	4	57
Dec. 11.	9	56	6	42	5	56
Dec. 12.	10	55	7	39	6	56
Dec. 13.	11	56	8	38	7	55
Dec. 14.	eve.	50	9	37	8	55
Dec. 15.	1	47	10	31	9	47

—The steam yacht Skylark, hence for St. Augustine, Florida, was reported at Savannah recently.

—The Brooklyn Ice Boat Clubs—the Prospect Park and Capitoline—were favored with ice clear and strong enough last week to launch their boats on, and consequently the latter club placed the Flyaway on the ice on December 1st, and Capt. Hallock enjoyed the first sail of the season. On Friday, Dr. Chadwick, of the Park club, sailed his Lady of the Lake on the large lake at the park before a light breeze, and on Saturday Mr. Culyer's boat, the Icicle, was launched, but the thaw which set in on that day stopped the sport. Capt. McLoughlin and Mr. Weed, of the Capitoline Club, will launch new boats the next day the ice will admit of sailing, and four new boats are to be added to the Prospect Park Club fleet on the large lake.

COLLEGE ROWING ASSOCIATION.—The sixth annual convention of the Rowing Association of American Colleges was held at the Massasoit House, Springfield, on the 1st inst. Fourteen colleges were represented, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Oliver Stevens, of Bowdoin; Vice President, B. E. Warner, of Trinity; Secretary, N. W. Cadwell, of Hamilton; Treasurer, J. H. Haynes, of Williams. Trinity was readmitted into the association and given a vote in the convention, her failure to be represented in the last regatta being owing to the death of Mr. Cameron while the crew were in training. It was decided to row the next year's race in heats in case the selected course shall be too narrow for fourteen crews to row abreast, the crews to be divided by lot in two equal fleets, which are to row on the same day, the third Wednesday of July, both races to come off within the space of an hour, and the two winning crews to compete for the championship on the day following. A motion to have coxswains in future regattas was lost by a strong vote. The most important business of the committee, however, the selection of a location for the regatta of 1876, was finally left to be decided by a special convention to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, on the 4th of January, and appearances indicate a strong want of unanimity on this point. The courses at Springfield, Saratoga, and New London are to be examined by a committee, who will report at the next convention. The English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College, of Dublin, Ireland, are invited to row against the winning crew some time next Summer, soon after the university race, the race to be a six oared race, without coxswains, and to be rowed on the course chosen for the next regatta. The convention elected Thomas Hughes, M. P., of England, as umpire, and Mr. Chitty, of the London Rowing Club, to serve in case Mr. Hughes will not accept. If neither will serve the umpire will be chosen by the captains at their meeting next Summer. The Regatta Committee for 1876 comprises B. F. Rees, of Columbia; J. E. Eustis, of Wesleyan, and S. A. McCall, of Dartmouth.

MASSACHUSETTS AT THE CENTENNIAL.—Capt. Henry W. Hunt, of the Aquatic Department of Massachusetts at the Centennial Exhibition, has recommended Mr. Paul Butler, son of Gen. Butler, and Mr. John W. Frazer, of the Boston Boat Club, as the delegates on the Executive Committee of the International Rowing Regatta. The Eastern Club, at a meeting on Friday evening, appointed a committee to take action in regard to a proper representation at the Centennial.

Rational Haztimes.

THE CENTENNIAL NINES.

The season of 1875 had no sooner ended than preparations were commenced for the Centennial campaign, which promises to be the most brilliant year of base ball playing known in the history of the game. Before the present year expires, eight clubs will have prepared themselves for the grand tournament of 1876. First on the list comes the Chicago Club, which the coming season will be run for the first time on the "Boston plan." Their Centennial team will be White, c., Spalding, p., McVey, 1b. and change pitcher, Barnes, 2b., Anson, 3b., Peters, s. s., Glen, l. f., Andrus, c. f., and Addy, r. f. Next come, the Hartfords, with D. Allison, c., Cummings, p., Mills, 1b., Burdock, 2b., Ferguson, 3b., Carey, s. s., York, l. f. s. Reimsen, c. f., and Bond r. f. The Bostons, in 1876, will present McGinley, c., Borden, p., "Josephs," Murnan, 1b., Beals, 2b., Schafer, 3b., George Wright, s. s., Leonard, l. f., O'Rourke, c. f., and Manning r. f. The first Southern representative professional nine to enter the arena, will be the Louisville nine, which will consist of Snyder, c., Devlin, p., Carline, 1b., Gerhardt, 2b., Hague, 3b., Fulmer, s. s., Ryan, l. f., Hastings, c. f., Bechtel, r. f., and change pitcher, Chapman is the club manager. The St. Louis nine for 1876, will include Clapp, c., Bradley, p., Dehlman, 1b., Battrie, 2b., Miller, 3b., Pearce, s. s., Cuthbert, l. f., Pike, c. f., and Mack r. f. This is a strong team, but it will need better management than it had last season to succeed.

—The local professional nine known as the Mutuals, will consist of Hicks, c., Mathewes, p., Start, 1b., Farrell, 2b., Nichols, 3b., Haliman, s. s., Booth, l. f., Haldsworth, c. f., and Cassidy r. f. and change pitcher. The Cincinnati Red Stockings will enter the arena in 1876 with the appended team. Pierson, c., Fisher, p., Gould 1b., Sweasy, 2b., Clark, 3b., Kessler, s. s., Suyden, l. f., Jones, c. f., and Field, r. f.

—The Athletic Club have not yet selected their team, but Al. Reach is to manage it, and the players will include Coons, c., McBride, p., Fisler, 1b., Sutton, 3b., and Jones, s. s.

—The Philadelphia Club, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution requiring their club officials and players to go before a magistrate and take oath that they would not "sell" a game, or allow a game to be "sold" or "given" away. Before this was adopted, it was proposed to engage Higham, Zettlin, Malone, Nelson, Radcliffe, McGeveny, Treacy, Craven and McMullin. Since then a new nine has been selected.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.—The match between Andrew Christol and Prof. Bauer, the California champion, will be decided at the Grand Opera House on Saturday evening of this week, the balance of the stake money, \$1,000, in all having been deposited. Col. T. H. Mostery has been chosen referee, and there will be no restrictions as to grips, the winner of two falls in three taking the stakes. This promises to be the best of these contests as yet witnessed in this city.

—The foot race on Saturday afternoon at Mott Haven, between W. P. McNaughton, of Greenpoint, Long Island, and William Harris, of Norwich, Conn., two hundred yards for \$250 a side, was won by McNaughton, by one foot. Time—23 1-5 seconds.

—Recently there was a lifting match at Eureka, Nevada, between two men, for a prize of \$200, the winner lifting a fifteen pound dumbbell at arm's length the greatest number of times. The loser lifted it 1,130, the winner 1,144 times.

—Skating for the season of 1875 and '76 was inaugurated on the Capitoline Lake, Brooklyn, on December 1st, on which day a clear, glassy surface of ice three inches thick covered the lake in question. The sport was enjoyed there up to Saturday afternoon, when the ice began to soften away to the rise of the temperature. The Prospect Park lakes, too, were covered with ice three inches thick, on Friday, but no skating was allowed there as the lake is nearly seven feet deep.

The Colleges.

—From the new catalogue of Yale College it appears that its officers and students number all told 1,250. Of students, there are in the under-graduate classical department 582, distributed as follows: Seniors, 125; Juniors, 122; Sophomores, 155; Freshmen, 180. The latter is the largest class ever entered at Yale. Then comes the Scientifics of the Sheffield School, distributed into three classes, viz.: Seniors, 52; Juniors, 63; Freshmen, 72. The rest are graduate students, special students and 217 in the professional colleges of Theology, Law and Medicine.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.—In pursuance with a call issued by G. W. Greene, of Harvard, and G. C. Webb, of Yale, a number of delegates representing various college athletic associations, met at the Massasoit House, Springfield on the 4th inst., for the purpose of forming an intercollegiate athletic association. The convention was organized by the election of Mr. Greene, of Harvard, as Chairman, and Mr. Marquand, of Princeton, as Secretary *pro tem*. Ten colleges were represented, as follows: Amherst, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Union, Williams, Wesleyan, and Yale. It was unanimously voted that an association be formed which should have entire control of the athletic sports to be held in connection with the intercollegiate regatta. Messrs. Wallace, Platt, and Hammond, were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization and after consultation they reported, with some slight exceptions, in favor of the constitution which had been prepared by Mr. Webb, of Yale,

the same being adopted by the convention. The name of the association is "An Athletic Association of American Colleges," and its object, as expressed in the constitution, is "the promotion of athletic sports among the members and its respective colleges by meetings and friendly contests." There is to be an annual field meeting held at the time of the annual college regatta, under the direction of the Committee on Athletic Sports. All races shall be decided by judges, one from each college represented. All disputed questions are to be referred to an umpire who is to be chosen at the annual convention, and whose decisions are to be final. Prizes are to be given by the association in all of the contests, but no objection will be made to receiving prizes from outside parties. Another convention is to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on January 5th.

RULES FOR FOOT BALL.—We have been asked to print the rules for foot ball, as observed in the games played in our American colleges. The rules vary very considerably with different colleges; but the following, being those adopted by the delegates from Harvard and Yale, appointed to select and arrange them, may be taken as the standard. They are the Rugby Rules somewhat modified:—

CONCESSIONARY RULES.

I. The grounds shall not be more than 400 feet nor less than 300 feet long, and one-half the length in width.

II. The goal posts shall be 20 feet apart.

III. The number for match games shall not exceed 15 nor be less than 11.

IV. Time of game shall be left to the discretion of the captains, but shall in no case exceed two hours, and that side shall be declared victor which, at the end of the allotted time, shall have secured the majority of goals. To secure a goal the ball must pass between the goal posts and over a cross line ten feet high.

V. After a goal has been won sides shall be changed and the losing side shall kick off. In the event of no goal being won at the lapse of half an hour, ends shall be changed.

VI. The ball may be caught on the bounce or fly, and carried; the player, so carrying the ball, may be tackled or shouldered, but not hacked, throttled, or pummelled. No player may be held unless he be in actual possession of the ball. No batting with the hands is allowed.

VII. When the ball passes out of bounds the player first touching it shall advance to the point where the ball went out and throw it in at right angles to the line.

VIII. Every player is on-side, but is put off-side if he enters a scrimmage, upon his opponent's side, or, being in a scrimmage, gets in front of the ball, or when the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by any of his own side behind him (that is, between himself and his goal line). Every player when off-side is out of the game, and shall not touch the ball in any case whatever, or in any way obstruct or interrupt any player until he is on-side.

IX. A player being off-side is put on-side when the ball has been kicked by, or has touched the dress or person of any one of the opposite side, or when one of his own side has run in front of him, either with the ball or having kicked it when behind him.

X. In kick-offs, the winner of the toss shall have the choice of side or kick-off. The ball must be fairly kicked—not babied, from a point—to be decided by the captains.)

XI. Until the ball is kicked off no player shall be in advance of a line parallel to the line of his goal and distant from it (to be decided by the captains).

XII. Two judges and a referee shall be determined upon by the two captains of the contesting sides.

XIII. In match games a No. 6 ball shall be used, furnished by the challenging side and becoming the property of the victors.

XIV. The ball cannot be taken from off the ground, except for a kick, and it must be kicked from the point where it was taken from the ground.

XV. No hacking, throttling, tripping up or striking shall be allowed under any circumstances. No one shall be allowed to wear projecting nails, metal plates, or gutta-percha on any part of his shoes.

XVI. In case of foul the referee shall throw the ball perpendicularly into the air to a height of at least 12 feet from the place where the foul occurred, and the ball shall not be in play until it has touched the ground. On continued transgression of these rules by any player, the side to which he belong shall lose him.

Billiards.

OBITUARY.—We are called upon to chronicle the death of Mr. Christopher O'Connor, which occurred Friday, December 3d. No person in the billiard world was better known than Chris O'Connor, as was also his famous establishment, Nos. 60 and 62 East Fourteenth street, this city. One great secret of Mr. O'Connor's success was that for one of his liberal instincts and profound love of sport he was remarkably attentive to business, foregoing many a personal gratification in order to insure the comfort of his patrons. He was charitable to a fault, beloved by his intimate friends, and those with whom he may have differed at times on matters appertaining to billiards will now look in vain for some one who can fill his place. Particularly will American players miss him, as he was always over-zealous in their interest and that of American billiards. Mr. O'Connor leaves a wife but no children. It is proposed to inaugurate a tournament shortly for the benefit of his family, and Mr. Sheridan Shook has kindly offered the use of the Hippodrome for that purpose, or any other that may be deemed advisable to further the same object.

ALL SORTS.—Garnier has challenged Cyrille Dion for that medal. Report says that Maurice Daly has a challenge in, which is two days older, and Cyrille Dion will forfeit, in which event the former wins a second time without a struggle that mysterious piece of gold.... Charles E. Bladen, who was in 1865 superintendent of the St. Nicholas billiard room, was elected last week President of the Press Club in Centre street.... Dan Strauss, of University place, has a boy of tender years who is wielding the ash in an astonishing way. H. W. Collender made the young expert the present of a 4 by 8 table.... MacWarble goes this week to Charleston by steamer in company with three Collender tables for the Charleston Hotel.... Simon Burns also proposes taking a sea voyage this week, his destination being Galveston.... For \$100 a side at Terre Haute, Ind., Charles Frost, of that place, beat R. Lowther, of

Paris, Ind., two straight games. The games were four-ball, and the score of the first was 1,000 to 372, and that of the second 1,000 to 520. . . Eugene B. Kimball is at Westfall & Banker's, Rochester, N. Y., practicing assiduously for the tournament to be held in that city. . . At the Bay State Billiard Rooms, Worcester, Mass., Manfred E. Gould and John Brooks lately contended for \$50 at the American game, 1,000 points up. Gould won the game by 85 points, with an average of 21.31, while Brooks' average was 19.46. Best run for Gould, 114; for Brooks, 162. Referee, Byron F. Hill. Time of game, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Furs and Trapping.

QUOTATIONS FROM C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

BEAR—Northern, according to size and quality, prime. . .	\$10 00a	\$15 00
Southern and Northern yearlings, prime. . .	5 00 a	10 00
BEAVER—Northern, per skin, parchment, according to size and color. . .	2 50 a	3 50
Western, according to size and color, prime. . .	1 50 a	2 50
Southern, and ordinary, per skin, according to size, prime. . .	0 50 a	1 00
BADGER—Prime. . .	0 20 a	0 50
CAT—Wild, Northern and Eastern States, cased, prime. . .	0 50 a	0 60
Wild, Southern and Western, prime. . .	0 40 a	0 50
House, ordinary, if large, prime. . .	0 05 a	0 08
House, black, furred, prime. . .	0 15 a	0 25
FISHER—Northern and Eastern, according to size and color, prime. . .	7 00 a	12 00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western, ditto, prime. . .	5 00 a	8 00
Southern, ditto, prime. . .	3 00 a	5 00
FOX—Silver, ditto, prime. . .	15 00 a	50 00
Cross, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime. . .	3 00 a	5 00
Red, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime. . .	1 50 a	1 65
Red, S. Penn., N. J., and N. Ohio, ditto, prime. . .	1 25 a	1 50
Red, Southern and Western, ditto, prime. . .	0 75 a	1 00
Grey, Northern and Eastern, cased, ditto, prime. . .	0 75 a	1 00
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, prime. . .	0 50 a	0 60
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, open, prime. . .	0 40 a	0 50
Kitt, ditto, prime. . .	0 30 a	0 50
LYNX—Ditto, prime. . .	1 00 a	2 00
MARTIN—States, ditto, prime. . .	1 50 a	2 00
MINK—New York and New England, ditto, prime. . .	3 00 a	4 00
Canada, Michigan, and Minnesota, ditto, prime. . .	2 00 a	3 00
S. New York, N. J., Penn., and Ohio, ditto, prime. . .	1 00 a	1 50
Md., Va., Ky., Ind., Wis., and Iowa, ditto, prime. . .	0 75 a	1 25
Missouri, and all Southern, ditto, prime. . .	0 50 a	0 75
MUSKRAT—N. New York, and Eastern, Spring. . .	0 10 a	0 00
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Spring. . .	0 00 a	0 00
Northern and Eastern, Fall and Winter. . .	0 25 a	0 25
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Winter. . .	0 20 a	0 23
Southern, prime. . .	0 15 a	0 20
Southern, Winter and Fall. . .	0 12 a	0 15
OTTER—Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern, according to size and color, prime. . .	10 00 a	12 00
Penn., N. J., Ohio, and Western, prime. . .	8 00 a	10 00
Ky., Md., Na., Kansas, and vicinity, prime. . .	6 00 a	8 00
North Carolina, prime. . .	4 00 a	6 00
South Carolina and Georgia, prime. . .	2 00 a	4 00
OPOSSUM—Northern, cased, prime. . .	0 18 a	0 30
Southern and open Northern, prime. . .	0 12 a	0 15
RACCOON—Mich., N. Ind., N. Ohio, Indian handled, dark, according to size and color, prime. . .	0 80 a	1 00
Ill., Iowa, Wis., and Minn., prime. . .	0 50 a	0 65
New York and Eastern States and N. Penn., prime. . .	0 65 a	0 75
N. J., S. Penn., Ill., Mo., Neb. and Kan., prime. . .	0 40 a	0 50
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tenn., prime. . .	0 30 a	0 40
N. and S. Car., Ga., Ark., Florida and Ala., prime. . .	0 15 a	0 25
RABBITS—Prime cased. . .	0 02 a	0 03
SKUNKS—Prime black, I., cased. . .	0 00 a	1 30
Prime black, I., open. . .	0 00 a	1 00
Prime black, ½ white streak, II., cased. . .	0 00 a	0 80
Prime black, ½ white streak, II., open. . .	0 00 a	0 50
Prime whole streaked III. and IV. . .	0 15 a	0 20
Prime scabs. . .	0 00 a	0 03
WOLF SKINS—Mountain, large. . .	2 00 a	3 00
Prairie, average age, prime skins. . .	0 75 a	1 25

There will be no change in our fur quotations until the middle of January.

FURS AND TRAPPING.—Ottawa advices of the 1st inst. say: The fur market is unprecedentedly dull this season, and prime skins are uncommonly scarce. One of our largest city dealers says he has seen but one bear skin and two beaver skins in seven weeks. The prices are unaltered.

CHANGES IN THE SKIN OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.—The obvious difference between the fur of animals in summer and in winter is found by Donhoff to be associated with an equally striking difference in the texture and thickness of their skin. Thus, the average weight of an ox-hide in winter is seventy pounds; in summer, fifty-five pounds; the hair in winter weighs about two pounds, and in summer about one pound; leaving fourteen pounds to be accounted for by the proper substance of the skin. These differences are quite as decided in foetal animals as in adults. Calves born in winter have a longer and thicker coat than those born in summer; moreover, there is a difference of more than a pound in the weight of their skins after the hair has been removed. Similar facts may be observed in the case of goats and sheep. That these differences are not to be ascribed to any corresponding change in the diet and regimen of the parent animals, is proved by the fact that they are equally manifest in the young of individuals kept under cover, and on the same food all the year round.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

—And now the Canadian trappers say the winter will be mild, because the muskrats have not built their houses yet, and the beavers have laid in only a very small stock of their usual provisions. These animals are an invaluable almanac.

THE NOTTOWAY BEAVERS.—A note from Mr. Newhouse, of the Onondaga Community, dated Poplar Mount, Greenville county, Virginia, says: "I have just got started in my trapping business, and will send you some account for your paper before long." Mr. Newhouse, it will be remembered, started last month for that section of Virginia that is suffering from the depredations of beavers, taking traps enough to clean out the colony.

FURS AND FEATHERS.—The question of furs has resolved itself nearly into a question of trimmings. The introduction of fur trimmings actually threatens to kill the fur trade. The reason is this: Fashion insists upon harmony between the different parts of the costume. It is convenient to have a fur-trimmed cloak or jacket, but it is not convenient to pay the price for mink or sable, or black martin trimming to match the "sett," which we already wear. What is to be done? Perhaps new furs are required as well as a new jacket, and immediately an idea strikes the thrifty mind of the ingenious modern woman. She will make jacket, or winter suit and muff, out of the same cloth, and trim them both with the same fur. This method will enable her to use a much cheaper fur as trimming, and save the necessity for a new suit, a most important

item of expenditure. Moreover, when the fashion has gone, they can go with it, and nobody hurt.

The new silk paletots, which are almost invariably lined or trimmed with fur, have especially suggested this solution to many a difficulty. Silk is not any more expensive than good cloth; a flannel lining, edged with fur, is cheap, better than fur on many accounts, and just as effective, make a muff to match with an edging of fur and a band of it, the same in shade but of better quality, round the centre, and the outfit, with the exception of the boa, is complete. Black velvet is beautifully utilized in this way, in fact, the cost of a really handsome set of furs goes a great way towards providing a complete velvet suit.

These fashions in furs, in color and kind, rather than in styles, have changed so within the past few years as to produce a feeling of uncertainty very unfavorable to a steady, popular trade. There was a time when a set of mink was *sine qua non* of the average woman's existence. The business reputation of a husband who could not afford his wife a set of mink was compromised, while their possession was the indubitable evidence of a certain standing and respectability. Since the decline of mink no other fur has reached or occupied the same position. The diversity is so great that it has become a mere matter of taste, and as few can tell the difference between the real and the imitations, or know, indeed, the names of the almost infinite varieties which they see about them, they shut their eyes and buy that which suits the condition of their purse, since society no longer imposes any special obligation upon them in this direction.

Feather trimmings divide the honor with the fur, and this again impairs the prospects of the fur fanciers.

Worse still, it is the more expensive and profitable class of trade that they cut into. Feather trimmings cannot be imitated; they require hand-labor and care in their preparation. All this makes them prized and sought for. Feather trimmings are newer also than fur, much more varied, and adapted, therefore, to a great diversity of fabrics. The tints and shades and prismatic hues blend with the colors of fabrics, and match the ornaments of the hat, perhaps even the composition of the fan. There is no end to the uses to which the soft, delicate or brilliant plumage of birds can be put, and ladies who can afford to preserve the unities in this costly way, find their excuse in the exquisite results.—*Cor. Hartford Times.*

MAGAZINES.

The Galaxy. The December number of this popular magazine opens with a new serial from the pen of Miss Annie T. Howells, entitled "Reuben Dale," a pleasant story of American life, which promises to be of equal merit with similar serials before produced. Mr. Justin McCarthy's story, "Dear Lady Disdain," is continued, and approaches a denouement. Mr. Willie Winter contributes a fair share of the poetry in "Relics," and Mr. A. H. Guernsey gives us an insight into the life and times of Walter Savage Landor. Richard Grant White, the irrepressible, spite of a recent severe illness, attacks us with another jaw-breaker—"CYCLOPÆDIA, an Egotistical Dissertation Concerning Dog's Tails"—why not foxes? The fellow in the fable was equally anxious to set a fashion. Henry James, Jr., describes the great French novelist, Honore de Balzac, and Mr. Albert Rhodes discomfets of "The Marriage Question." The Scientific Miscellany is valuable, and the Drift Wood brilliant.

Scribner's for December opens with an interesting illustrated article by Charles Stuart Welles, entitled "The Tour of the Nile." Dr. Holland's story of "Sevenoaks" is concluded, and Mr. Bret Harte's new serial, "Gabriel Conroy," is continued and rather increases in interest. Mr. Noah Brooks contributes an article on Japanese Pictures, in which the subject of perspective, as applied to antipodean art, is ably discussed. The present issue is well supplied with poetical articles, among them one by John Boyle O'Reilly, entitled "The Last of the Norwhale." The table of contents is lengthy and varied, and the editorial departments well filled with useful miscellany. *Scribner's* well maintains its high reputation as a leading American magazine.

The American Agriculturist. This valuable monthly publication completes its 34th volume with the December number. To farmers, it is one of the most useful periodicals printed, and without doubt stands at the head of journals of its class. To sportsmen and naturalists, as well as to the more general reader, it gives much valuable information of a practical kind. It is always profusely illustrated, and being furnished at the low price of \$1.60 per annum, comes within reach of persons of most moderate means. The *Agriculturist* has prepared a formal editorial notice of its new volume for the use of those editors exchanging with it who are too lazy to write a good one for it, which we think is very considerate. It very properly regards itself "worthy of even a fourth the attention usually given to the higher priced but not more costly magazines." This exception we consider as very well taken. It seems to be the set custom on the part of nearly all newspapers to advertise gratuitously, and with most fulsome commendation, each issue of the Monthly magazines and some two or three favored weeklies, without regard to the intrinsic value of their contents. Woodcuts and sentimental stories present more attractions to favorable notice than the more substantial pabulum furnished in the agricultural and scientific papers, and others affording a constant supply of more instructive material.

The American Naturalist, formerly published by the Peabody Academy of Science, has passed into the hands, as publishers at least, of Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., of Boston, to whom subscriptions for Vol. X, which commences with the new year, should be sent. The November issue, which is just at hand, is devoted largely to two papers, the first, the address of Prof. H. A. Newton to the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the other, an illustrated paper by Dr. A. S. Packard, on the "Life-Histories of the Crustacea and Insects."

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

COCHIN, Haverstraw.—Tobacco stems mixed with a little hay, and placed in the laying boxes, is said to be an excellent cure for lice on fowls.

W. S. C.—Will you tell me of some party who change Colt's army or navy pistols, old style, loose ammunition, so as to be used with metallic cartridges? Ans. George Hayden, 143 Fulton street, New York.

A. H. S., Marshall, Tex.—Be kind enough to give me the London address of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*? Ans. No. 198 Strand, London, W. C.

C. F., Lyndonville, Vt.—I wish to learn where the "Standard" revolvers are manufactured. If you know would you be kind enough to inform me? Ans. They are made at New Haven and sold at the gun stores advertising in our columns.

H. J., Titusville.—At a pigeon match shot under the rule where a cap does not explode shooter is entitled to another bird, one of the contestants missed fire, but shell proved to have no shot, but had powder. Was he entitled to another bird? Ans. The shooter should have another bird.

E. D. S., Philadelphia.—I have a setter pup eight months old, and for

the last few days he has been unwell, refuses food, seems dull and mopy, has diarrhea, and think he may have worms. Can you tell from this description what ails him, and inform me how to treat him. He has had distemper. Ans. Give him the powdered areca nut we have mailed to you, with directions for its use.

W., Hollidaysburg, Pa.—I have a setter 26 inches high and 29 inches around the chest, not fat. Do pure dogs grow so large? He is from English stock, nearly all white, with orange ears, hair 6 inches on tail and haunches; about 10 months old; learns very rapidly, but is rather headstrong in the field. 2d. Where can I find quail in Central Pennsylvania? Ans. 1st. Occasionally pure bred setters get to be as large as your dog. Mr. Colburn's Dash is 27 inches high. 2d. In York and Juniata counties.

YORK, Pa.—1st. What is a choke bore gun, and how does it differ from the old way of boring? 2d. Where can I obtain rules governing dog shows, and is there any standard by which judges are guided in their duties? Ans. 1st. Choke boring, we are informed, is done by enlarging barrel eight or ten inches below the muzzle and contracting it near the muzzle. 2d. For rules governing bench show of dogs, address J. H. Whitman, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

G. W. P., Gloucester.—1st. What are shot concentrators and how are they used in the gun, or how do you load a gun with them? What do you think of them; are they an advantage in shooting, or not? 2d. Which do you think the best gun, a \$50 muzzle or a \$50 breech loader? Ans. 1st. Concentrators are small cylinders of paper open at both ends, fitting inside of the shell around the shot. Many sportsmen think well of them. Our experience with all concentrators is rather unfavorable, having found them irregular in their operation. 2d. A \$50 breech loader.

W. C., Racine, Wis.—Please tell me the way, if there is any, to tell a full blood pointer or setter. 3d. What is the distance for shooting chickens in a match with a shot gun? 3d. How heavy should a gun be loaded for shooting chickens in a match, the bore of the gun being No. 15, muzzle loader? Ans. 1st. There is no certain way to tell if a pointer is pure blood by his appearance. We have seen a cross of pointer and hound, and also of pointer and bull terrier, with all the points of a pure bred pointer. 3d. Any distance agreed to; 40 to 60 yards is common. 3d. Use 3 drachms of powder and 1 oz. No. 7 shot.

NIMROD, Newton, Mass.—Through your paper I want to thank "T." for the report of the trial of his Greener's choke bore, which was very satisfactory. And now I have a question or two to ask concerning the construction of the ice-boats on the Hudson. I had a boat made last year, and owing to some fault in the runners it didn't sail. Will you please tell me how the runners and rudder are made, and how the edge is ground? 2d. How is the mast secured? Ans. The runners and rudders of ice boats are generally shipped on pivots in the centre, to enable them to pass with ease over obstructions. The angle of the runner, which is of steel, is sharpened, and it is on this that the boat runs. The mast is placed in a step and stayed with wire shrouds.

P. W., Worcester, Mass.—How can I break my dog of running in when a bird is flushed? I have a good pointer, fifteen months old, works well, and stands his game well, but when a bird is flushed he will run in and chase it if you do not kill it, and if you do kill the bird he will fetch it to you before you have time to reload. Ans. No dog will break shot if he is skillfully handled and properly punished for the fault. Your best way is to hunt your dog with a short check cord, and when he comes to a point let a companion shoot while you hold the cord, and the instant he starts bring him back with a sharp jerk, and make him down charge until the gun is reloaded and until he is ordered to *fetch dead*. A few rough turns with the check cord may be enough. We have found, too, that with a three-foot rawhide any dog can be broken of any fault if it is judiciously applied. The trouble arises very often from the fact that many shooters rush for the bird the instant it falls, thus setting the dog a bad example, which he very naturally follows, and of which it is difficult to break him.

S. H. H.—A friend of mine and myself have had a disagreement as to whether the length of the barrel of a rifle increases the range. I maintained that the length of barrel increased the range up to a certain length, and after that length was attained each inch added to the barrel proportionately decreased the range of the rifle. Also inform me at what length of barrel a rifle shoots the farthest. I think it is about 36 inches, but don't know exactly? Ans. The length of the barrel depends entirely upon the charge of powder used. The great principle of the barrel, aside from the idea of an apparatus for giving an accurate flight to the projectile is, it shall be in such proper proportion as to allow of all the powder to be consumed. The more powder used, then the more barrel. After the proper proportion of barrel to powder is ascertained, any additional length would be rather detrimental than otherwise, increasing friction, and consequently retarding the force of the ball. No positive length of barrel could be fixed as a limit. Modern rifle practice, with its decided tendency towards extreme ranges, is constantly augmenting the quantity of powder, and may, therefore, increase length of barrel. Thirty-four inches is about the extreme length of barrel now used.

J. C. B. AND SHOOTER.—Some time ago we received a photograph of a rifleman in the act of firing. It represented the marksman in a reclining position, the face to the right, the left arm and hand parallel with the gun, clutching the butt, the right hand over the gun drawing the trigger. What was novel about the picture was the use of the strap or leather string of the piece, which was attached to the trigger guard. The strap or sling was apparently, in the picture, held taut by the foot of the left leg—at least it seemed so to us, though photograph does not include the muzzle of the rifle. In the question sent us by J. C. B., whether this was in order in match shooting, taking the practice of the N. R. A., we incline to the negative, never having seen it used. (See issue of Nov. 11 in Answers to Correspondents, "J. C. B.") We have received from our friend "Shooter," of Canada, the following: "Are you not mistaken in your answer to 'J. C. B., Secretary A. R. R.,' inquiring 'can a strap be used in any way in shooting according to the rules of the N. R. A.?' You must know that nearly all military rifles have straps (or slings, which is the same thing) attached to them. Consequently I do not see how any association could legally prevent any competitor from using them to the best advantage, being a *bona fide* part of the rifle. I know that they are commonly used on sporting rifles at Wimbledon, and also on military rifles, and I don't know of any clause against using them in the rules of the N. R. A. Will you please to give your authority in your next issue?"—SHOOTER.

As the question is put to us by "Shooter," whose skill with the rifle is only equalled by his knowledge of the rules governing its use, we consulted an officer of the N. R. A. (submitting the photograph to him) whom we deem to be about the highest authority on this subject, and have received the following reply: "In the case of a military or other rifle having a sling, there would be no objection to twisting it around the arm or knee in firing. In Russell on 'Rifle Practice' mention is made of a well known shot, who fired while sitting with the sling of his rifle around his left arm and knee. Still, the sling must be used as a *sling only*, and as attached to the rifle. To use a Creedmoor rifle not made for a sling when firing lying down, by attaching a strap to the trigger guard, and passing a loop at the other end on the foot, as shown in the photograph, is not using it as a sling, but as an entirely distinct apparatus, equivalent to an artificial rest. I do not think it would be allowed at Creedmoor." We should be very glad to have further ideas on this subject, and would like to have from our readers some short comments made in regard to using slings, or how they may be employed in rifle practice. Of course a man may wrap the sling around his leg or arm; but can he stretch it between his leg and arm, or hand or foot, so as to receive an additional support or brace from it? Military arms have ramrods; could they be used in any way? They are integral parts of the arm, and by stretching a point could be made to serve the same purpose as the old-fashioned *fouquier*, or fork, early arquebuses used, which was an artificial rest.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

COLLEGIATE RIFLE MATCHES.

THE movement that has recently been instituted to introduce rifle practice among the different colleges, and to initiate an annual "Intercollegiate Rifle Match" at Creedmoor, is one that is deserving of commendation. All attempts to excite an interest in manly sports among the young men of the country are beneficial in the extreme. The hold which athletic exercises have taken in the various colleges is a strong proof of their value. Through the influence of the press and the support of the common sense of the community the interest in this subject is constantly increasing, and the attempt to add rifle practice to the list of college sports will undoubtedly be a great success.

There are many advantages connected with this practice that do not belong to the usual college amusements. Unlike boating, walking, or gymnastics, it requires no unusual strength or stature to excel. As no training and but little practice is required, the time taken from study is comparatively small. It develops those qualities of coolness, nerve, and sound judgment which are not only valuable in themselves, but the cultivation of which, as they involve abstinence from dissipation of all description, cannot but have the best effect upon young men. The advantages that will result to the public from having the youth of the country trained to the practical use of the rifle will be great. The defense of the nation, in the future as in the past, will depend upon volunteers from the people, and their value will be more than doubled if expert shots.

At Wimbledon the annual contests between the public schools and colleges is one of the great events of the meeting. Teams from Rugby, Winchester, Harrow, etc., are as regular competitors as those of the volunteers, and the Oxford and Cambridge match excites fully as much attention as the contest for the Elcho Shield.

It is to be hoped that steps will be taken at once to follow the example of Harvard and Middletown and organize teams in the various colleges for a grand intercollegiate match next year. Columbia, the University and the College of New York, from their proximity to Creedmoor, should set the example. The Alumni of the different colleges should take up the matter and offer a few prizes for competition; the rest would follow—a matter of course. It should be recollected, however, that the practice to be cultivated is "military shooting with military rifles," and particularly shooting from the shoulder. Long range shooting is well enough in its way, but will always be confined to the few. It is also too expensive to enable it to be popular. In England all college matches are shot with the same

weapons and at the same distances as those of the volunteers, and their example should be followed in this country. A match next Fall with military rifles, shot "off-hand" at 200 yards, and lying at 500 yards, would be undoubtedly participated in by most of the colleges, and, it is to be hoped, will be included in the next programme of the National Rifle Association.

For our own part we are quite willing to lend what encouragement we can to this movement by offering a badge as a prize for students' competitions, either at Creedmoor or at other ranges to which they have access.

A HOLIDAY APPEAL.

THE high estimation in which FOREST AND STREAM is held by its readers is attested to by hundreds of friendly letters now on our files. However, we seldom print encomiums, because we believe the paper can stand on its own merits without bolstering. With this written testimony before us we feel safe in urging our patrons at this time to press its claims upon the attention of their friends. Under the promise and prospect of better times to come, our circulation should be doubled during the year before us, and it can be, with very little effort on the part of those to whom we appeal. The time has now come when we desire to avail ourselves of the many kindly proffers of service that have been extended to us, and to test their sincerity and worth. We have labored faithfully and like beavers throughout a long period of financial depression to supply a want in journalism which the public recognize. If anything is lacking, an increase in our ready resources will enable us to fill the deficiency. What we desire is this:—

That each subscriber now on our lists will exert himself to influence an additional name. Let each induce a friend to take the paper, and the result we seek for will be attained. The individual service is slight, but the aggregate is most potential.

In this Holiday Season, when gifts are in vogue, no trifling present will be more acceptable to many than a year's subscription to FOREST AND STREAM. The benefit accruing will be substantial and continuous. To the youth it will yield more lasting pleasure and profit than a toy or trinket; to the adult it will prove a source of constant and unfailing information. In every large mercantile establishment and manufactory there are many employes who are much interested in the subjects of which this journal especially treats; no more fitting or welcome recognition of their services could be bestowed by their employers than a year's subscription to our paper. On the frontier army posts, isolated from civilization, are many officers to whom the FOREST AND STREAM would be most acceptable, as it now is to dozens of them who subscribe to it and write for it. It just meets their wants and their tastes. Let their friends at home make a note of this. To students of natural history, and all persons interested in field and aquatic sports; to members of rifle clubs, now rapidly multiplying all over the land; to the tourist or invalid in search of new fields of discovery or rest, the paper is invaluable. Each week its columns are filled with information of the most useful kind. The attractions of remote and unknown sections are weekly brought to notice in our pages. Useful recipes for all manner of requisites are given. Instruction is collated from most intelligent sources in all the arts that pertain to the sportsman's craft. New devices and inventions are developed. Solutions are constantly given to the problem of how to employ the leisure hour with pleasure and profit; to recuperate wasted energies; to enjoy nature as we find it. No other journal in this country, in its several departments, attempts to cover a scope so wide as ours. We entered a field three years ago which we found open and unoccupied, and are not weary in our efforts. With increased encouragement these efforts shall be redoubled. The test of experience has enabled us to secure a corps of most competent editors, whose chief incentive is the interest they take in their work.

May we not then bespeak a special remembrance from our friends to us in this Holiday Season? and while they are giving good gifts to others, let their gift to us be the simple and inexpensive one we ask, namely, an increase of our Subscription List. Let each of our patrons send in a new name. Is it asking too much?

—The *Daily Graphic* of Saturday last contains an illustrated article on Blooming Grove Park, Pa. There are views of Lake Giles, Lake Laura, and the Club House, which for a sportsman's club is the finest in this country, and commands an extensive view of lake, forest and mountain scenery. It was designed by John Avery, architect of the club, and is most admirably adapted to the wants of sportsmen and their families. It is a charming retreat either in Summer or Winter. The attendance of members the past season has been large.

—We are informed that our friend R. Schmiedeberg, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J., is about to leave us for Leipsic, Germany, to assume the duties of Field and Kennel Editor of *Der Weidmann*, a prominent sporting paper published in that city by Fr. Von Ivernois. Mr. Schmiedeberg, as President, has been a most active and efficient member of the Hoboken Club, established for the protection of game, and we regret to lose from among us, so useful and skillful a sportsman, and genial gentleman. He will, however, have our best wishes for his future welfare.

—Eighty-eight passengers arrived on the steamer Montgomery from New York to Fernandina, Fla., on the 20th.

ON WHAT DO SALMON FEED?

OUR correspondent, E. J. Hooper, Esq., of San Francisco, recently made some observations bearing upon this vexed question in the course of a recent expedition to the north coast of California, the results of which he has transmitted to our journal. In the course of conversation there with those who had been in the habit yearly of capturing them, it was remarked by one that he had never found any food whatever in the stomach of the salmon, and he was therefore at a loss to understand upon what they fed. He thought that they could not live upon fish or shell fish, mussels, &c., or he would have found some remains of them in their intestines. Mr. Hooper also examined them and found nothing of any kind of food within them. This led him to reflect upon the cause of their stomachs being entirely empty of any substance whatever. Like his companions in the discussion, he began to wonder what they fed on, and where they went to feed. He at once concluded that the digestion of the salmon must be so extremely rapid as not to leave any traces of food to be found in their stomach. On this subject, referring to Bertram's work, the "Harvest of the Sea," we find him stating that "hundreds of salmon were dissected in order to ascertain what they fed upon; but only on very rare occasions could any thing of the nature of food be found." What then do salmon live upon? was asked. It is quite clear that salmon obtain in the sea some kind of food for which they have a peculiar liking, and upon which they rapidly grow fat; and it is very well known that after they return to the fresh water they begin to lose their flesh and fall off in condition. The rapid growth of the fish seems to imply that its digestion must be rapid, and may, perhaps, account for there never being food in its stomach when found; although we are bound to mention that one gentleman who writes on the subject accounts for the emptiness of the stomach by asserting "that the salmon vomits at the moment of being taken." Does this gentleman mean by this, that vomiting takes place when the fish is landed or when it is at first hooked? We presume the former, of course. "In the many salmon we took on our northern trip," Mr. Hooper remarks, "I did not observe anything of this kind when they were lifted into our boat."

With all the advantages of the salmon's migration there is yet a great deal to be ascertained as to their birth, breeding and food, although of late years much has been discovered. With regard to the food, guesses have been made, and it is likely they approximate to the truth: these conjectures are that fish and various crustacea, with many other sea animals constitute, at any rate, their chief sustenance. To anglers especially, the very rapid growth of the young salmon or grilse is very satisfactory. After grilse reach four pounds and journey to sea and back again, it has been ascertained by marking them that in two months they grow into beautiful salmon, varying from nine to fourteen pounds in weight. They never return a grilse. There is also an instance quoted in the "Harvest of the Sea," of a fish of ten pounds being marked by a responsible party, which was caught at a place forty miles distant from the sea, traveled to the salt water, fed, and returned in the short space of thirty-seven days. When it again arrived it was found to weigh twenty-one pounds and a quarter. Thus may we fishermen rejoice in the fact that all that our fish commissioners and other patriotic gentlemen do, in planting so many thousands of salmon and their congeners in our rivers, lakes, and streams, will provide much sport and benefit that in a short time will be realized therefrom, thanks to them all.

AMONG THE NUTMEGS.—We took a run to Meriden, Connecticut, one day last week, and found that FOREST AND STREAM was an open sesame to the hearts of the many sportsmen of the place. Our good friend Jacob Glahn, President of the Central Sportsmen's Club, took us in charge and made our short visit most pleasant. To be sure they have a local option law in Meriden, but "Shank" is no bad substitute for lager, or "Tonic" for old rye. And then they must be harmless, as the Chief of Police drinks them occasionally. Bloxham's picture gallery is alone worth a visit, to say nothing of meeting that genial and well-known rifleman, Major Bixby. Through the courtesy of Mr. Wilcox, President of the Meriden Britannia Company, we saw all that was interesting in that extensive establishment, not the least so to us being the sketch prepared by Mr. Hirschfield, of the FOREST AND STREAM Cup for the Chicago Bench Show. We have yet to see anything of this nature which can equal the beauty of the design, and we are greatly indebted to the Meriden Company for having gone to an expense for models, etc., which exceeds fourfold the advertised value of the cup. We must not omit to mention a call on Messrs. Sanford & Lohman, the eminent engravers, to whom our readers are indebted for the capital portrait of Whisky. Messrs. S. & L. have now in hand portraits of Mr. Salter's Dash and Bess, and Mr. Jarvis' Dick, for this paper. By the kind permission of Parker Bros. we were allowed to go over their extensive works, where guns were being turned out in numbers which bespeak a lively demand for their excellent specimen of American manufacture. Our friends in Meriden will accept our best thanks for their kind attentions.

"CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA."—The editorial notices of this book received since its publication are very flattering. The sale of the work is larger than expected, the binder being now at work upon the Third Thousand. No one going to Florida should be without a copy. 350 pp., 12mo. Price \$1.50.

AMERICAN AMMUNITION.

REALIZING the importance of this subject, which for some time past has been agitated in these columns, and being desirous of imparting to our readers such information as might help solve the question as to the quality of ammunition of home manufacture—referring in this instance more particularly to paper shells—we recently made a visit to the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. at Bridgeport and gave to the manufacture of this branch of American ammunition a most thorough examination. A description of the details of this most ingenious and even wonderful process, so characteristic of a country productive of labor-saving machines of every kind, must, for want of space, be left for another time; a summary of results will be all that we can at present present. In a letter published last week from Mr. Hobbs, under whose direction the paper shells, and in fact all the ammunition of the Bridgeport Company, is manufactured, it was stated that the miss-fires of American shells was owing to the want of uniformity in the chambering of guns. It is unquestionably this want of uniformity, which, by allowing in some instances the head of the shell to sink below the position in the breech intended for it, thereby increasing the angle at which it is struck by the firing pin, to which the whole difficulty can be traced. In preparing for the manufacture on a large scale of an article of this description, for which expensive and elaborate machinery is required, it is necessary to start with a standard which shall ensure uniformity. Out of a number of guns Mr. Hobbs chose the smallest in order to avoid making a shell which would not enter the chambers of some guns. In four guns we examined, all purporting to be number twelve gauge, we found a difference of one-hundredth of an inch in the bore of the chamber. After the Bridgeport shell has passed through the last stage of manufacture it is still passed to another person, whose duty it is to examine each individual shell, and those in which the heads are found to be below the standard are rejected, branded and packed and sold separately at a reduced price, the purchaser taking the chance of miss-fires. These shells are marked and known as 3 C. Any sportsman finding this mark on his Bridgeport shell, may know that it is sent from the factory thus stamped to show that it has not passed inspection. We experimented first with some hundreds of these 3 C. shells. In the guns with the largest chamber a number of them, perhaps from five to seven per cent., missed. These same shells placed in the gun with the smaller chamber were exploded in every instance, with the exception of one or two where the first blow from the striker had probably displaced the fulminate. It will be borne in mind that these were condemned shells. We subsequently exploded a hundred or more of the regular shells in all the guns without one miss-fire.

To procure a uniform thickness of head is the great object in the manufacture of these shells. The difficulty of so doing can be realized when the multiplicity of processes is witnessed. In England, owing to the cheapness of labor, much of the work which here requires machinery, is done by hand. The question of paper alone was one most difficult to solve. The Messrs. Eley take all of one manufacture, and it was long before an American house could be found to turn out an article which would conform in all respects to the requirements. To sum up, if shot guns were all chambered with the uniformity observed in the manufacture of our rifles, we should hear no more of miss-fires from the first than we now do from the latter; or if the firing pins were made to act more direct, as for instance in the case of the Parker guns, we believe the same results would be reached. By the bye, we would like to hear from some one who has used the Bridgeport shell in the Parker gun; the action of the firing pin with them is almost horizontal, and unless a chamber was so large as to permit the shell to pass beyond the reach of the pin, no miss-fires should ever occur. Of one thing we are convinced, the Bridgeport shell is made with all care, the materials used are first-class, and the same as enter into the manufacture of their rifle ammunition, which is admitted to be excelled by none. The letter which we print below explains very clearly the cause of miss-fires and suggests a remedy, which coincides with all that we have written:—

PITTSBURGH, Penn., November 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read with interest the various communications that have appeared in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM in reference to American ammunition, and have concluded to give my experience with Bridgeport shells; also, to give reasons why so many of them fail to explode. I have used upwards of 350 of them during the last five weeks, and only failed on two. Now, Mr. Editor, one thing is certain—we need ammunition that does not cost so much as Eley's, but we want it reliable. I use a W. C. Scott & Sons 8 1/2 pounds, No. 12-gauge breech loader, and have used both Eley and Bridgeport shells. When I first bought my gun I used American shells, and fully twenty per cent. failed to explode. The query then was, what was wrong? I studied the matter over thoroughly, and while examining the exploded and unexploded shells my attention was attracted to the difference in the indentation mark on the caps. Having here a clue, I took the barrels off the stock, pushed the extractor down to its proper position, and put the unexploded shells in and pushed them down with my thumb. I then laid a straight edge across the breech end of the barrels and noticed the distance from the face of the shells to the edge of my straight edge by fitting a piece of wood between them. I marked them, and proceeded with my investigations. I now took two exploded shells and went through the same formula, and I detected the difference instantaneously, viz., the exploded shells were thicker in the head. As the barrels were already chambered and countersunk for the shell head, this could not be easily remedied, so what was the alternative here? My gun has rebounding locks. While I was hunting a remedy for the disease I accidentally pulled the trigger back, and with my thumb shoved the hammer ahead on the pin and had my attention called to the fact that the hammer had to move one sixteenth of an inch before it touched the end of the firing pin. Here was

a good clue to work on. I argued that the one sixteenth additional length would reach just that much farther, and reach the shells with thinner heads and make a deeper indentation and strike harder on the anvils in the caps. I went to a machine shop, made two new firing pins, put them in, and found that only about six per cent. missed fire, and this on the left hand barrel. While drawing back the hammer I noticed that the left hand spring was stronger than the right, and also noticed it was perceptibly harder to shove forward. I took the locks off, took out the spring, eased the spring on the rebounding side, and now, Mr. Editor, I have no trouble with the Bridgeport shells not exploding. The English gun is evidently chambered for Eley's shells. I never had any pull off at the head while extracting. Just let persons troubled as Dr. Webb was try my experiment, keep his shells dry, and give the firing pin one eighth of an inch of a movement more if possible, and they will without doubt be better satisfied with the results.

Allow me to make a suggestion to our Bridgeport makers, and that is, alter your dies to make a thicker and more uniform head, and put stiffer and harder paper in them. Their caps for recapping paper shells are splendid. I have used hundreds of them in recapping American and English shells, and never had a miss-fire unless I was in too big a hurry to get my shells recapped and forced them in crooked, which had the effect of pulverizing the fulminating powder, rendering them useless. When the cap does not go in straight and smoothly, reject it, for a miss-fire may be the result.

Here is another item. When you find a shell does not explode, examine the head and you will see that it is invariably forced into the countersink intended for the head, and that the blow of the firing pin has struck the cap just hard enough to pulverize the fulminating powder before the shell is tight and firm against the shoulder, and that the indentation on the cap is made after the shell is forced tight against the shoulder and after the fulminate has been powdered and shaken out of the cap.

FRIEND OF AMERICAN WORKMEN AND SPORTSMEN.

RIFLE TYPES—NO. VI—CONCLUSION.

THE GRUMBLER AND PROTESTOR.—The cosmogony of the Rifle Range would be incomplete without the Grumbler and Protestor, two characters by no means of an amusing kind. These individuals are sometimes distinct as to species. Whereas you can stand the first, when the latter takes a persistent form he is insupportable. Grumbling may be defined as epidemic—protesting, fortunately, is only endemic. A man may, however, start out as a mild carper, merge into the confirmed grumbler, and end by becoming a chronic protestor. The grumbler "wants to know why every officer—every man jack of them—ain't on the range; what they were elected for, if they never come on the ground? Why must he stand in line to get his shooting ticket, when he saw Bill Wiper get his ticket without any such fuss?" He can't see why he "can't come down any day, or at any time, and fire at any target he pleases. Ain't it a free range and a free country? He would just like any man to tell him why they always made it a point of putting him to shoot on No. 4 target. Oh! he knew why—just to favor a lot of privileged fellows, who seemed to think the range was their's, and did just what they pleased. He wasn't going to fire off a single shot more until he knew where his last shot had hit. What was a range officer for, but to find it out for him? Suppose he had to run down a thousand yards or so to the target every time he wanted him? Wasn't the range officer put in office just for that? They wouldn't let him fire all his shots, but he was late and the match was ended. Was it his fault he missed the boat?" Generally the grumbler expects that all the rules and the entire machinery of the range shall be stopped or started according to his pleasure, and that every officer of the association should be at his beck and call. He never can see that exactly the thing he insists shall be done is impossible. His personal grumbles are incessant. "That man's rifle," he says, "has got one band too many and it ain't right," or "that other man's position wasn't fair; he shot fully six inches nearer the 1,000 yards target than I did." His own arms and ammunition are fruitful sources of grievance to him. "He never yet got a decent cartridge, and never expected to. Powder never was twice alike, and it wasn't lead the bullets were made of, but dross. There never was a gun kicked like his, nor a piece that caked and fouled so." Then the sun and wind have always combined to bother him. Even when it rains, that natural phenomenon surprises and aggravates him. He is certain, too, that every human being on the ground, from the waiter in the restaurant to the markers, are conspiring to defraud him of his rights and privileges. The grumbler is invariably a miserable shot, and deserves to be one. He frets, fumes and worries so much over any and every trifle that his nerves are entirely gone. At first when you are thrown in companionship with such a captious creature, his presence is irritating to a degree. It time you get to pity what is truly only an unfortunate form of insanity. If, however, charitable people look on the grumbler as a nuisance, the protestor is held to be a pest, and when he assumes the chronic stage, he is the most noxious animal to be found on the range. As there are sea lawyers, so there are range lawyers. He does not attend a match in order to shoot, but to litigate. He is only so far learned in the laws of the N. R. A. as to quibble with them. He is ever on the watch to find his neighbor at fault. If there should happen to be a single rule which might, by the most malicious twisting and ingenious straining, have a double or doubtful interpretation, he will wait patiently until his opportunity comes, and then he will manufacture a first-class snarl. Then only is he happy, and out comes an elaborate Protest. He has such a respect for this word, and gloats over it so much, that he never writes it without a capital P. He passes most of his useless life in concocting, compiling and eliminating protests. He watches positions, and should an unlucky man only put the thumb of his left hand the sixteenth part of an inch out of regulation drill, he notes it, and this is the ground work for some future voluminous protest. He has been known to interrupt a man who was in the very act of firing, by unrolling a protest as long as a piece of wall paper and fluttering it in his face. He wrote a protest of fourteen pages, founded

on the fact that Corporal Buster of the 277th, had the fifth regimental button on his military coat not properly secured in its appropriate buttonhole, and another document of equal length was directed against Private Sloven of the 772d, who certainly did his firing with unblacked boots. While ruining himself in stationery, and flooding the Executive Committee with protests, the protestor himself has this singular characteristic—that of being wrong ninety-nine times in the hundred. Either his protest is badly framed, or sent to the wrong officer, or directed against an innocent person, or at variance with the facts. Nevertheless he considers these matters as minor points, and insists on a judgment in his favor. Not satisfied with decisions dead against him, based on common sense, he protests again and again against official judgments. Next he breaks out in appeals, and from what was a cinder heap he constructs a Himalayan mountain. From the Executive Committee he appeals to the Board of Directors, and if he had his own way would carry his nonsense before the Supreme Court of the United States. This disagreeable being is the enemy of mankind in general and the deadly foe of rifle associations in particular. But what is worse, having hampered everything for a while, should his claims be ignored he never ceases bewailing what he calls "the injustice done him," and he ends by endeavoring to create ill feeling, invariably singling out the most meritorious officers in the organization and maligning them with false imputations. The best—the only remedy in a case of this nature—is to sit down on the protestor—i. e., to crush him out. Some rather honest yet hasty men on rifle ranges have thought that if an accident should occur, such as the discharge of his own rifle, so that he might be made lame for life, or incapable of coming on a range at all, that this would be considered by them as a merciful visitation of Providence; but we are not of this opinion. To give him the cold shoulder and to back up the decisions of the officers is the best plan; then send him a letter signed by the majority of the club politely requesting him to sever his connection with the association, and he has his quietus. This duty is an imperative one, or the chronic Protestor will ruin all the profit or pleasure to be derived from your rifle range. Such a man as we have endeavored to describe would keep on protesting and appealing in the kingdom of the blest.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.—We are pleased to quote what some of the leading journals say of our new book entitled "Camp Life in Florida," as well as a few private opinions:—

Fifty per cent. of the people going to Florida this Winter will, I believe, buy your book. It is most seasonable, and decidedly a hit.—*Com. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N.*

It is just the book for every one going to Florida, and every one that stays at home. It must go off like hot cakes.—*Geo. A. Boardman.*

It is very interesting, and I am sure the public will appreciate a book so long needed.—*Major H. W. Merrill, U. S. A.*

Charming in its style, and valuable for the information it contains.—*Detroit Public Leader.*

All necessary information in its pages.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

One of the best guides issued.—*N. Y. Daily Graphic.*

Valuable and indispensable work.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Can find nowhere so much or so accurate information about Florida.—*Evening Mail.*

Cannot fail to interest.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From personal observation we can recommend it as a capital guide.—*Tonkers Gazette.*

A most interesting contribution on the natural history and geography of Florida.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

Has met with overwhelming approbation.—*St. Augustine Press.*

Highly interesting matter for the tourist, health or pleasure seeker.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

No one could follow to Florida a more intelligent and genial guide.—*Washington Sunday Herald.*

Sportsmen will be delighted with this book, as it contains just the information they are constantly in pursuit of.—*Chicago Field.*

A great deal of information not to be picked out of common guide books.—*Rod and Gun.*

A mass of information that has not been hitherto readily accessible, and all visitors to the South will gladly avail themselves of its assistance.—*N. Y. Times.*

Altogether refreshing.—*Scientific American.*

Supplies a want long felt.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

Readers essential service not only to sportsmen and health hunters, but to the State of Florida itself.—*Brooklyn Union.*

"CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA."—The FOREST AND STREAM Publishing Company have sent out 200 copies of "Camp Life in Florida" to the editors of leading newspapers. Any of our exchanges who have not received copies, and wishing them, will oblige us by notifying us to that effect.

—Col. Skinner, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, has published a letter in which he makes decided objection to Mr. Bergh's suggestion to the New Jersey farmers to shoot him for hunting foxes over their lands. This is quite natural, and we don't wonder at it. Better shoot the foxes we think—and send Mr. Bergh to Utica.

—While Dr. M. G. Ellzey, President of the Virginia Agricultural College at Blacksburg, was hunting for quail last week, he had a very narrow escape from death, his dog having knocked his gun from a log in such a way that it was discharged within a few inches of his head. The accident did not prevent his bagging fourteen quail, however.

NOW LET EVERY NEWSPAPER MAN HURRAH, GIVE THANKS, AND SING!—Postmaster Jewell, in his Post Office report says:—

"I recommend that the postage on transient newspapers and periodicals, books, printed matter of all sorts, lithographs and maps, sheet music, photographs and manuscripts designed for publication, shall be reduced to one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which was the rate before the enactment of the law advancing it during the closing hours of the last Congress."

FLORIDA.—Our correspondent, "O. K.," who is a resident of St. Augustine, writes from that city under date of Nov. 25th:—

"The improvements here during the past Summer have been wonderful. Our hotel accommodations have been doubled, and the city is prepared for the crowd that is advancing. The place to-day entertains a very large number of visitors. The present influx exceeds anything yet recorded. Never before has the season commenced so early. The Magnolia has opened, and its proprietor, W. W. Palmer, is truly astonished at the many people applying for accommodations. The hotel has been refitted, etc., and its table is, as usual, unexcelled in the South—surely in the State. Our friend Ponce, of the Oriental, has done a fair business the entire Summer, and is now doing fairer. The St. Augustine Hotel, which now looms up twice its original size, will open on the 1st of December. It has been entirely refurnished, and a new dining room has been added, also an annunciator—in fact, everything that is required to make it first class in every respect. Capt. Vaill will command, as of old. The Florida House, by J. H. Remer, will probably open this week, after a thorough overhauling. The boarding houses generally have been reconstructed, and the accommodations this Winter will surpass those of any previous season. New buildings have gone up, improvements have been made, and thus year by year St. Augustine is steadily attaining the grand success that has been predicted for it. The facilities for attracting and pleasing the visitors have been increased extensively. This Winter we will possess a miniature Long Branch, situated on the north beach, fronting the Atlantic Ocean. A company are to erect large tents, bathing houses, etc., that will afford a desirable retreat for visitors. A livery stable will also be established on this beach. Throughout the city there are improvements that are evidences of a prosperous and pleasant season.

The St. John's Railway from Tacoi is in fine condition. A new engine and cars have been added to the rolling stock of the company. There will be four trains daily each way, and close connections made with all steamers on the St. John's River. At the St. Augustine depot the trains will connect with the Irwin Bros' line of omnibuses, which are new and just from New York. Another great and desired improvement here—that has long been wanted—is the opening of a first-class three-dollar-a-day house, which has at last been accomplished. It is a new building (now in course of construction,) and will be known as the Marion Hotel. It is situated on Charlotte street, near the St. Augustine Hotel, and will be managed by R. Palmer & Co., and is to be decidedly first class, with accommodations for one hundred guests.

The hunting and fishing in our neighborhood never was better, nor the game more plentiful. It is no rare occurrence for one of our young hunters—say Jim Ponce, Paul Mickler, or others—to start out in the morning with gun and dogs and return in the evening with three deer, besides ducks, quail, and other small game. It was but last Friday that the said famous Jim Ponce gained the woods in search of deer, when before he had gone three miles he killed two in succession. The venison is sold for from nine to twelve cents per pound. The wild ducks surround us on every side, and the rivers and ponds are a perfect mass of moving feathers. Ducks sell for fifteen cents each. The fishing here is always good, but at present our market is oversupplied. The trout, sheephead, bass, and black-fish bite nicely. Parties to Matanzas for the purpose of hunting and fishing are very frequent. On Thursday, the 11th, we figured in a party of this kind, and visited the above-named place, where we encamped for a week. Our party consisted of Mr. Geo. W. Fox, the United States interpreter of the Indians now captives in the fort; Mr. Jos. B. Burroughs, Mr. S. G. Whitney, and Mr. J. O. Whitney, of this place, and ten young, well-disposed Indians. The yacht Water Witch, Capt. R. Pinkham, was our means of transport. A beautiful sail of two hours—eighteen miles—brought us in sight of Matanzas fort, which, together with the Custom House, comprises Matanzas itself. We were landed, and the Water Witch, after leaving us a canoe, left for St. Augustine. We had been kindly offered the use of the Custom House, which was accepted. The game was plentiful, and we never wanted for a game dinner. The same with the fish. We fished early and often, for the fun was great. Sheephead were caught weighing five pounds each. At night, after the supper had been disposed of, we assembled the Indians and instituted a war dance, or some other kind of a dance, in which they all joined and enjoyed fully as much as their spectators did. A brave Kiowa warrior, Ah ke-ah, invariably led the dance, while another, Zo torn, beat the tom-tom. Their peculiar song and loud war-whoop were anything but enchanting. One evening we entertained two guests from farther South on their way to St. Augustine. The Indians were in good form and spirits, and kept up an incessant song, which our guests understood to be war songs, which caused them no little uneasiness, but when the scalp dance was reached our visitors skeddaddled unceremoniously. This, of course, amused the Indians, who, appreciating the situation, redoubled their efforts and yelled the louder. Finally peace again reigned, the Indians retired, and we were all soon fast asleep.

Your "Camp Life in Florida" has just reached me. You have done well, and succeeded in publishing the book that is eagerly sought after by the sportsmen and travelers. It is a handsome and interesting work, and may success crown your useful and untiring efforts for Florida."

GAME PROTECTION.

INTERNATIONAL GAME ASSOCIATION.—The Secretary of the "International Association for Protecting Game and Fish" has just issued, per order of Executive Committee, a sixteen page octavo report, with cover, of the proceedings of that body, showing its origin and progress, and, we trust, making it clear to every one what its objects are, and how it is proposed to accomplish them. Three hundred copies have been printed for distribution among the members.

It is gratifying to state that the Secretary has received letters from the most influential and intelligent members of the Committees on Nomenclature, Habits and Legislation, recently appointed, expressing their purpose to push forward the work assigned to them with vigor, and to leave nothing undone that is within their power to accomplish.

—The Yonkers Game and Fish Protective Society have issued a circular giving the close seasons for all descriptions of birds in the State of New York, and also the local laws applying to the county of Westchester. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Henry T. Keyser, Esq. This society has done much of late to break up Sunday shooting.

—A number of gentlemen have just formed the Elmira Sportsmen's Association, electing the following named as officers:—President, W. H. Gregg; Vice President, J. Stewart Hill; Secretary, L. M. Millsbaugh; Treasurer, G. H. Waite. It is organized for the protection of game and gyro practice.

—The season for deer hunting closed in Pennsylvania December 1st.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., December 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is to be regretted that a trip to Stratford with a "Rigby choke bore and a butler" should have afforded so little sport to your correspondent, B. But that there shall be no cause of complaint for having his inquiries and suggestions pass unnoticed, it is desirable to have him informed that the gentlemen living in "Bridgeport, four miles from Stratford," who formed a society for the protection of game, think they do know all about the game laws of "sanctified Connecticut" and the other States in the Union. So can any one who reads FOREST AND STREAM. These gentlemen in Connecticut, with the State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, did have "adequate laws framed," which provide for stopping both night and Sunday shooting, and did try to have them passed at the last session of the Legislature, but failed to get them through. These gentlemen think they know just what laws are required, and by what means they should be enforced. They also know that the night shooting is not all done by "thoughtless, improvident, drunken outcasts," but by some who call themselves gentlemen sportsmen, under the unsportsmanlike plea that if they do not shoot when they can, others will have all the fun. The section of the law that B. quotes accomplishes just what was intended, namely, to protect the ducks that feed in Long Island Sound along the shores of Connecticut from being driven from their feeding grounds by steam and sailing yachts from New York and other places with their swivel guns, and not by the "poor pot hunters."

The members of the Bridgeport club feel grateful to B. for his kind suggestions, and in return advise him to get posted before he again attempts to lecture "New England saints" or "Connecticut Yankees" on their want of knowledge and the requirements of game laws. H.

U. S. MINT, CARSON, Nev., Dec. 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Being well aware of your interest in the preservation and increase of game in our country, and of the fish in our bays and harbors, I would ask leave to call your attention to the enclosed article, clipped from the San Francisco Chronicle of November 11th. If these important facts are noticed in your paper it will awaken a deeper feeling of indignation at the wanton piracy practiced by the Chinese and other foreigners in our woods and waters, and call forth other communications to our Western papers, thereby agitating the subject and tending to secure more stringent enactments of our Legislatures in accordance with the necessities of the case. E. B. BARNES.

[The abuses to which our correspondent refers are dwelt upon by the California Fish Commissioners, of whose annual report we present an abstract in our current issue.—Ed.]

The Rifle.

FOREST AND STREAM BADGES.—The fifth contest for the FOREST AND STREAM badges took place at Conlin's Gallery, No. 930 Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 2d. W. B. Farwell having won the first badge once he is barred out for the second badge. Conditions—Ten shots, off hand, 110 feet; 200 yards target reduced in proportion to distance; Wimbledon rules:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
D. L. Beckwith, 1st "best score" badge	5 3 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5	44
J. B. Blydenburgh	5 4 5 5 3 4 4 3 5 5	43
Chas. A. Cheever	4 5 4 2 5 4 5 4 4 5	42
W. B. Farwell	4 3 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4	40
V. Sone, 2d "centre" badge	3 5 3 5 3 9 4 4 4 4	40
A. B. Hayburn	5 5 3 4 4 3 3 5 3 3	40
L. C. Bruce	3 5 3 5 3 3 4 5 4 5	40
Wilson MacDonald	4 5 4 3 4 3 5 3 4 4	39
M. P. Lennon	5 3 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 3	39
A. Marsh	5 3 3 4 3 5 3 3 4 5	39
William J. Sherwood	5 3 3 4 3 5 5 4 3 4	39
M. J. Duffy	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	38
T. G. Dodworth	3 4 5 4 4 3 5 3 4 3	38
Andrew Fowle	5 4 2 4 3 4 4 5 4 3	38
T. E. Broadway	5 5 3 3 3 4 5 4 0 7	37
H. E. Hines	3 3 2 0 4 5 3 4 0 2	36
J. D. Cheever	4 3 4 2 4 3 4 4 3 4	35
T. C. Banks	2 3 3 4 4 5 4 4 3 3	35
W. Moser, Jr.	8 4 3 3 5 3 4 4 4 2	35
Frank Lord	5 3 2 3 4 4 2 5 3 3	35
C. Blackie	0 3 2 3 4 4 4 3 3 4	32
Captain W. H. DeHart	3 4 3 2 3 3 5 3 2 2	31
J. Wood	5 2 3 2 2 4 5 3 3 2	31
George Black	3 3 3 5 3 5 0 2 4 0	31
Chas. E. Blydenburgh, 3d "inner" badge	3 3 3 3 4 4 2 5 0 30	30
W. B. Allen	2 2 0 2 5 4 5 5 3 30	30
N. Saltus	2 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 0 29	29
John Waydell	0 2 4 3 5 5 3 3 2 2	29
Thomas J. Carlton	3 2 3 0 3 2 5 2 5 27	27
T. Kindelon	3 3 2 2 3 3 0 3 4 26	26
Samuel Robinson	3 4 4 2 3 3 2 0 3 26	26
Wm. Klein	0 3 2 0 4 0 3 4 5 25	25
L. D. Spencer	0 2 0 3 3 4 4 3 4 25	25
J. McGlensy	3 0 2 0 3 4 3 3 2 24	24
A. F. Ferris	3 3 3 2 0 3 3 3 2 24	24
Frederic DeWitt	0 0 2 3 3 3 0 3 2 23	23
W. J. Jones	0 2 2 0 4 4 3 3 2 23	23
J. O. Wright	0 0 2 3 5 0 3 5 0 22	22
J. D. Potter	2 3 3 3 0 0 3 0 3 16	16
Charles J. Blauvelt	2 3 0 5 0 5 0 2 6 16	16

The Turf, Field and Farm cups will be shot for on

Thursday, Dec. 9th, commencing at 4 P. M. All are invited.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The first competitive shooting in a lying position for a gold medal, a Remington rifle, and a Colt's revolver, took place at Hellwig's new gallery, No. 273 Eighth avenue, on December 1st. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
H. Fisher	39	P. G. Moore	38
A. V. Canfield	45	Peter Farley	44
B. C. Vannett	45	John Clark	34
F. N. Dewitt	32	R. G. Chambers, 3d prize	25
L. C. Bruce	45	F. Moore	31
William Lindsay, 1st prize	46	F. Kessler	38
Alexander Pyle	36	D. L. Beckwith, 2d prize	39
Big Ginger	44	T. C. Banks	35
James Barry	37	M. L. Riggs	46
James Shand	35	P. Femming	46
L. Bird	39		

MORSEMORE.—On Friday last, the third competition in the marksman's match came off. There were four entries, with the following scores.

Name.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
George Langram	26	25	53
H. W. Blakemore	22	26	48
E. Connell	25	21	46
J. Clark	21	17	38

On the same day the fourth competition was entered on with the following results.

Name.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
H. Maynard	29	23	54
G. Langram	27	25	52
J. Clark	26	18	44
H. Blakemore	29	14	43

On December 10th, the challenge sent by the Scottish American Rifle Club to the Yonkers, R. A. will come off. Conditions, ten shots at 200 and at 500 yards. Shooting to commence at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Thirtieth street depot at half-past ten o'clock.

BOSTON.—On November 4th, the Boston Club had their match at Spy Pond. Distance 200 yards, ten shots. The following are the leading scores:

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
E. J. Osgood	46	C. C. Wemyss	43
J. H. Frost	44	J. Wemyss, Jr.	41

The rooms of the Boston Club will probably be located at the rooms of the Massachusetts Angler's Association.

NEWPORT, R. I.—A match took place on the 4th of December at the range in Middletown for a Creedmore rifle. There were twenty entries. Conditions, 500 yards, five shots. We give the best scores.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Samuel Powel, Jr.	23	W. C. Cozzens, Jr.	21
J. Engle	23	Samuel Powel, Jr.	21
J. Engle	23	N. R. Landers	20
Charles Potter	22	Charles Potter	20

WAVERLY CLUB.—On the 22d of October Capt. R. C. Coleman, of the American team, assisted at the inauguration of Riverside Range, a most convenient spot on the bank of the Susquehanna River, near Sayre, Pa. The interest manifested on the occasion for rifle shooting was very gratifying to the club. Coleman's shooting at 1,000 yards was magnificent, he making 38 out of a possible 40. In the evening a dinner was given to Capt. Coleman at the Hotel Warford, at which were present every member of the organization and most of the prominent citizens of the town. On the 18th of November the Ithaca Rifle Club shot a match with the Waverlys. Conditions—400 and 500 yards; ten shots at each range:—

ITHACA.		WAVERLY.	
Name.	Yards.	Name.	Yards.
Mandeville	400 500	A. Hildebrand	400 500
Raymond	41 40	Finch	40 43
Green	33 27	Wells	49 45
Clark	35 30	Wm. Hildebrand	45 37
Blair	39 32	Campbell	39 31
Baker	33 27	Fish	45 31
Total—414.		Total—493.	

On the 23d the Waverly Club shot in a match with the Ithaca Club on the Ithaca Fair Grounds. The day was cold and stormy. Conditions—Ten shots at 400 yards:—

ITHACA.		WAVERLY.	
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Mandeville	48	A. Hildebrand	49
Raymond	44	Finch	46
Green	44	Wells	45
Clark	45	Klase	39
Blair	43	Campbell	43
Baker	39	Knapp	37
Total	347	Total	259

This club will be larger in the Spring, and promise to make it "red hot" for any "granger" club who may tackle them.

—The Rochester Amateur Rifle Club seems to be in a most flourishing condition. The Club has an excellent shooting gallery of its own, where a clear 150 feet can be used. There are four targets, with all the proper arrangements for recording the shots. The Rochester Union declares the shooting gallery of the Club to be one of the finest in the State. The same authority states that "It is not a money-making institution, merely a social arrangement for the amusement and education of the club, and therefore the price of shooting has been fixed at the low rate of fifteen cents for ten shots. Any respectable citizen can obtain entrance to the gallery and shoot as much as he may desire, complying, of course, with the rules. The gallery is kept open from nine o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening. The targets are reduced from those used at 500 yards on a regular range, the bull's eye being two inches in diameter. The scores which count over 40 out of a possible 50 are numerous. No one has yet succeeded in making a full possible, and it is doubtful if it ever will be done. In a short time Rochester will have the largest amateur rifle club in the State."

CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB—IMMENSE SHOOTING!—The fifth competition for the Hamilton Rowe & Co. badge, valued at \$100, came off at the Southern Park Range Saturday, November 27th. The day was very fine. The following score will show that everything must have been favorable. Three sighting and seven scoring shots; distance, 500 yards:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
S. B. Sexton	5 5 5 5 5 5	35	R. S. Thompson	5 5 5 5 5 4	34
J. Mner	5 5 5 5 5 5	33	C. H. Prouty	5 5 5 5 5 4	34
J. A. Shaffer	5 5 5 5 5 5	35	C. C. Blackmer	4 5 5 4 4 3	31
Geo. Willard	5 5 5 5 5 4	34	C. Fuller	5 5 5 5 5 5	35

Sexton, Muer and Shaffer having tied, made five additional shots at same range with the following result:—

Name.	Score.	Tot'l.	Name.	Score.	Tot'l.
Sexton.....	5 4 5 5 5	24	Shaffer.....	5 5 5 5 4	24
Muer.....	5 5 5 5 5	25			

The above shooting is about the strongest in a general way we have yet noticed; 272 made by five men out of a possible 280 may be called stunning. If this is not sufficient suppose we look at the following as a score made on the 28th by the same club. The weather was very cold and disagreeable, the wind blowing quite hard. Conditions—Distance, 500 yards; two sighting and twenty scoring shots. The following are the scores out of a possible 100:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
George Willard.....	5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	98
S. S. Sexton.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	98
J. Muir.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	98
Ch. Fuller.....	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	96
R. S. Thompson.....	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	96
N. C. Blackmer.....	4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	95
W. E. Strong.....	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	94
A. G. Alford.....	5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	93
M. Loomis.....	3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 3	92
C. B. Prouty.....	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 0 2 5	87

A whole row of points of exclamation are insufficient to express our opinion.

OMAHA, Nov. 28th.—The presence of Major Fulton brought out the marksmen of the Omaha Rifle Club. The first match was at 200 yards, five shots, with the following results:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Fulton.....	20	Budd.....	11
Petty.....	19	Thurston.....	16
Kennedy.....	17	Hoffmeyer.....	17

At long range, 800 yards, fifteen shots, the scores were:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Fulton.....	67	Richards.....	49
Kennedy.....	56	Hoffmeyer.....	43
Petty.....	53		

CALIFORNIA.—In our issue of the 18th of November last, it seems we did not give to Co. C, 1st Regiment, full credit for the many prizes won by them. In the three days rifle contest held at the Presidio, to Co. C were awarded no less than nine prizes, and to Co. E seven. Especially in the team shooting were they in the front, the Silver Challenge Trophy, the Commander-in-Chief's Medal and the Gold Medal, three out of the five prizes having been adjudged to Co. C. When the shooting was so very generally good, it was, of course, difficult for us to discriminate.

CRESCENT CITY RIFLE CLUB, OF NEW ORLEANS.—We are in receipt of a brochure containing the charter and by-laws of this association, of which Col. W. J. Benham is President, Col. W. T. Vandry, Vice President; John K. Renaud, Treasurer, and S. Mullen, Secretary. The laws necessary to govern the Crescent City Club seem to us to have been carefully considered, and are, in our opinion, models of good sense, and as we are frequently asked what are the general rules to be used in order to conduct a rifle association, we should advise the adopting of just such by-laws as those employed by the rifle club in New Orleans.

USING THE DITTMAR POWDER IN THE RIFLE.—Some experiments with the Dittmar powder by a member of the American International Rifle Team, may be of interest. It must be understood that we by no means advocate the use of the Dittmar powder, as a few trials of this particular material cannot determine its merits. Explosive compounds of innumerable kinds exist; chemistry is adding each day another to the already large list, and though fulminates may have their use, common gunpowder, with its slower and more gradual generating power, seems as yet the substance best adapted to our wants. The Dittmar powder used was of the three grades—the coarsest, the intermediate, and the finest grain. Prior to loading the shells an English flask of approved make was used as a measure of bulk, charges of F. G. Hazard and the Dittmar being afterward carefully weighed from such measurement:—

Charge	Hazard's FG powder.	Dittmar's large grain.	Dittmar's small gr.	Dittmar's finest gr.
1-94	grains.	36	38½	42 7-10
2-93½	"	35½	38½	42
3-93 2-10	"	35½	38	41½
4-93 1-10	"	34	38½	43 7-10
5-93½	"	36½	38½	43 1-10
Total.....	467 3-10	179½	192	2-1
Average.....	93 23-50	35½	38 2-5	42 1-5

Distance fired at was 500 yards. The proper elevation having been acquired with the common powder, two bulls-eyes were made. Shells filled with the Dittmar were next tried, and eighteen shots were fired, the first ten of which with the usual cleaning of the barrel, then eight more without cleaning, the first two of which latter shots were placed on a target in a direct line low, about six inches under the bullseye. The elevation having been 1.10, an increase was made to 1.11½. Altogether eleven bullseyes were made, and the seven other shots not on the bullseye were close, the furthest being about 11 inches off. The second experiment with the Dittmar and with the same rifle with a slightly lower elevation, from 1.9½ to 1.10, gave in forty-four shots the following results: The first seventeen shots were not on at all. This was caused apparently by the wind and the absence of flags to determine the direction, and because the marker could not locate the first balls. Trying a second time, there having been some delay in order to load more cartridges, the results were better. With an adjustment of the wind gauge the first two shots were on the target, and of the twenty-seven shots, eight were bullseyes, and the remainder close, the furthest sixteen inches from the bullseye. With some slight precaution there was not, so our experimentalist informed us, any difficulty in loading the shells. After firing, the rifle was perfectly clean. The shells showed no trace of usage. After using the same shell four times it could be chambered without any difficulty. The recoil was slight. It is necessary to add that the marker stated that the bullets seemed to have been driven with great force on the target, even harder than with ordinary powder.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.—On the occasion of the presentation of this magnificent trophy to the gallant Irish team in Dublin the ceremonial took place amid much *éclat*, and in the presence of a large assemblage. A procession having been formed, a gun carriage bearing the Shield was escorted from the castle by a squadron of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, with their band, and by fifty men of the Sixtieth Rifles and a body of artillery. The members of the team present were Messrs. S. S. Young, W. Rigby, E. Johnston, J. Rigby, J. Wilson, R. S. Greenhill, and Mr. Foster. Lieut. Fenton was absent, being on Government duty in England, and Surgeon Major Hamilton was at sea on his voyage to India. Major A. B. Leech sent a letter regretting his inability to attend the reception of the shield, having been called to England. Appropriate speeches were made by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Manning, the City Marshal, and many other gentlemen whose names are familiar to our riflemen in the United States. The Lord Mayor did not forget to say a kind word in regard to his American guests who had contested with the Irish rifleman at Dollymount. "He hoped that the Irish eight, who so nobly won that distinction, might continue to represent their country, and be the bearers of, if possible, more signal triumphs in their after struggles. Their success was a proof that ere long the little check they received at Dollymount would be forgotten, and that when the Irish eight had given themselves more thoroughly to practice they would, like their brothers across the water, be in a position to say that they would shoot against any team in the world. Probably another opportunity would be presented to the Irish team across the Atlantic next year, when he hoped to be present, and would be glad to be accompanied by some members of the Council. He trusted that the Irish team would, on their return, be bearers of another triumph such as that, and that a similarly interesting proceeding would take place in the City Hall."

—The United States ordinance officer transmits the following in regard to the new rifles to be used by our regular soldiers:—

"The manufacture of Springfield rifles and carbines at the National Armory has been carried on during the past year with all the economy and success that the very small appropriation would admit of. Not more than 17,000 arms will be made under existing appropriations. Up to this date the entire army has been supplied with new rifles and carbines, calibre 45, and we have now in store a reserve supply of these arms of about 26,000. At the end of the present fiscal year our reserve supply may reach a total of 40,000 arms of the new model and calibre, about enough in case of war to arm one corps d'armée. It is not to be expected that in war our armies will be better satisfied with arms of obsolete patents, discarded models, than in the early days of the rebellion they were with the offerings of foreign markets. Men who are to meet the enemy in battle have a right to demand of their country, in whose defense they are willing to imperil their lives, to be placed on an equality with the foe, and be armed with the best weapon that ingenuity and workmanship can produce, and in our country, where armies are to be improvised, made up on the instant by recruits from the anvil and the plow, the want of military discipline and training should be, as much as possible, compensated by the quality of the weapon the soldier is to use. Our arsenals should be, therefore, well stocked at all times with a large reserve supply of the best rifles and carbines, and Congress should, in the spirit of economy, appropriate liberally for their manufacture."

The best rifle in the world is worth, however, no more than the old brown Bess, if men do not know how to handle them.

SHORT AND LONG RANGE.

CHICAGO, December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is evident that rifle shooting is destined to be, for the coming year at least, a subject of absorbing interest to great multitudes of people in this country and abroad. All the nations of Europe have been invited to compete with us at Philadelphia next Autumn, and while they are exerting themselves to the utmost to retrieve the defeat they have suffered at our hands, all America is going into training to sustain the honors achieved for us by the delegates from Creedmoor. Rifle clubs are organized, or in process of organization, in every considerable town and city in the country, and the class of men who compose them, and the zeal with which they have entered upon the work, afford sufficient evidence that the ball is fairly set in motion, which is destined next year to sweep over the country with a furor which nothing can stay.

At this early stage, therefore, it is well for all who are interested in the movement to consider seriously its objects and the best mode of attaining them. The want of such consideration is obvious in the reports of the clubs in all sections of the country, which are laid before us in the weekly issues of FOREST AND STREAM. The universal ailment seems to be to report good scores at long ranges, and every new club begins almost at the outset to practice at the distances at which any position is allowed. Tyros in shooting are surprised and delighted to find that by distorting themselves into a position which only on very rare occasions they would be able to assume, either in military or sporting service, and using a weapon which no man would ever burden himself with in the pursuit of game—a piece of artillery, in fact, with an astronomical observatory attached to it—they are enabled to make bullseyes and centres at enormous distances.

Now, if the only object in view is to train men for the Philadelphia matches, and those matches are to consist exclusively of trials of skill at very long ranges, and with all the mechanical arrangements that can be contrived, I grant that such training is all right and proper, so far as it goes; but I submit that it does not go far enough, for in the first place it excludes artificial rests, while the positions it allows are in fact the same in the result, only by a more awkward and elaborate process. It is perfectly easy to make an artificial rest which a man can carry in his pocket, and which can be adjusted in less time and with less difficulty than is necessary to put oneself into the positions assumed by many modern shooters. Then, again, it excludes telescopes, which are available in any actual service in which vernier and wind gauge sights can be used, while they are far superior in power. For such shooting, therefore, artificial rests and telescopic sights should be allowed, and anybody that cares to contend in matches where such machinery is used is welcome to do so.

But such practice alone will never make skillful rifle men for the exigencies of sporting or military service. In shooting antelope or buffalo on the plains, and occasionally in lake or river shooting, it is necessary to

shoot at very long range or not at all; but in ordinary practice at such game as is shot with a rifle, the range rarely reaches two hundred yards, is oftener less than one hundred, and demands a quick off hand shot. Every sportsman will bear me out in the assertion that, in the pursuit of game with the rifle he fires a hundred shots at a distance less than two hundred yards to every one that he fires at five hundred. I do not, of course, include antelope and buffalo hunters, neither would I be understood as arguing that long range shooting is a useless accomplishment, but simply that men who think they have acquired practical skill in rifle shooting by the method and with the weapons now so much in vogue will discover their mistake the first time they stand in a runway and try to shoot at a deer as he runs past them at an uncertain and constantly shifting distance.

The first object with every rifle club should be to train men for practical service. Only such weapons and such sights should be allowed as would be available for such service, and preference should be given to those of the simplest construction, and possessing the greatest facility of manipulation, combined, of course, with sufficient power for any required sporting purposes. Provided with such a weapon, the shooter should be forced to begin with off hand practice at short range, and only allowed to advance in proportion to the skill he acquires. He should be exercised, or should exercise himself, in judging distance and in quick sighting, which he can acquire by home practice of cap-snapping. Thus will be laid the foundation of his education, which, if he is ever called into active service, he will find to be infinitely the most important. If he is ambitious to train himself for election to a representative team he can go on with his practice to any extent he pleases; but there are multitudes of good rifle men all over the country who have no such wish, who know that off hand practice at from two to five hundred yards with a good sporting rifle involves the exercise of more skill than thousand yard shooting with the elaborate machinery and preparation it requires, while it possesses greater intrinsic interest and is of infinitely greater practical value.

It is to be hoped that in arranging the matches to be shot at Philadelphia due regard will be had to the development of all the essential points for actual service of both the shooter and his weapon. Off hand shooting, or shooting in positions which are readily assumed, as kneeling or sitting, should take precedence of the more elaborate positions which secure a rest for the gun; and rifles which are simple in their construction and manipulation, and require no very great care in cleaning and keeping in order, should have preference over those which are liable to cause delay and vexation by their elaborate construction or the necessity of very careful treatment. Vernier and wind gauge sights, or better still, as I said before, telescope sights, ought to be admitted at ranges of eight hundred yards and upwards, but I enter my protest, and hope that others will endorse me, against awarding the highest merit to such shooting as requires their aid, and I would have them vigorously excluded from all matches which are intended as tests of men and weapons in any but extraordinary emergencies of sporting or military service.

H. W. S. CLEVELAND.

[Differing from our correspondent as to the last clause of his very excellent communication, trusting that at the Centennial, matches of every kind, short and long range, will be shot, we think it would be better to allow the public to discriminate as to the exact amount of applause the champions of short or long range may merit. But we most heartily indorse the writer's views in regard to the tendency young organizations have at present of making rifle shooting at 1,000 yards the *sine qua non* of their ranges. Our correspondent's letter is a thoughtful one, and in many respects is exactly to the point.—Ed.]

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

Moose, <i>Alce Americanus</i> .	Wild Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis</i> .	Ruffed Grouse, <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> .
Red Deer, <i>Cervus Virginianus</i> .	Pinnated Grouse, <i>Cupidonia cupido</i> .
Caribou, <i>Rangifer caribou</i> .	Quail, <i>Ortyx Virginianus</i> .
Hares, <i>Leporine</i> .	Wild Ducks, <i>Anatina</i> .

GAME IN MARKET.—Until sufficient snow has fallen to allow Western market hunters to trap prairie chickens these birds will remain scarce. At present the market is almost depleted, and they are worth \$1.50 per pair. Ruffed grouse or partridges are more abundant, and sell for \$1.10 to \$1.25 per pair, the former price being for Maine birds, which do not attain the size and plumpness of those killed in our own and adjoining States. A few woodcock have appeared in market during the week, said to have come from Long Island, but more probably from Southern New Jersey. They were in fine condition, and sold for \$1.50 per pair. Quail are worth \$3 to \$3.25 per dozen. Canvas back ducks from the Chesapeake bring \$2.25 per pair; red heads, \$1 to \$1.25; mallards, \$1 to \$1.25; black ducks, 75 cents to \$1; widgeon, 50 to 75 cents; broad bills, 50 to 60 cents; teal, 50 to 75 cents; brant, \$1 to \$1.25; geese, 75 cents to \$1 each; rabbits, 50 to 65 cents per pair; venison, saddles, 22 to 25 cents; steaks, 25 to 30 cents.

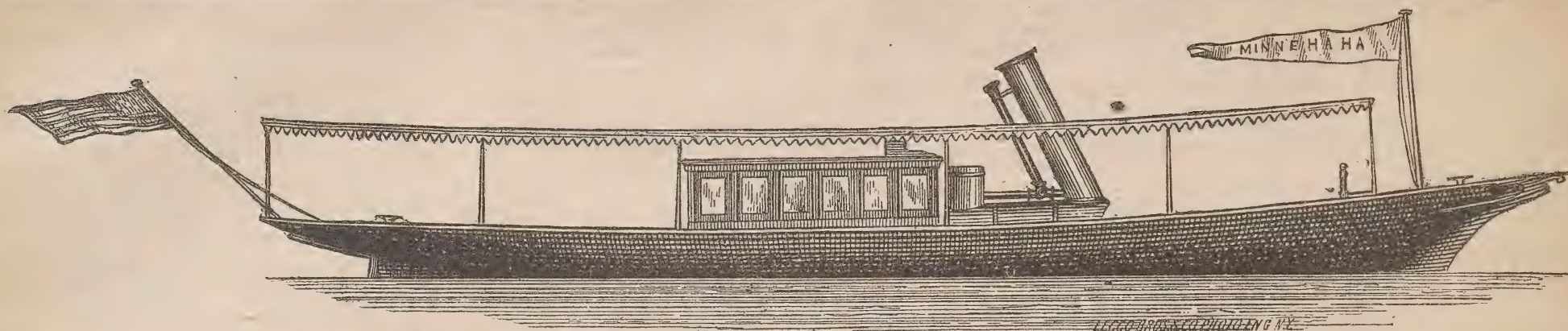
—Four gentlemen of Alexandria, Virginia, have been hunting in the vicinity of Albemarle and Currituck Sounds, N. C., since November 20th. In a few days they killed 42 deer and 60 turkeys. They went up the Roanoke river as far as Shell Landing.

—Holabird's Hunting and Fishing Suits are especially adapted to service in Florida. Not only are they nearly impervious to water, but they are invulnerable to briars, burs, ticks, etc. One can hunt in them with far more comfort than in corduroys. They answer admirably as overhauls for general service.

—Rabbits are so numerous in Nevada as to cause enormous damage to crops. One farmer lost \$500 worth of cabbages in a single night, another had fifty acres of the finest barley destroyed. They are trying to poison the vermin out of existence.

MARYLAND.—Deer Park, Dec. 6.—Game is very plentiful and getting cheaper. I have never known as many ruffed grouse to be in the stores for sale before, their price being sixty cents a brace. Rabbits are more numerous than ever, and hundreds of them are killed every day. What is the matter with the quail this Fall? I have found within the past week several nests with eggs in them, which were evidently deserted, and have been shown young birds that were shot which are not larger than robins.

ALLERHANY.



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VIRGINIA—Blacksburg, Nov. 21.—Quail are plenty here and in fine condition. Ducks plenty on New River—mallard and golden eye, called hereabouts "whistlers," and many fish-eating mergansers.

NORTH CAROLINA—Newbern, Nov. 30.—A small party of us have just returned from the Lakes with three wild geese, eight ducks, five of them black ducks, one red head, and two canvas backs, with several small birds, and one loon—not a very large bag, but excellent in quality. The mild open weather keeps the fowl in open waters, but a cold snap will drive them in-shore, where the sportsman will be able to reach his game. Fishermen and others from down the Neuse report the Pamlico Sound and Neuse River full of geese and brant, and say they never saw so many before. We started seven deer, but were so unfortunate as to kill none, the weather being very unfavorable, high winds with rain. One passed within ten feet of the writer, but not having gun in hand at the time, lost the chance.

I. E. WEST.

—Messrs. T. C. Van Buren and Mr. Belmont Purdy shot a match at fifty birds each, thirty yards rise, for \$150 a side, English rules, at the grounds of the Long Island Gun Club, on Saturday last. Mr. Van Buren used a Grant and Mr. Purdy a Scott gun; the former was declared the winner by six birds after forty-five had been shot at. Several sweepstakes were shot the same afternoon, in which Messrs. M. Van Buren, T. Van Buren, Count Menzelzi, and Mr. Claxson were the winners.

—The members of the Capital Sportsmen's Club of Topeka, Kansas, shot a match November 12th for a silver tobacco box, the conditions being ten single birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. Nine persons shot, none of whom ever engaged in a pigeon match before. Messrs. J. W. Barney and Geo. B. Palmer shot off ties of eight; won by Palmer. Messrs. A. M. Autler and T. D. Sanborn tied on six birds.

DETROIT, Mich., December 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The first contest of the home and home match between Chicago and Detroit pigeon shooters occurred yesterday, resulting in a victory for Detroit. By the annexed score you can see that some good shooting was done. The conditions were—Two teams of ten men each, to shoot at 25 birds each, at 21 yards rise, from H & T plunge traps, 1½ oz. shot, use of one barrel:—

CHICAGO.		DETROIT.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Hawkins.....	19	Haskall.....	21
Morris.....	19	Caniff.....	23
Sherman.....	23	Dubois.....	21
Phillips.....	21	Long.....	24
Gillespie.....	21	Stenton.....	23
Wilson.....	20	Eldridge.....	21
Merton.....	13	Cristy.....	24
Stagg.....	18	Littleton.....	24
Turrel.....	20	Baker.....	23
Abbey.....	19	Gillman.....	22
Total.....	194	Total.....	225

The return match is to come off in Chicago some time in January.

Yours respectfully,

PORT.

[We are indebted to our correspondent "A. J. K." for another report of this match.—ED.]

PORT RICHMOND, November 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The third annual festival of the Association was held on the 25th (Thanksgiving day), when the club badge was again competed for with the score below. Prizes—\$30, \$25, \$20, \$18, \$15 and \$7.

Shoot for badge, 10 birds each, Staten Island rules, members handicap'd.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Tranter—28 yds.....	1111111111	Tarker—28 yds.....	1111110010
Rathyen—28 yds.....	1111111111	Barnes—25 yds.....	1110101110
Vreland—25 yds.....	0101011111	Van Clief—21 yds.....	0011111010
Dlosway—21 yds.....	0010010111	Hart—23 yds.....	0010111000
Piper—28 yds.....	1111010111	Reardon—21 yds.....	0011011011

Ties at 30 yards, first miss out—Tranter, 10; Rathyen, 11, Rathyen winning the medal with his new "Greener." A number of sweeps were shot, also rifle and turkey shooting; Mr. Reardon winning first prize in the rifle shoot—one of Johnson's parlor health lifts.

MORTIMER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I append a score of amateur shooting which took place to-day. 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:—

Geo. Twaddell.....	1100111111-8	W. Twaddell.....	1111111111-10
Geo. Dixon.....	1011111111-8	W. Rose.....	1101111111-9
Total.....	16	Total.....	19

This is the first of a series of matches to be shot by the Woodland Sportsmen and Kennel Club. I will report anon our doings, etc.

C. W.

POST OF MORGANTOWN, N. C., November 19th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been much entertained lately by the articles in FOREST AND STREAM written by admirers of the choke bore, and I smile to think of the fine appearance they would present shooting here, where five birds out of six must be shot inside of twenty yards or they will be out of sight. They would either cut their birds all to bits or miss them entirely, principally the latter. I only pretend to be a tolerably fair shot, but I very often meet sportsmen who shoot worse, and yet they will talk

about having the gun right on the bird every time. Nonsense! A correspondent writing in FOREST AND STREAM of November 4th hit the mark when he said, how many men can hit a bird on the wing with a rifle ball?

G. H. MORAN, M. D., U. S. A.

MR. PAPE ON THE ENGLISH GUN TRIAL.

NEW YORK, November, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Since my arrival in this country my attention has been called to an article on the late English gun trial, appearing in your issue of Sept. 16th, over the signature of "Fair Play," and believing in the old Latin axiom, "audi alteram partem," I have taken the liberty of asking for sufficient space in your columns to reply to the same. The impressions "Fair Play" has collected, appear to me to be from a very one-sided medium, and the circulation of such misapprehensions and errors can in no way benefit American sportsmen; but, on the contrary, be very apt to confuse and mislead the majority, who have never cared to wade through the mess of the late English gun trial. The remarks of your correspondent, I hold, are an injustice to myself, from being in that position not at all to be envied, assuredly as the maker of the guns which were placed second and third at the trial, and in consequence of this circumstance I was forced to a line of duty, or accept the position of cringing cowardice when I witnessed the most infamous trickery. I could not hesitate, whether I did succeed or not, my duty was clear.

First—"Fair Play" asks: "What did the London trial of guns decide for sportsmen, anything or nothing?"

It proved nothing more than what Mr. Walsh of the *Field* had told us could be done in 1867, that guns can be made to average regularly from 175 to 200. The choke bores of 1875 did not average this; therefore nothing new was proven. Second—"Was it a big advertising scheme, for some gunmaker?" The private trials were all got up for the advantage of fresh advertising gunmakers, whom the *Field* stated as having just made a revolution in gun making, by a new discovery called choke boring, and withheld my letters on the subject, which I wrote to explain that this so-called new boring was nothing more than my old patent boring, which was well known and referred to by the *Field* in 1867. One of their contemporaries—the *Land and Water*—published some of my letters, and announced a trial under their own auspices, when the *Field*, to stop this, hurried their forward.

Third—"How much did the *Field* pocket by it?" Mr. Walsh gave out at the trial that it was gotten up by the *Field* for business purposes. I hardly think that they do business for nothing.

Fourth—"The *Field* wanted to know what gun in all England was the best to answer the oft-asked question: 'Who makes the best gun?' Not a breath unfavorable has been uttered against the *Field* for its part of the programme. It wanted the best gun to win, and worked honestly for that end." If so, why were soldiers allowed to count the targets, who had been disqualified for false scoring at Wimbledon rifle shooting, and who actually put the prize up to the highest bidder, I myself being asked what I would give if I won? The proof of honesty lay in a nutshell. The targets were the receipts of honesty and the leveller of all disputes; but they had to be hidden from the light of day; they could not stand the gaze of honesty, although the remarks of the *Field* led the competitors to believe that the targets could be certified, inspected, and even photographed, if required. The unfavorable comments and charges against the false scoring that appeared in various sporting papers, is a sufficient answer to such remarks.

Fifth—"How was the decision arrived at—by taking closest pattern and greatest penetration?" The decision, as far as the Greener score was concerned, was arrived at by the soldiers having overcounted every one of those sheets from 5 to 8 points more than the gun had made. Myself and three other witnesses can prove the fact from actual recounting; every shot hole was numbered and my name written on the false sheets. The scrutiny was only stopped by the one man power when he found fraud was discovered.

Sixth—"Fair Play" "admires the way Mr. Greener's agent talks for him, and is ready to shoot against any other gun." If this is not tall talk, I am glad to find the agent so far ahead of the principal. Although Mr. Greener styles himself champion, he has never seen his way clear to accept my challenge to shoot my guns against his; but as his agent is quite good enough for me, I will extend the challenge to him, and meet him half-way between New York and home (St. Louis) and shoot two choke bores and two sporting bores against the same number of Mr. Greener's make, the looser to pay his loss to the nearest charitable institution to where we shoot. Immediate communication with the office of FOREST AND STREAM, No. 17 Chatham street, New York, will be attended to.

Seventh—"Fair Play" says: "The wear and tear tests which the winning guns in the London trial were subjected to proves the durability of the system, they standing two thousand five hundred shots unchanged." This argument is most preposterous. The report proves the very reverse. The winning gun that made the extraordinary score when a prize was to be got shoots for six successive weeks, two days a week, and never once can it make the string of shots given it by the soldiers. Not even once in that time does it come near the scores made by either of the three best guns. It cannot average above the twenty-fourth position of the trial, its total average being only 336.5, not even third, fourth, or sixth rate, and yet we are told this is unchanged. I could not fancy a greater change in the shooting of a gun, and I fancy "Fair Play," would think the same if he purchased a gun that could play such variations; but it played a marvellous tune at the proper moment, which it will never do again. Such writings, so wide of the truth, must confuse, and convey false impressions to sportsmen. The score made by the soldiers for the Greener gun was 405.5; the average score in the six week's shooting 336.5, while the second gun by Pape made 382.7, and the third gun made and bored by Pape makes 376.5; but it must be remembered that scores were changed for the wear and tear test, while competitors had been taught their lesson. "Fair Play" must see something extraordinary in a gun which heads its class one week and cannot average a twenty-fourth place in the next six weeks. If the targets were honestly counted, why did not Mr. Walsh at once confuse my charge by turning up the targets and settling the point then and there? Ten minutes would have proven or disproven the charge. He could have won my bet of \$50, or my offer

to donate the same amount to any London charity if the targets could be counted to show that Mr. Greener's gun had made this score. Seeing that neither justice or reason could prevail, I left for London and took the best legal advice with a view to have a judge's order to seize the targets; but, unfortunately, counsel's opinion was that the targets were private property, and as such no order could be got for their detention, otherwise I should have exposed the infamous fraud. All I had the power to do was to lodge a written protest of the false counting, which I did, and for this Mr. Walsh, in the next class shooting, debarred the best gun of the class as dangerous to life, because it cracked the common sheet iron on the face of the target. Mr. Walsh, by this, meant dangerous to the men behind the targets. No such excuse could exist, because the gun had not shot out its round; conditions or no rule gave any such power, and the gun would not have been disqualified had not every man who watched the targets through field glasses made the remark that this was the winning gun. In alluding to class 3, the *Field* states—"Without doubt in our minds, Mr. Davidson, the second in class 3, is entitled to be considered the best or the genuine old plan, since his barrels were not choked in the slightest degree." This gun also was made and bored by me, although exhibited in the name of Mr. Davidson. Trusting that you will pardon me for taking up so much space of your valuable journal, I remain, very respectfully yours, Wm. R. PAPE.

[Notwithstanding that the battle has been one thoroughly fought out in the columns of our English cotemporaries, we felt bound to give place to Mr. Pape's letter, not only on account of the subject being one of interest to our sportsmen, but because while the *Field* trial was fully reported in this country we are not aware that Mr. Pape has ever had a hearing. If Mr. P's remarks are not all strictly parliamentary it must be borne in mind that if his version of the story is correct, and he undoubtedly honestly thinks it is, he has much to complain of.—Ep.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LOG BOOK OF A FISHERMAN AND ZOOLOGIST. By Frank Buckland, M. A., Illustrated. London, 1875, pp. 400.

Whoever buys this handsome volume expecting to find piscatory lore will be disappointed, since the only fishing alluded to is that of the sea fish brought to London, and an account of the drawing of a net in that muddy puddle near London, known as the Serpentine, which being cleaned out led to the capture of "about 5,000 roach and tench of two to four inches long, with a few larger ones, and one trout eight inches long." The love of angling must lie deep and strong in the Briton to be sustained by such scanty aliment.

There is an interesting chapter on the Brighton Aquarium, where is a fine collection of sea fish, among them a grilse, which there, for the first time under the eye of a naturalist, has been evolved from a smolt, showing the genesis of the salmon. In another tank is a good-sized octopus, squid, or cuttle, called by Victor Hugo the devil fish, which name really belongs to the giant ray of Southern seas, the vampire of the ocean, *Ceraptera vampirus*. Mr. Buckland also gives a full account of the monstrous cuttles recently captured on the coast of Newfoundland, which verify the stories long current among American whalers of the existence of these formidable creatures in the Pacific Ocean.

Our author gives an amusing account of a dinner at the Langham Hotel, composed of American game. This began with American oysters, which the writer is good enough to describe as "by no means unpalatable." Terrapin soup he thinks "exceedingly good," and suggests that terrapins might be made to breed in English green houses, though whether by slips or cuttings, he does not say. Buffalo meat, quails and prairie hens met his approval, as did also the wild turkey, elk meat and canvas back duck; and here Mr. Buckland was introduced to cranberry sauce, which seems to have agreeably titillated his insular palate. But what a sad picture is presented of the poverty of the British Isles, where a man of mature age and apparently in comfortable circumstances, has hitherto lived in ignorance of this viand! An American sat near him at dinner to explain these strange dishes, and he appears to have stuffed the zoologist with some tough yarns, as well as tender slices, and also to have amused him with our national songs, among them the classic verses respecting "the grasshoppers that sat upon the sweet potato vine."

An interesting part of the book is that devoted to the wild animals of Scotland—the red deer, the wild cat and the wild cattle, if indeed those can properly be called wild, which have been owned, counted, bought and sold with the land for hundreds of years. In fact, the eagles seem to be almost the only wild creatures left in those thickly peopled islands. One sentiment produced in our mind by reading these books by British naturalists is, gratitude for being allotted to a country where wild creatures of fur, fin, and feather will remain for some time longer.—S. C. C.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE. By Bessie Turner: G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

Whoever conceived the design of bringing out this young person as an authoress and presenting her portrait as a frontispiece, deserves more credit for the ingenuity of the idea as a source of profit, than for the quality of his wares. Those who are tempted by the catchpenny title into reading it, will find it even below the average of the mass of weak novel writing with which we are flooded; and if they have any expectations of finding even an allusion to the great scandal trial, let them at once abandon the idea. If Miss Turner had appeared before the public without such adventitious aids as a delusive title and her own portrait, her efforts would have been worthy of more praise, even if productive of less profit.

JOHNNY LUDLOW. G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

The name of the author of this book is not given; but why he should keep his light under a bushel we are at a loss to imagine. There is a freshness about "Johnny Ludlow" that reminds us strongly of both Henry Kingsley and "Tom Brown." The sketches are perfect pictures of English rural home life, drawn in that pleasant way which forms such an attraction in Mr. Kingsley's works—notably in his "Stretton"—albeit not wrought in any form of plot. Each chapter is a sketch in itself, and the old Squire and Tod, and even Johnny himself, seem like old friends.

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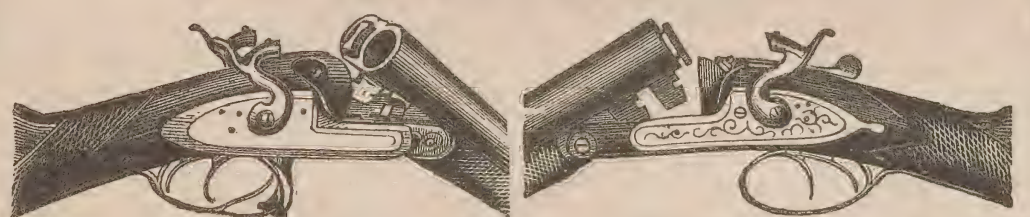
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nov25

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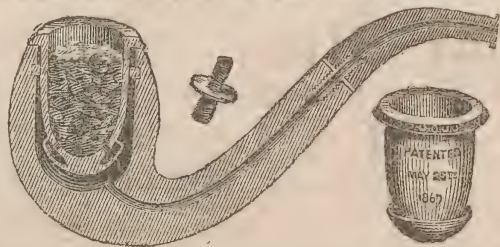
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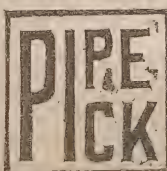
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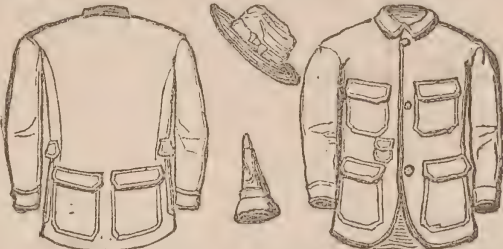
for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square for six persons, \$15.

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Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material, and is the only portable food for dogs made in this country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds, and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price, 10c. per pound.

Jack Lamp,

for night shooting and fishing, running rapids. Lighting camp, etc.; the best light ever invented. \$6 25.



THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS, best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color, especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light, durable and very cheap. English style; extra pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.

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MILES JOHNSON'S PIGEON TRAPS—Price, \$14 per pair.

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The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes on hand and made to order.

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COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.

The most complete portable boat constructed. The largest size weighs but 12 pounds. Can be packed in space of less than half cubic foot. Prices within reach of all.

No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds.....\$25 00
No. 2, 10 feet, weight 10 pounds..... 32.00
No. 3, 12 feet, weight 12 pounds..... 40.00
sep9

Flobert Rifles.

LITTLE NOISE. PERFECTLY SAFE.

Sighted and ready for use. \$10, \$12, \$16. Just the arm for first lessons by Young America in acquiring the requisite skill for a position in the Rifle Team, and sure death to cats in the back yard. sep9

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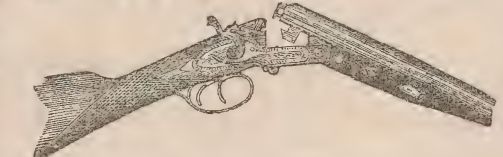
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Every variety of Salmon and Trout Flies, and Hooks on Gut. Cutty Hunk and Pasque Islands Bass Lines, waterproof Braided Silk Lines, every size and quality of SILK, LINEN AND COTTON LINES, And every Variety and Style of

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Split Bamboo, Trout and Salmon Rods and Reels a Specialty.

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Waterproof,

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GARMENTS

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1e17-6m

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Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.

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nov18 1f

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Revolving Cartridge Belt

FOR BREECH LOADERS.

Sold by all dealers. Send for circular.

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Sep30-6m

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No creasers, turners, or topwads required. Loads in half the time usually required. Fifty per cent. better distribution and greater penetration secured. Send to your gun dealer for sample. Ju3-1y

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20,000 BROOK TROUT EGGS FOR \$50.

Orders solicited and filled promptly.

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SILVER MEDAL awarded by the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, 1874, "for SUPERIOR QUALITY and FINISH of RODS and TACKLE." Apr1-6m

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REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Has constantly on hand a full assortment of Rods, Hooks, Lines, Baits, Reels, Fly Books, Salmon Flies, Waterproof Silk Lines, Silk and Hair Trout Lines, &c.

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McBride Flies.

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twelve years associated with my father, John McBride, in the manufacture of fishing tackle, I feel competent to continue the business and supply the custom with the same quality as heretofore. Parties supplied with casting lines and artificial flies for Pennsylvania trout streams, Adirondacks, the Maine Woods, Lake Superior, Thousand Islands, Canadian, and other waters. Anglers not acquainted with the nomenclature of these flies, by mentioning the locality where they intend fishing, I will have the varieties best suited to these waters sent to them. Flies copied from any natural insect or pattern desired. SARA J. McBRIDE, (Successor to John McBride) Mumford, Monroe county, N. Y. Dec2-1y

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AND

ANGLING IMPLEMENTS.

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nov18 5t

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SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

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Waterproof

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nov18 1f

MAPLE SYRUP IN AIR-TIGHT

gallon cans, \$1.50 per gallon. No charge for cans. E. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vt. Nov11-1t

Target made by C.W. RENNEL, Esq.,
Keeseville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 25.
Score, 25.

WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLE.

THE

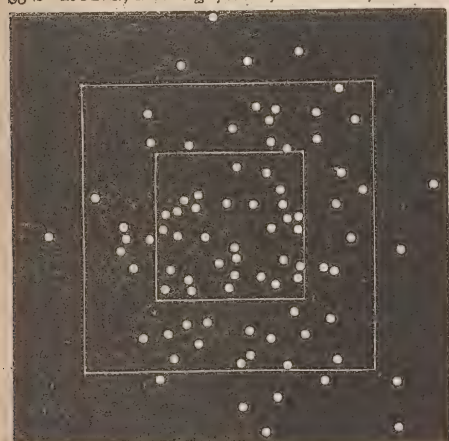
Hunter's and Sportsman's Favorite.

Target made by IRA FLANDERS
Esq., Saranac, N. Y., July, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 50.
Score, 46.

Consecutive Shots, made by Gen. W. E.
88 STRONG, Peshtigo, Wis., March 11, 1875.

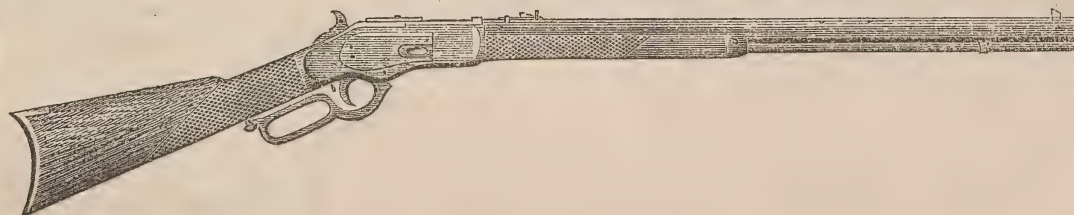


Position, kneeling.
Bullseye, 24 inches.
Distance, 500 yards.

31 Bullseyes.....124
43 Centres.....129
14 Outers.....28

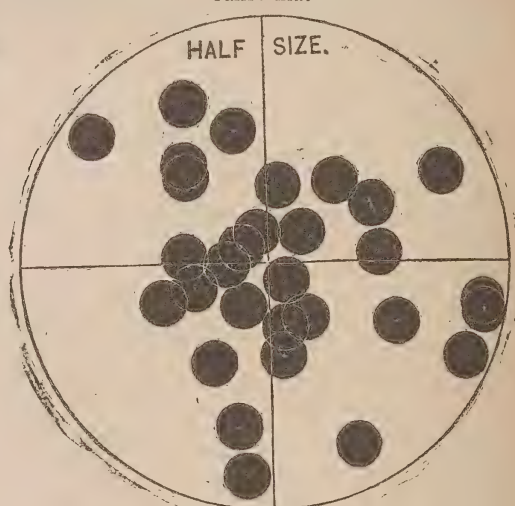
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281 out of a possible 352.



The accompanying are authentic copies
of targets made with the style of
gun represented above.

Target made by Dr. E. H. PARDEE, San Francisco
California.



30 consecutive shots.
Distance, 110 yards.
String, 32 1/2 inches.
Average, 19-100.

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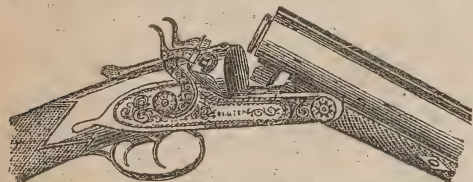
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A genuine Scott Muzzle Loading Gun, \$35 up.

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Bogardus' New Book—50 cents, by mail.

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Fine Fishing Rods and Tackle.

Fine Bronze Yacht Guns on mahogany carriages,
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Shot and Bar Lead

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Double and Single Barreled Shot Guns.

AND

Shot Gun and Rifle Combined.

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Derringer and Vest

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&c., &c.,

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ENGLISH
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Your attention is called to
GOOD'S OIL TANNED MOC-
CASINS, the best thing ever
worn by sportsmen. No
injury by wetting and
drying—always soft and
easy to the feet, and
made of the very best of
stock in three different styles, and warranted the gen-
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Feb 11

C. S. T. P.

Trout Eggs

BLACK BASS IN SEASON.

COLD SPRING TROUT PONDS,

Nov11-2m

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INDIA RUBBER

Fishing Pants,

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Sporting & Camping Outfits

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BREECH LOADING GUNS

A SPECIALTY.



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W. & C. SCOTT & SONS (winners at the Interna-
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RICHARDS.

HOLABIRD'S Shooting SUITS.

DIXON'S & HAWKLEY'S SHOOTING TACKLE.

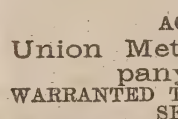
STURTEVANT BRASS SHOT SHELLS.

BUSSEY'S PATENT GYRO PIGEON AND TRAP

WITH CASE, AND 100 BIRDS.

Black's Patent Cartridge Vest.

This Vest affords the best ar-
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ing cartridges. The weight is
so evenly distributed that it is
scarcely felt. Cartridges can be
carried with the heads down in
this vest, which is of great impor-
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as when carrying them with the
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ten forces the wad forward, when
bad shooting is the result. In
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PRICE \$7.50.

AGENTS FOR THE

Union Metallic Cartridge Com-
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WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

\$1,200 PROFIT ON \$100.

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and CALLS. Invest according to your means.

\$10, \$50, or \$100 in Stock Privileges, has brought a

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HAVANA LOTTERY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For the coming drawings, commencing January 5th,

we have reduced the prices of tickets as follows:

Whole, \$20; 1/2, \$10; 1/4, \$5; 1-5, \$4;

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Drawings take place every seventeen Days.

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Terms, Five Dollars a Year.
Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 19.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.
Deer Hunting in Minnesota.

It will snow to-night, I think; if it does, be at the crossing at six o'clock and we will see what we can do with the deer." So the note ran, written by a good friend of ours, and handed to us by a small boy, who insisted on an answer. Writing "yes" in large letters across the note, we sent him back and begun to get ready. First, we looked at the heavy double barrel gun, which is the gun for hunting deer in the brush. As they keep hid in cold, dry weather in the day time, and often creep within a few yards of the hunter, a glimpse or two of one gets of them in the brush, and a rifle is almost

useless. Next, we loaded some cartridges with 5½ drachms of powder and a dozen buckshot; got out the old "larra-gans," or rather the Canadian moccasins, and made them pliant and soft with oil, put a morsel of tobacco and a brier root pipe in one pocket of the blanket, wormers and extractor, compass and matches in another, locked the safe, blew out the lights, and proceeded homeward through the fast falling snow. At four o'clock the storm had ceased; about three inches of dry light snow had fallen, a breeze from the north swayed the tall pine trees, and at six o'clock, as we got to the crossing just under the hill where the little cotton streamers over the graves of the Indians fluttered weirdly in the gray morning light, our friend came along the trail, his well-trained dog—a cross

between a blood and fox hound—following at his heels. Said F—: "You go to the south end of the little swamp; go as fast as you like. I'll go north a mile or so and swing around that way. If I start anything, or find a fresh track leading into the swamp, I'll let Juno go, and then look out?" To the swamp we went, and waited till F— made his appearance. No deer—not a track—was the report, and the willow clumps on the Long Lake trail was the next point selected. This necessitated a walk of about four miles, and on rounding the shore of Gilbert Lake several fresh tracks heading for the willows aforesaid gave us what our old friend Fay used to call "great hopes." Juno whined to be off, but we were not ready and she was ordered to stay in. Along the trail we went for a mile or



DEER SHOOTING.

more, till the huge clumps of willows on the Big Meadow loomed up ahead of us, and while F— went on, so as to enter the brush from the north, we went into the meadow along a runway that went into and through the largest clump. Having taken a stand that commanded two or three open spaces, on a fallen tree, from which we could see all over the tops of the brush, we waited patiently for an hour; then the brush in front of us cracked once or twice. Silently the gun triggers sprang to full cock, as we peered cautiously into the thicket. Crack, crack, again went the dead twigs, and we confidently expected a deer to show himself; but the wary animal refused to come out, and after snorting once or twice, retraced his steps. At the upper end of the willows we now heard a yelp from the dog, accompanied by a command to "come in," followed at once with one, two, three shots from F—'s Winchester, and climbing up on the fallen tree as high as possible, we saw the deer break cover and run as only a scared deer can run, and plunge into the nearest clump. In a second or two F— appeared in sight on the track and motioned to us to come where he was. In a few moments we were with him. The red drops on the snow, the long and regular leaps, told that the deer had been hit, but not badly wounded. We kept the track, gave F— time to skirt the brush and get ready, and then went on, more intent on driving the deer out than shooting him. By main strength we crashed through the brush, starting the deer twice, which seemed determined not to leave his cover, till we gave it up and sought F— again for courage and advice, which resulted in taking our stands and letting Juno go in, which she did willingly, and brought the deer out into the meadow in short order, when F— shot him again, breaking his fore leg, and again through the shoulder, bringing him down. The first shot had struck him in the neck just cutting the flesh. To dress the deer—a four-prong buck—was the work of half an hour, and then we attempted to corral the deer that had saluted us with his whistle; but the firing and noise had been too much for his nerves, and his trail out of the brush into heavy timber told us we might as well let him go for the present.

"Let us try the willows on the side next to Long Lake," was F—'s next suggestion, and the same operation as before was gone through with. We could not do anything without Juno's help, and when he let her go she drove the deer out in the wrong place and went off in full cry, her bugle-like voice sounding fainter and fainter, till we could hear her no longer. "Well," observed F—, as he lit his pipe after luncheon, "it is human intellect against animal cunning. In order to get another deer the science of the still-hunter must be brought into play. We must hunt those fellows who *know* we are here; who have all the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the country; who can smell us for a hundred rods; who have grown gray in getting out of the way of the Indians, and I reckon we can go home with only *one* deer." We mentioned a French quotation, which means "it depends upon circumstances," and telling F— to meet us at the "Crossing" at night, we struck out. A long, lonesome walk through the "ever nodding" pines brought us to the meadow through which Hay Creek runs. As we struck the meadow we noticed several fresh tracks leading across the meadow into the oak openings beyond; and skirting the meadow in order to get the wind in our faces, we began to look the oaks over. It was cut up with tracks, new and old, like a sheep yard. Here the lordly buck had been courting with the does; here the torn up ground and long sliding tracks of a fierce struggle between a couple of bucks. Mixed up with these were the tiny tracks of the fawns and yearlings. As we stood undecided which course to take, a small bushy oak in front of us began to shake, and stern first, his tail erect and quivering, came a buck, *backing out!* What he was doing remains a question. Whether he was going to sail into another buck, getting ready to paw, or whether he was "showing off" to a doe, we cannot state. We dropped on one knee, in order to get a better sight, and at that moment he saw us. As we wheeled the gun cracked, and as he rose in air at the second jump we fired again through the leaves and brush. Both charges struck him, and when we got to him, a dozen rods away, he had no more frolic or fight left in him. Prone on his side he lay, the bright blood staining the snow. We were near the railroad track, and knowing that the section men would soon be along with their hand-cars, we stopped them as they came along, and with their help dragged the buck to the track, put him on the car, and "pumped" our way into town.

Brainerd, Minn., Nov. 25th, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

LATE PASS AND RIVER SHOOTING.

SIX o'clock A. M. on the 15th of November of last year found the "Koronis Club," once before mentioned in these pages, dashing over the last quarter of a mile of the road to the Wilcox Farm, behind a splendid team of horses, drawing a spacious shooting wagon, the contents of which, to any ordinary observer, disclosed our mission at once. Although with great coats buttoned up to the chin, and silently flitting through the foggy and frosty night we ran some risk of being taken for smugglers, but as we were not near the "line," and with Prince and Ponto—our retrievers—dashing along behind, we were in no great danger of that.

Starting from Litchfield, Minn., about two o'clock in the morning, roused from our warm and comfortable beds at the hotel and chilled by the keen night air, we were not in good condition to enjoy the moonlit and very frosty landscape, and we looked anxiously for dawn, which would see us near our destination. We consequently hailed with joy the first rays of the morning sun, and it was but a short time before he began to assert his power by rolling off the mist in clouds, unfolding to us a scene of extreme beauty in the rich Autumn pastoral landscape, every leaf and blade of grass glittering like diamonds under his influence. We whirled by thrifty-looking farm houses, the rosy-tinted smoke ascending lazily from the chimneys and joining the fog, and together rolling into great banks of clouds, through which the sun's rays gleamed like dagger points. The rapid motion of the mist, under the influence of a gentle breeze and the constant changes of the cloud masses, gave a kaleidoscopic effect to the scene, needing only a few more colors to make it gorgeous. It required some such a scene to arouse us from the half stupor into which our long dreary ride had thrown us, and for the first time since our start were we at all social.

"Here we are," ejaculated H—, from the depths of his muffling, as a large, white, two-story, clean-looking farm house appeared through an opening in the trees, "let's wake 'em up."

Pent up in a city for almost the entire Summer, it is hardly to be wondered at that our enthusiasm broke out in divers ridiculous and undignified ways, and yelling at the top of our voices, we dashed through the open bars into Wilcox's yard, scattering pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and calves in dire confusion, and arousing the ire of the resident dog, Major, who met us and our canines bristling and snarling with rage, until getting the wind of our party, he changed front and gave us a true canine and rather unpleasant welcome. Just then the door of the house opened and Wilcox, or "Bill," as we familiarly call him, thrust his head out, and looking real provoked at the liberty taken, exclaimed: "What in thun—" and recognizing us, changed to "Well, well, boys, how d'ye do? By gracious! you reminded me of a pack of '62 Indians—don't want any more of them in mine; but *you* are welcome, sure enough—been looking for you these three days. Look here, fly around!" (this to a scared and sleepy-looking Swede boy) "and take care of the gentlemen's horses; and you boys, shaking us cordially by the hand, you must be cold and hungry; come in." Then turning, he led the procession into the house, the windows of which had been filling up with inquisitive childish faces. It did not take long for Mrs. Wilcox to set a few extra dishes, nor for us to empty them. Such coffee and biscuit, and such "flap-jacks," smothered in cream and white sugar!—but I must stop. My mouth waters at the thought of them. "Don't be in a hurry, boys," was Bill's frequent expression, as he saw us becoming fidgety after surrounding our victuals, "Ducks won't fly till the fog lifts from the Pass—don't take much stock in your Pass shooting, no how; guess I'll take Major and beat you all at the river." But J— could not wait, and shouldering his gun left hastily for the lakes. Not much less anxious than the aforesaid impatient boy, we double-quickened it after him through the belt of woods that intervened.

Wilcox's Pass differed not materially from any other, being, as nearly all are, but a narrow strip of land between two feed lakes, and as we all knew the ground thoroughly, we were not long in posting ourselves in good cover. The dense fog still hung over all, rendering futile our efforts to pierce the veil and discover the game, which our ears plainly told us had begun to stream over. We endured this state of things for a while, the dogs beginning to manifest their impatience by running backwards and forwards, and gazing wistfully into the air when the ducks went over with their peculiar thrilling whistle of the wings. At this juncture of our affairs we hear a loud honking in the direction of Mud Lake, W— at the same time singing out sonorously, "mark goose!" Knowing him to be in the centre of the goose pass, we hurried to his side, the dogs following our example. Not trusting them implicitly, however, in this emergency, W— and J— each straddled one of the animals for further security. What a feeling about in extra pockets there was for B B shells, and what "goose ague" and nervousness was shown as the honking grew louder and drew nearer, will never be known outside of the Koronis Club. H— and W— in the centre, J— on the right, and the writer on the left, our eyes fixed, and our guns pointing in the direction of roast goose, we formed a model tableau. How we blessed the fog—never so dense. On they came. We knew that by the sound, and suddenly enough they appeared, not over five yards high, the leading gander with neck outstretched, looking, as he emerged from the fog, as large as a barn.

"Ready, boys!" excitedly from W—. Our guns went up quickly. "Pull!" A ringing report, and the old gander and two of his companions hurled themselves upon our little group. W— and J—, each quietly seated upon a dog, and thoroughly absorbed in the sport, had forgotten what a mine they sat upon; but the dogs had not. At the report, and faithful to their retrieving instincts, they gave tremendous leaps gooseward, throwing their riders in one direction and their guns in another, causing the dignified secretary to stand on his head in the moist sand, while J— posed just as artistically but a few feet distant. W— and J— insisted there was nothing to laugh at, while H— and I laughed until the tears rolled down our cheeks.

A freezing wind set in from the northwest, benumbing our fingers and causing our poor wet retrievers to shiver until their teeth fairly rattled, and as the flight, in consequence of the extreme cold, was very poor, we concluded it was but an act of mercy towards man and beast to retire. This we did in good time, casting back many a lingering glance at the Pass over which we had shot, both in anticipation and reality so often. As we staggered through the woods to the house with our load we consoled ourselves with the reflection, that if we had not quality, we could not complain on the score of quantity. It did not revive our spirits one bit when we discovered the large lake frozen over, and a solitary goose walking on the ice as if to test its strength, showing us conclusively that our Pass shooting was over. Literally speaking, we were a blue crowd on reaching Bill's cosy sitting room; for our feelings rivalled the color of our noses, and we began seriously to discuss our return homeward. Just then the door opened and Major sprang into the room, his shaggy coat covered with ice, followed by his master, Bill, with a fine back load of mallards. "Well, boys," he exclaimed, "how 'dye make out?"—didn't hear you shoot much; told you I'd beat you on the river." Then seeing how matters stood, he told us to cheer up, that the river was full of mallards and red heads, and a fine afternoon's sport was before us; this at once revived our spirits, and we responded promptly to Mrs. Wilcox's call to dinner.

Giving Bill the management of the afternoon's hunt, he advised a separation of the party, three to take the team and carry the section boat a few miles up Crow River, while he took down stream with the remaining one of our party. H— preferred accompanying Bill, so W—, J— and myself drove up stream with the boat. A brisk trot of a few miles and our boat was afloat, its bow well concealed by flags and wild rice stalks. My companions knelt side and side, guns in hand, in the bow, while I guided the boat with a paddle, my own gun lying across my lap. We glided along silently through the heavy wild rice, the mallards getting up within easy range, and affording beautiful shots. Now and then I would succeed in getting in a right and left after my friends had emptied their guns. Every bend and turn of the stream harbored more or less of the noble birds, and as our silent approach gave them

no warning, we delivered our shots with telling effect, and it was not long before it became difficult to move about in the boat, on account of the number of ducks lying in it. We were quite willing to quit when the team hove in sight, and were soon aboard with our precious load, and dashing swiftly over a good road down stream after Bill and H—, whom we espied directly, crawling on their hands and knees towards a clump of willows which hid them from the river. The noise of our approach reaching them, they motioned to us to join them, and on all-fours we accomplished the feat. What a sight met our gaze! The river at this point was fully fifty feet wide, and but a few rods distant there fed a large flock of brant geese and quite a large flock of mallards. After a whispered consultation, it was decided to give them a barrel each on the water and the balance on the wing. Bill gave a shrill whistle; instantly every neck went up in alarm, and then we sent in our fire, and again as they rose, covering the water with the dead and wounded. We dashed into the river with our long boots and retrieved four brant and five mallards, besides allowing a few cripples to escape.

Sitting around Bill's cheerful fire that night and listening to the howling of the storm, which had set in with great fury, he recounted graphically to us his experience during the Indian massacre of '62, how he was compelled to abandon his comfortable home and leave everything to the mercy of the red devils; his return with a neighbor after a few days in the dark to look after his stock and liberate them, so they might not starve, the neighbor going to his own home, agreeing to meet Bill at a certain place; how he met the Indians at his well, and how, by his nerve and coolness he outwitted them; the pursuit, and his final escape, and how not finding his neighbor at the rendezvous, he became uneasy, and after hunting for him finding his dead body with a hole in it, he then left hastily for the nearest settlement and returned with an escort, drove off the Indians and buried his friend. Midnight found us still up and listening to our host's adventures, and those of our party who had participated in the Indian war retired to dream over again the stirring incidents of those terrible days long gone by.

ALSACE.

Fish Culture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

THE first duty of the gentlemen forming the Virginia Fish Commission upon receiving their appointments, was to consult with Professor Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, and in company with Mr. Jas. W. Milner, of the same Commission, and Prof. Goode and Major Ferguson, of the Maryland Commission, to visit the various fishing stations on the Potomac River. The object of this trip was to gather information regarding the condition of the shad fisheries, sufficient of which was gained to satisfy the Commissioners that by artificial propagation, clearing the stream of all obstructions to its source, and a few wholesome regulations as to close time, size of mesh and fixed nets, the river might be made to yield food for millions of people.

As the shad season was rapidly passing, the first requirement was to secure an expert. Mr. Seth Green's offer of the free use of his hatching boxes was accepted, and also Prof. Baird's tender of the aid of one of his most experienced experts, Mr. Fred Mather. After examining several points on the James River, Fish Haul on the Pamunkey River was selected as the place for Mr. Mather to commence operations. But the weather continued so cold and harsh, that though he remained three weeks, prepared to hatch a million a day, if spawn could be had, he did not find one perfectly ripe female shad. The run of fish becoming smaller, and being unremunerative, the proprietor of the seine "cut out," which put an end to further operations, or rather expectations, at that point.

In the meantime, Mr. W. D. Marks, of Mr. Green's corps, had been assigned to Greenlaw's landing, Tobago Bay, on the Rappahannock, a most famous fishery, where there are three large shore seines, and in former times as many as 6,000 shad have been caught by one of them at a haul. But there was heard the same complaint as elsewhere—very few fish, and those not mature. The catch of a day by all the seines and the gilliers, above and below the bay, in sight, did not reach a thousand. Nevertheless Mr. Marks, by extraordinary energy, succeeded in hatching and turning into the river upwards of a million of fry. He was prepared to hatch a million a day, and could have done it with ease, if spawn had been obtainable.

The Commissioners and their agents were most kindly received by all the fishermen, both gilliers and shore men who proffered every assistance in their power, and manifested great interest in the success of their work. All ripe fish were freely turned over by them to the use of the Commission. Mr. Marks, by having an understanding with the gilliers, that they should raise a flag whenever they caught a live and ripe fish, for which he would send a boat, obtained many fine spawners. Under the auspices of the United States Commission, some five or six millions of shad were hatched in the Potomac, and most of these turned into that river. A portion was distributed to other impoverished streams, of which a hundred thousand were deposited in the Staunton, where the Mildland Railroad crosses that river.

The attention of the Commissioners was next turned to the various water courses of the State above tide, Virginia being blessed with six distinct and well defined basins or water sheds on the Atlantic slope. With a suitable channel at the Great Falls of the Potomac anadromous fish, such as shad, herring, rock, salmon, etc., might ascend to the Alleghanies, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and by the Shenandoah, up the Valley of Virginia, to Augusta county. The basins of the Rappahannock, the James, the York, the Chowan, and the Roanoke and their tributaries were in turn examined, and all found to possess every advantage for the production of an immense quantity of fish of various kinds, all of which is now lost by the great number of dams which, in many instances, bar their courses.

Crossing the Alleghany in Southwest Virginia the trib-

tributaries of the Kanawha, Big Sandy, and Tennessee, are all fine waters for fish. The Holston and Clinch have long been stocked with black bass—there called black perch—but their numbers of late years are reported not very large. They are so voracious that they devour every living thing within reach, and then devour themselves, or each other. The tributaries of the Sandy also have black bass, and abound in trout. New River has in its main stream little but catfish, but there are many fine stretches of deep water which might be well suited to the land-locked salmon and the lake trout. But for anadromous fish, the Great Falls of the Kanawha constitute an insuperable barrier, and even if they could be circumvented, the rapids of the New River, where it passes through the mountains, present for ten miles a succession of whirlpools and sharp and jagged rocks, so destructive in character as to be a perpetual and insuperable barrier to the ascent or descent of fish.

Of the fish now existing in the waters of Virginia, and of others which it is proposed to introduce, the Commissioners speak as follows:—

THE ROCK OR STRIPED BASS

is, next to the herring and the shad, the most abundant and valuable of our waters. The Chesapeake and its tributaries are known to be its favorite resorts, but to what extent it ascends the James River appears to be uncertain. It has been ascertained that the eggs of the striped bass can be manipulated just as shad's are, and the discovery will enable pisciculturists to multiply them greatly. No gamier fish swims, if we except perhaps the salmon.

CALIFORNIA SALMON.

This anadromous fish, the Commissioners think, will be found well adapted to Southern streams having their sources in the mountains, from the fact of its ability to sustain itself in water of a much higher temperature than can the Atlantic coast salmon. The Sacramento fish occupy a river which passes through one of the hottest portions of the United States. These facts seem fully to justify the expectation that this salmon will prove a success in Virginia waters, and be a great accession to the fish supply. Thus persuaded, they have obtained from the United States hatching establishment on the McCloud, 340,000 eggs, which are now being hatched at Lexington and Blackshurg, under the superintendence of the experienced expert, Mr. Fred Mather.

BLACK BASS.

Some twelve or thirteen hundred of these fish have been distributed in various streams east of the Blue Ridge, enough in each stream to stock it, if not poached out before they have time to propagate. The black bass is very nearly allied to the fish erroneously called the Southern chub, but differs from it organically and in its habits. The chub does not possess the gameness of the black bass, and usually lies near a log or stump, and when struck attempts to break away by aid of the log.

BROOK TROUT.

The streams on both sides of the Blue Ridge are admirably adapted to trout, and once abounded in them, though now, owing to the many diabolical devices employed for their destruction, the trout are very scarce in most of them. The same may be said of the streams emptying into the Shenandoah from the North Mountain, the headwaters of the James, and throughout the Alleghany range and Southwest Virginia. Artificial culture and protection could readily restore to all these streams an abundance unknown in the earlier days.

There are some other varieties which may be worthy of a wider circulation. The red-eye, a fish not found north of the tributaries of the Chowan, is said to be a fine pan fish, and game, and grows to the weight of three pounds. It is proposed to distribute these fish in all Virginia rivers next Spring. The red-belly perch of the Nottoway (the red-breast bream of the South) is also represented to be a good fish, and may be found worthy of distribution. The Commissioners also think it probable that the red bass of Florida (red snappers) may be found to succeed in these waters—a gamy fish and capital for the table.

In some of the mill ponds of Charles City and New Kent, fed by streams that flow through sandy districts and are never roiled, a fish called by some the "bachelor," and by others the "sand perch," was formerly, and may be still found, a cross between the yellow-belly perch and the silver; and the impression that they were a non-fertile hybrid was suggested by the fact, that even in the few ponds where found, they were not abundant. It is regarded by those who know it, as one of the best fresh water fish. In shape it is nearly round. In biting, it nibbles like a sucker, and its favorite bait is the fresh water shrimp, though it will take worms and small minnows. It is found only in deep water with sandy bottom, and bites near the bottom. If not an unproductive hybrid, it may merit attention. The little white perch, which attends the shad in its ascent, is also worthy of mention. Being a delicious pan fish, it is a welcome visitor to every housekeeper, and its advent diffuses general joy among the boyhood of all tidal streams. In the deep waters of the James, the York, Rappahannock and Potomac, they may be caught throughout the Summer and Fall—sometimes quite a pound in weight. During Winter they drop back to sea, though some have continued in fresh water, and thereby suggest that they may be content with it as a permanent abode.

The report contains some suggestions as to fish ladders and legislation which are well considered, and doubtless will meet with legislative attention. The present laws relating to fish and game are severely criticised, and the Commissioners state that they were assured wherever they went in the State by the gentlemen whom they met, that new laws of this character would be welcomed by the people, and clubs or associations would be formed in every neighborhood to insure their enforcement. They are aware of the popular aversion to all prohibitory game laws and of the difficulty in enforcing them. There would seem to be a strong propensity with civilized men, amounting almost to an imperious instinct, to kill everything wild. We have reached that point that both self-interest and reason combine to admonish us that if we continue to enjoy the providential bounties of streams and fields, we must restrain that propensity, we must subdue that instinct. We must practice forbearance. We must, during the breeding seasons, protect fish and game from all attacks, and at all times from wanton and wholesale destruction. This can be effected by the voluntary individual and collective resolve of the whole community; or, in the absence of unanimous concurrence, by a stringent law to restrain the vicious and aid those who would save something from the general and impending wreck. It would be useless to enact a law

which did not meet the approbation of the great mass of the community. But, as already stated, from what they saw and heard in the country, there is a strong and decided feeling among the people to enforce a law, wisely framed, to attain the ends desired.

The report contains a voluminous and interesting appendix, with statistics concerning the different rivers of the State. Being a first report, there is naturally much concerning the origin and progress of fish culture, which, while new and particularly interesting to the people of the State, has already appeared in these columns. We have already alluded to the fact of fish culture having been introduced into the State colleges and other institutions of learning, and from the energy displayed by the Commissioners in this, the first year of their efforts, it is evident that Virginia intends to take and maintain a leading position in this most valuable and interesting of State enterprises. With this slight resumé of her Fish Commissioners' first Report goes forth our most earnest wishes for her success, and an assurance that every movement made in the good work will be most anxiously looked for and carefully reported.

DISTRIBUTION OF CALIFORNIA OVA.

The following table shows the condition in which the California salmon eggs are reported to have arrived at their destinations:—

Name of State.	Number of eggs.	Condition.
Massachusetts.....	80,000.....	Good.
Connecticut.....	480,000.....	Splendid; very few dead eggs.
Rhode Island.....	240,000.....	Not good.
New York.....	80,000.....	Not heard from.
New Jersey.....	320,000.....	Apparently very nice.
Pennsylvania.....	480,000.....	Remarkable success; one per cent. lost.
Maryland.....	500,000.....	Beautiful condition; couldn't be better.
Virginia.....	320,000.....	Fine order.
Michigan.....	800,000.....	Very little loss; eggs superior.
Illinois.....	80,000.....	Excellent; not over two per cent. loss.
Wisconsin.....	80,000.....	Splendid order.
Minnesota.....	400,000.....	Excellent; fine condition.
Iowa.....	800,000.....	Fine condition.
Colorado.....	240,000.....	Good order.
Utah.....	160,000.....	Two per cent. loss.
Canada.....	80,000.....	Very good.
New Zealand.....	50,000.....	Not heard from.
Northville, Michigan, for the United States.....	1,000,000.....	Good; four per cent. loss.
Kern River, Cal.....	250,000.....	First rate.
Truckee River, Cal.....	250,000.....	First rate.

The thermometer averaged 95° in the shade on the days these eggs were packed. They were loaded into wagons at noon, and were eleven hours on the road before reaching a railway station, after which they were conveyed by rail over three thousand miles. The only lot that arrived in poor condition was the Rhode Island consignment, and this is accounted for by their being three days on their way from New York to Providence. The same thing happened last year through the unaccountable and unpardonable negligence of the express agents between New York city and Providence. After deducting losses for transportation, it will be seen that about five million (5,000,000) living young salmon reached the Atlantic States, besides two million (2,000,000) which were successfully hatched and placed in California waters, making a complete total of seven million (7,000,000) salmon added to the stock of salmon in American waters from the McCloud fishery this year.

—The Sag Harbor *Express* says that sometime ago G. W. Thompson, a returned Californian, purchased the old mill pond and premises at Noanck and went into the business, or increasing the business already begun, of raising trout. Since then he has been busily at work, clearing up the grove in the rear of the pond, digging out the springs, and doing other work necessary for the purpose, until he has got one of the prettiest little trout preserves to be found on Long Island, and of that attractive nature that persons from Sag Harbor visit it almost daily to look into the art and mystery of trout culture. He has already some 20,000 fish of different sizes, and has thus far this season taken some 20,000 spawn, expecting to have from 150,000 to 200,000 during the season. He now has occupied by fish, or had when we were last there, nine boxes, 14 feet long, with 10 inches fall to the 14 feet, and 65 feet of boxes in different sections, for different sizes of fish; also a spawning box 12 feet long. He is also now building a reservoir 24 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep; an aqueduct 80 feet long, and a filtering tank which will hold 300 gallons. He has also 4 rearing boxes, and is soon to have 16 or 20 more.

State Fish Commissioners will oblige us by sending their Annual Reports for review as soon as issued.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE NESTING OF AMERICAN BIRDS.

1—THE ROBIN—(*Turdus migratorius*, Linnæus, Wilson, Audubon, Baird, Coues.)

THE robin is distributed in the breeding season over the whole of the United States, except the extreme South, and over the most of British America. Everywhere it is one of the earliest birds to nest, and in the southern part of its range raises two broods in a season. In the Middle States the robins have paired by April 15th, and have begun to build before May 1st.

The nest is a clumsy affair and familiar to all, but the pains with which its walls are laid up, may not be so familiar. My own impression has always been that both birds work at it together; but the weight of evidence seems to be that the female is the real architect. "She probably considers him incapable of so great an undertaking," says Mrs. Mary Treat, "as to assist in the construction of even

a mud cabin. Nevertheless he is very watchful and solicitous while she is at work, and during incubation; and when the young are hatched he does as much for their support while in the nest as the female, and as soon as they leave the nest she shirks all the responsibility of protecting and providing for them upon him, while she proceeds to build another domicile, or fit up the old one. By this judicious management upon her part she succeeds in rearing three broods, while most other birds rear but two."

The situation of the nest is extremely varied, and little concealment seems to be attempted. A fork, or the upper surface of a large limb in an old orchard tree, is a favorite site, but woodland trees, the protruding end of a fence rail, a stump, a ledge of rocks, or a bush in the midst of a colony of noisy blackbirds, is also frequently occupied. Ranging through such a wide extent of country, and coming under such multifarious conditions, the nests naturally vary as much in construction as in situation. Eleven distinct varieties have been noticed in New Jersey alone. Sometimes the bird displays a strong lack of sense, as in one case in Geneva, N. Y., where a robin took possession of a sort of trough which had been nailed up under the eaves of a barn. The bird began building a nest in it, but seeming unable to fix upon any particular spot, deposited the mud and straw along the entire length of the trough, about ten feet. After working several days she abandoned the task. Another similar instance is recorded where a robin attempted to plaster its nest along the cornice of a house for thirty feet. When a place has been chosen, a little mud is first brought and patted by the feet into a suitable shape for the foundation. Upon this is laid a platform of coarse grasses, and walls of the same materials are gradually erected, intermixed with a plentiful allowance of mud, smoothed and compacted by the feet and breast of the bird. This is allowed to fully dry before the wall is further increased, and each addition is supported by an additional plastering of mud, until the proper height of wall is reached, when the whole is given plenty of time to dry before the rim is overcast with grass, so as not to break under the mother's feet while she feeds her young, and then the lining of soft grasses is put in. Sometimes one or the other will bring material unsuitable for a certain stage of the construction. This will not be thrown down and forgotten, but simply laid one side and used when the proper time comes. A curious deviation from the mud walls was noticed by one writer near this city. Two robins built nests in the same orchard. One was after the ordinary pattern, the other used for the main body of the structure fine fibrous roots and twine; she then added clean damp moss (*sphagnum*) instead of mud, which she must have gone at least a mile to obtain. To hold the moss in place she interwove long horse hair and fine dry grass. It took her four or five days to complete the structure, whereas the mud nest was completed the same day it was begun. The robin's nest, when finished, is about four inches in internal diameter and two inches deep, but very rough and bulky externally. Its construction usually occupies the birds for three or four busy days, after which, if the necessities of nature be not too urgent, and especially if the weather be damp, sufficient time is given for the mud to dry; while on the contrary it sometimes happens that the first eggs must be laid before the walls are fully done, and the finishing touches are put on afterwards. They are extremely solicitous for the safety of the nest, and jealous of intrusions, rousing the whole neighborhood with their fuss and clamor when disturbed; but by keeping a quiet and formal distance and making slow advances, you can easily win their confidence.

The eggs are four or five in number, of a beautiful bluish-green, or sea-green color, and are the largest of all the true thrush's eggs. They will average 1.10 by .80 of an inch in dimensions. The wood thrush's eggs resemble them most closely, but are slightly smaller and more slender. The eggs are dropped daily until the nest complement is complete. The female sits eleven days, by which time the young have all come out of the shell, and on the following day their eyes are open; but they remain in the nest from ten to fifteen days longer. For a long time they do not recognize their parents, opening their mouths as widely for food, and crying just as eagerly if a cat approaches the nest, as when they hear the fluttering wings that are really bearing it to them. When the young are able to fly they are piloted about and fed for two or three days by the male, while the female builds another nest and prepares for the second brood, often in close proximity to the first home. The old nest is left in a very dirty state, although it had been kept clean of all offensive matter during its occupancy. But the vermin with which the young are usually at first covered soon leave them. The nest once abandoned seems rarely to be returned to. The robin has numerous enemies which commit cruel depredations on his household, so that it is probably rare that two full broods reach an adult age. The crow, bluejay, crow blackbird, and cuckoo are all accused—probably with good reason—of destroying the eggs. It is said that after she has thus been robbed, the female robin will steal into the nest of one of her own kind, during a temporary absence of the owner, and appropriate it as her own; depositing a remaining egg of her clutch, or mayhap more, and, if plucky, will drive off the legal owner, and, taking bold possession, bestow all her care thereon, but she never disturbs the rights of other birds. Occasionally in cases of extreme necessity, she drops a single egg into a sister's nest and leaves it; but the act is never malicious or voluntary, and is always due to her own nest having been destroyed.

The Cape St. Lucas robin (*Turdus confinis*, Baird) is regarded as only a variety of the Eastern bird, from which its general habits are not known to differ.

THREE CURIOUS DISCOVERIES.—A recent examination of the bottom of an old Roman well, located near the hot springs of Bourbonne les Bains, in France, has resulted in three remarkable discoveries. After the excavation had been thoroughly drained, and a thick layer of refuse penetrated, the first discovery was made in the bringing to light of thousands of metallic ornaments, statuettes and coins, dating back to the time of Nero and Hadrian. Beneath the layer of ornaments, etc., a second layer was found, composed entirely of fragments of sandstone,

which, together with the metallic objects, were completely covered and held in masses by metallic crystals, evidently deposited by the water above. These crystals were of such a nature that geologists would unhesitatingly describe their formation to natural causes, working through ages. That such is not the case is plainly evidenced by the known eras of the coins above which they have formed. It will be seen that this circumstance may throw serious doubt over a large quantity of important geological deductions as to lapses of time, when the same, as is the fact in many instances, are wholly based on supposed slowness of formation of similar deposits. The third discovery relates to the fragments of sandstone. By comparing these with other pieces, already found in similar localities, the investigators have concluded that such fragments were thrown into the wells as votive offerings to local divinities by the ancient inhabitants of the country, and that the same custom, continued through centuries, accounts for the presence of the much more recent Roman money. A chain of proof mainly circumstantial, has been elaborated, which refers the stone fragments to the neolithic epoch, in prehistoric ages, and further shows that the pieces probably represent the earliest money used by man.

—The "sea serpent" has come again. This time he appeared off Cape St. Roque, South America. He was fighting with a whale—a cachelot, it must have been—which he wound himself about, and twirled with tremendous velocity. This monster "had two coils around a full-sized whale, with thirty feet clear at each end," and when the rumpus was over he "raised himself sixty feet out of the water." Pretty large serpent! An anaconda thirty feet in length would be a giant. The whole story rests upon the authority of the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, who has written up an account, told with a sailor's latitude in details, of what Capt. Driver and the crew of a collier bark thought they saw.

—Two young lions, three weeks old, the progeny of the lions at Central Park named Lincoln and Jennie, are being reared by a terrier whose puppies were taken away. She has grown very fond of them and caresses them continually.

NEW BIRDS FROM MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 17th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On the 22d of September, 1875, a fine specimen of the sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*) was shot in the vicinity of Minneapolis by Mr. W. L. Tiffany. There were two of them on the sandy beach of one of our many lakes, but only one was shot, the skin of which I have in my collection. From all the quotations that I can find regarding this bird, I infer that it is seldom found in the interior. On the 23d of Oct. '74, I shot a cardinal grosbeak (*Cardinalis virginianus*), in the midst of large woods, about six miles from this place. The specimen was a male in brilliant plumage. I have seen it mentioned in the *American Naturalist* that this bird has been found in the central counties of Iowa; but do not know that it has been taken in Minnesota before. On the 9th of May, 1874, while riding through an open, scrubby section of country, some seven or eight miles from Minneapolis, I saw large numbers of the Harris' finch (*Zonotrichia querula*). I shot two specimens, one of which is now in the possession of Dr. Hatch, of this city. On the 16th of the same month I shot the last specimen that has been seen in this locality, although constant and thorough search has been made each Fall and Spring since. They were seen in abundance only on the first day mentioned, and the same section being visited two days afterwards, not a single individual of the kind could be found. Besides the three mentioned above, I have in my possession specimens collected in Minnesota of the following species, not in the catalogue of the birds of this State, published by Dr. Hatch in 1874:—

Wilson's thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*. Probably common.
Golden-crested wren, *Regulus satrapa*. Occasionally met with during migration.
Red-bellied nuthatch, *Sitta Canadensis*. Rare.
Short-billed marsh wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*. Summer resident; not common.
Golden-winged warblers, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*. Summer resident; rare.
Tennessee warbler, *Helminthophaga peregrina*. Abundant during the Spring migration of 1875.
Blackburnian warbler, *Dendroica Blackburniae*. Seen occasionally during migration.
Black-poll warbler, *Dendroica striata*. Taken during migration.
Cape May warbler, *Dendroica tigrina*. Five specimens were taken during the Spring and Fall migrations of 1875.
Canadian flycatcher, *Myiodytes Canadensis*. Occurs during migration.
Yellow-winged sparrow, *Coturniculus passerinus*. Not rare.
Black-throated bunting, *Euphiza Americana*. Abundant during the Summer of 1874, but none appeared during the Summer of 1875.
Olive-sided flycatcher, *Contopus borealis*. Summer resident, but rare.
Pileated woodpecker, *Hylotomus pileatus*. Not common in heavily timbered sections.
Yellow-bellied woodpecker, *Sphyrapicus varius*. Common in heavily timbered sections.
Baird's sand-piper, *Tringa Baadli*. Several specimens taken.
Forster's tern, *Sterna Forsteri*. Not common.

THOMAS S. ROBERTS.

The following are recent arrivals at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden:—

GARDEN OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13th, 1875. }
One Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*. Presented by the Duncannon Iron Company, Penn.
One Jaguar, *Felis onca*; 2 Beavers, *Castor Canadensis*; 4 Common Camels, *Camelus dromedarius*, and 4 Bactrian, *Camelus bactrianus*, purchased.
One Yellow-cheeked Amazon, *Chrysotis autumnalis*. Presented by Miss Abbott, of Philadelphia.
One Horned Grebe, *Podiceps cornutus*. Presented by J. S. Champitt, of Philadelphia.
One Florida Gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. Presented by H. B. Phillips, of Delaware.
One Yellow-footed Rock Kangaroo, *Petrogale xanthopus*. Purchased.
One King Vulture, *Gyparchus papa*. Purchased.
One Horned Grebe, *Podiceps cornutus*. Presented by J. W. Sweisfort, of Philadelphia.
One Leopard, *Felis pardus*. Purchased.
One Wild Goose, *Bernicla Canadensis*. Presented by J. M. Wilson, of Washington, D. C.

—The Natural History section of the Long Island Historical Society will hold a meeting in the hall of the Society, at Court and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, on the evening of December 30th.

NEW YORK, December 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Will you be kind enough to ask your correspondents for a note of such birds as they surely know to rear more than one brood in a season? I can only start the list with the robin and bluebird from actual observation. Also, whether such birds breed a second time in the same nest, or build another, as does the robin? C. S. W.

[We gladly give space to this inquiry, but would offer a word of caution against substituting hearsay for personal observation. Anything that stimulates close and intelligent observation of the habits of our birds is welcome to our columns.—Ed.]

The Kennel.

COST OF KEEPING DOGS.—It is not an unusual thing for us to hear gentlemen say, that they would keep a good dog, or a brace, but for the expense of feeding, or for the expense of boarding them during the close seasons. Let us say that a full-grown setter may be kept in first rate condition at such times at an expense not exceeding twenty-five cents per week. One pound of cornmeal, costing rather less than two cents and a half, a pound of scraps costing one cent, when well boiled, is sufficient for one dog per day. During Winter this kind of food will keep a week. We have kept dogs for years on this food, and know that when regularly fed as above they keep in first rate condition. While dogs are being worked during shooting season, in addition to the above, they should have some meat.

—Mr. Joseph E. Fisher, of Brooklyn, who had the misfortune to lose his fine Gordon setter bitch Flirt has had the loss supplemented by the death, by distemper, of a daughter of Flirt, Queen of the Field. This fine pup was eight months old and sired by How's Duke. Flirt's pedigree was published in No. 2 of our present volume. Mr. Fisher still has his red setter Belle, who took second prize at the Mineola show, and is expecting shortly a litter of puppies sired by Hamilton Thompson's Duke.

—The Birmingham Dog Show of 1875 opened on the 29th November and continued until the 2d inst. Entries comprised an even thousand dogs, being something less than last year. The largest class was the Fox Terriers, of which there were one hundred and eighteen exhibited. The pointers numbered seventy-six, and the setters, of the three varieties, English, Irish and Black and Tan, one hundred and twenty-one in all. Of Collies, or Sheep dogs, there were fifty-seven, and of Retrievers sixty-three. Cocker Spaniels are not mentioned, but of Clumbers, there were twelve and also eighteen Sussex Spaniels. The awards had not been published when the last mail left.

—The Second English Field Trial Derby for setter and pointer puppies of 1875 is announced to be run in April 1876. The ground will be the same as on the last occasion, Horse Heath, near Linton, Cambridgeshire. The entrance is ten shillings, to be raised to four guineas for starters, and the winner receives fifty pounds. Entries close Jan. 1st.

THE CHICAGO BENCH SHOW.—We have received the prize list of the National Poultry Association, who hold their first exhibition at Chicago commencing on the 20th of January. The principal prize is a "special" presented by FOREST AND STREAM, valued at \$150, (nominally, its real value being much more) to be awarded for the best display of sporting dogs or bitches of any one breed or variety by one exhibitor. There are in all forty classes with prizes as follows:—Our space only permits us to mention the sporting dogs or the most valuable of other varieties.

Class 1.—Imported English setters, or their progeny, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best, \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 2.—Imported red or red and white Irish setters, or their progeny, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 3.—Imported black and tan Gordon setters, or their progeny, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 4.—Native English setters, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 5.—Native black and tan setters, called Gordons, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 6.—Native red or red and white setters, called Irish setters, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 7.—Pointers, over fifty pounds weight, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 8.—Pointers, under fifty pounds weight, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 9.—Irish water spaniels, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 10.—Cocker spaniels, over one year old. For best dog or bitch, cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 11.—Clumber spaniels, over one year old. For best dog, premium cup, value \$35. For best bitch, premium cup, value \$35.
Class 12.—Black retrievers and Chesapeake Bay dogs, over one year old. For best dog or bitch, premium cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.
Class 13.—Retrieving spaniels, other than pure Irish, over one year old. For best dog or bitch, cup, value \$35; second best, cup, \$25; third best \$10.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

Class 23.—For best native English setter pup, under one year old, prize cup, value \$25; second best \$10; third best \$5.
Class 24.—For best English setter pup, from imported stock, under one year old, prize cup, value \$25; second best \$10; third best \$5.
Class 25.—For best pointer pup, under one year old, prize cup, value \$25; second best \$10; third best \$5.
Class 26.—For best Irish water spaniel pup, under one year old, cup, value \$25; second best \$10; third best \$5.
Class 27.—For best spaniel pup for retrieving ducks, under one year old, other than pure Irish, cup, value \$25; second best \$10; third best \$5.

Class 28.—For best English setter bitch, over one year old, with not less than two of her pups, under one year old, special prize, presented by *Chicago Field*, value \$50. For best Irish setter bitch, with not less than two of her pups, under one year old, special prize, \$50.
Class 29.—For best pointer bitch, over one year old, with not less than two of her pups, under one year old, special prize, value \$50, presented by *Rod and Gun*.

Class 30.—For best Irish water spaniel bitch, over one year old, with not less than two of her pups, under one year old, special prize, value \$50, presented by FOREST AND STREAM.
Class 31.—For best setter bitch of any breed, special prize, value \$35.
Class 32.—For best imported English setter dog, for stock purposes, to be shown with not less than two of his get, special prize, value \$50.
Class 33.—For best English setter dog, for stock purposes, to be shown with not less than two of his get, special prize, value \$50.
Class 34.—For best Russian setter dog or bitch, over one year old, special prize, value \$35.
Class 35.—For best red Irish setter dog for stock purposes, to be shown with not less than two of his get, special prize, value \$50.
Class 36.—For best brace of imported English setters, known as the "Field Trial Breed," over one year old, pedigree required, special prize, value \$35.

SPANIELS vs SETTERS.

FRANKLIN, New York, December 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is stated in your issue of December 2d that for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting no variety of spaniel is to be compared with a good, steady, well-broken setter or pointer. Now, I have had some experience with all the above named dogs, and I have yet to see the setter or pointer that is equal to a well-broken cocker spaniel for woodcock and ruffed grouse. To say they are perfect don't express it. Again, it is stated that the only places we found where our spaniels were better than setters was in coverts, where the shooter could not follow his dog. Now, I ask is not that just the place where we mostly find cock and grouse? Where is the sportsman who has not found the most grouse in raspberry brush and second growth beach and birch, blackberry and other matted undergrowth? Those are the places where whole broods are found in early Fall. Often have I made an aperture in thick woods for my dogs to enter, and yip, yip, and a whirr, whirr, bang, bang. Then to say they are fine retrievers don't express it. Now, who in fairness will say that for woodcock a spaniel has any equal? For in the Eastern and Middle States, and in Canada, woodcock inhabit river and creek flats, densely covered with willows, also broom corn fields, where your dog cannot be seen at all fully half the time. I would as soon walk up my birds as go in search of a setter on a point. Again, it is stated that a setter will, when properly broken, etc. Mr. Editor, notice the "properly broken." Yes, but it will cost as much to properly break him or her as you can buy a first class pair of cockers for, and will cost you ten times as much to feed and keep them properly broken; and if you please, sir, they give you a few seconds notice—i. e., yip, yip—before the bird rises, to shoulder your gun. And is not that far more important to the shooter than to follow your setter say twenty rods and then walk up your birds? Again—"He is a much stronger dog; will do much more hard work." Now, where is he stronger according to size and weight? I claim that a spaniel, say thirty pounds, will propel himself far easier than a setter of sixty pounds, and will do just as much work, and he is fast enough for any man for cock and grouse. The only trouble with a setter, or the worst trouble is, they are too fast for this kind of work. Perhaps the writer of the article referred to would have the readers of FOREST AND STREAM believe that a draught horse will propel himself easier and do more hard roading than a horse half his size and weight. If the setter is superior to a spaniel for this class of work, why in the name of common sense and reason do they use the spaniel in England for pheasant and woodcock, and why are they so careful in breeding and breaking this beautiful, keen-nosed, intelligent dog? I have traveled all that country, east, west, north, and south, and there is not in all England woods or thickets to be compared with the Eastern and Middle States of this country, and yet nearly every nobleman's kennel contains favorite breed or strain of spaniels. Bye the bye, I notice an article in *Land and Water*, treating of woodcock shooting, that refers to using a good brace of spaniels for that purpose.

To sum up, I have used pointers and setters, and have come to the conclusion that they are unfit for this section, where the ruffed grouse and woodcock is the game, and have discarded them accordingly and replaced them with a pair of cocker spaniels, and I am a thorough believer in that breed of dogs, and if any one says aught against them I am on tiptoe. They are keen scented, quick and intelligent and good retrievers on land and water, and if I miss my bird on the wing, and it is treed, and I shoot the bird sitting, why that's my business; I want the birds.

Your correspondent, Manhattan, is in error in regard to a cross between the setter and spaniel, as in all the crosses of the kind that I have seen they will not point, nor yet will they bark, and it would be hard to tell when game was scented, and would require the constant watch of the shooter, and the game would be for the most part lost because it rises unexpectedly. In all else I endorse Manhattan, for I have never known a time when spaniels were so much required for amongst sportsmen as at the present time.

DELAWARE.

[In our article upon the relative merits of setters, pointers, and spaniels, we did not intend to discourage the use of cocker spaniels in sections of the country where the shooter cannot follow his dog, but we contend that such grounds are rarely met with. We commenced our shooting in 1825, have shot in more than half the States in the Union, and have in all probability killed more game, legitimately, than any one else in this country except Captain Bogardus, yet we have scarcely ever found shooting when spaniels would have been more serviceable than well broken setters or pointers; and when our correspondent alleges that it costs ten times as much to feed and keep them properly broken, we cannot agree with him. We admit that it would cost a trifle more to keep a setter or pointer, but after they are properly broken any skillful sportsman can keep them up to their work. But even a spaniel, in order to be useful, should be well broken, unless he is used to tree birds for his master to shoot sitting, but, for such purposes, perhaps little or no breaking is required.

Our correspondent states that in England, cockers are preferred to setters and pointers for woodcock shooting. In that country we are informed, that men are also used as beaters for this game and for pheasants. Their shooting must be very different from ours to require such means to make it sport.

The strongest argument in favor of setters and pointers, for even woodcock and ruffed grouse shooting in this country, is that at least nineteen twentieths of the shooters use them instead of spaniels—whereas if the latter were superior the fact would have been discovered long ago and they would have taken the position in the hearts and kennels of our sportsmen which our correspondent desires for them.—Ed.]

—The Legislature of Ontario, Canada, has just passed an amendment to the Game Laws allowing snipe to be shot on the 15th August, which is not considered too early in that Province.

TURNER'S "ELCHO" AND "LOO II."

St. Louis, Mo., December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Charles H. Turner, of St. Louis, a young gentleman of wealth and refinement, and an enthusiastic admirer of fine stock, is doing more, perhaps, at present, for improving American dogs than any one person in the country. A few miles west of St. Louis he has built a kennel, perfect in its arrangements and attractive in appearance, and has seven pure bred red Irish setters, imported; two Irish water spaniels, imported, and an imported beagle bitch with a litter of seven pups. He has also imported several pointers and hounds for friends. His last importation, through Mr. Cooper, of Limerick, was a pair of beautifully formed and feathered red Irish setters—Elcho and Loo II—deep blood red in color, and rangy in style. The following letter came with them, written by Mr. Robert S. Greenhill to Mr. Cooper, which, with Mr. Turner's permission, is given to the public.

November 6th, 1875.

DEAR SIR—I give you particulars of my red Irish setter, Elcho. He is by Charlie out of Nell, both of which were specially purchased for their good pedigree, and sent out to Russia for breeding purposes. They are the property of Mr. Oppenheimer, of St. Petersburg. Charlie was by Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's Pat, out of Juno by Grouse, out of Ina, by Derby, out of Rhue. Nell was by Heather, out of Nance, by Dane, out of Loo; Loo by Bone, out of Quail. The dog and bitch come directly from the strain of both Lord Waterford's and Marquis of Ormond's breed, and were originally owned by Captain Irwin. You can get no better blood in Ireland. Elcho was pupped May 1, '74. I trained him myself, and is the best first season dog I ever had. He will drop to raising the hand, and at the word "Tono!" will be steady, and also on shot. I have no fault to find with him, and had I kept him over, I expect as a prize dog he would be heard of to advantage. On looking over the list he has beaten at this last show, you will see that some have taken prizes elsewhere. I can only say that it is the opinion of many that he should have had first prize here. I regret having sold him, and it is only because I have so many dogs coming on that I part with him. His puppies will be very like him in another year. In case you should send him to America, it will probably interest whoever may get him across the Atlantic to learn that he is called after the Elcho Challenge Shield, which came this year to Ireland by the last shot which was fired by me at Wimbledon this year. By this victory the American Rifle Team are supposed to have thrashed creation, having beaten Ireland in the rifle match, Ireland then beating England and Scotland. I showed the dog, Elcho, to some of the Americans when they were here; but he was not then for sale, or possibly he would now be in America. I shall be glad to hear how your friend likes him. The bitch you purchased I think is particularly good looking. Puppies out of her by Elcho should be valuable. I am, yours truly,

(Signed) ROBT. S. GREENHILL.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*,
Drum (two species.) Family Scia. Trout (black bass,) *Centropomus*
nide.
Kingfish, *Menticircus nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus*
Sea Bass, *Scianops ocellatus*. *lineatus*.
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probato-* Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.
cephalus. Black bass, *Micropertus salmoides*;
Snapper, *Lutjanus caxus*. *M. nigricans*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The slabs this week have presented quite a number of novelties, chief among which may be mentioned an invoice of about 100 Savannah shad, in good order for the season; they sold for \$1 each. By the same steamer a few very handsome red snappers came to hand and were sold for 18 cents per pound. The last steamer from Key West brought a number of Sprnsh mackerel in capital condition, the largest weighing nine pounds. A marked peculiarity in the largest of these fish was the presence of a lateral stripe of the same color as the spots usually found; they sell for 50 cents per pound. Striped bass, from Mirimichi, are worth 25 cents per pound; smelts, from Maine and Nova Scotia, of unusually fine quality bring 15 cents per pound; bluefish, from Cape Hatteras, 12½ cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents, mackerel, 18 cents each; white perch, 15 cents per pound; frost fish, 8 cents; halibut, 25 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish, 12 to 15 cents; flounders, 8 cents; sea bass, 20 cents; eels, 15 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; whitefish, 18 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; black bass, 18 cents; pompano, \$1; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, \$12 per dozen; lobsters, 10 cents per pound; scollops, \$1 per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100; hard shell crabs, \$4 per 100; soft shell crabs, the first of the season, \$1 per dozen.

MORE SHAD.—The smack E. A. Baker, Capt. J. W. Mosier, which arrived with her catch a few days since, brought in nine fine large shad, taken while bluefishing at sea off Chickacomica wood, twenty miles north of Cape Hatteras. It has been suggested that these shad, which by the bye weighed four and a half pounds each and were without roe, were Northern fish on their way South, but we have before contended that shad do not migrate, but after spawning go out to sea and return in due season to their own river. We believe that the fish in question were probable denizens of the Delaware or Chesapeake, although caught in a very unusual manner. The Baker's catch of bluefish numbered 4,900.

—Dr. T. Garlick, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is well known for the interest he has taken in fish culture, prints a letter in *Rod and Gun*, in which he attests to having cultivated a speckled trout until it attained a weight of six pounds and three ounces. This fish gained three-quarters of a pound a year in weight. It was exhibited, with two others, at two of the Ohio State fairs. Dr. Garlick says that many years ago, speckled trout were frequently brought by Indians to Fort Brady, at the Sault Ste. Marie, which weighed over nine pounds. So, this personal identity of *salmo fontinalis* of great sizes is being continually substantiated and placed beyond question or doubt. There are giants and pigmies in almost every separate form of life.

PERCEPTION OF FISH.

IN a recent number of *Chambers' Journal* there is an article illustrating intelligence in fishes of various kinds; for instance the carp, which comes for its food at call, and others that distinguish persons. An anecdote is told of a trout which was in the habit of taking red worms from the hand when offered, but which, having been once deceived with a long slender radish very like a worm in shape and color, never could be humbugged again. He intuitively distinguished them apart, and although he ceased to come out for the one, he was prompt enough in coming for the other.

Now here, we concede, is an argument in favor of those critical anglers who affect a multiplicity of patterns in flies. The most uncompromising of us old fogies, admit that we study seasons, temperatures, conditions of clouds, atmosphere, water, and the liek, in the selection of our flies for the time being; but we have never been willing to allow that trout can distinguish the real from the unreal with the nice perception that our ladies judge of laces and fur-belows. However, we have to yield a point when we find a trout able to instantly detect a spindling radish from an earth worm at a distance of several feet. Indeed we are so wide open to conviction that we are prepared to believe, on evidence, that a trout can instantly, or at second thought certainly, tell not only the difference between a green drake and July dun, but the difference between a natural hackle and a dyed one. It is obvious that if a trout rushes more than once at the same deception he must be a stupid fellow, and without discernment. After the second or third rise, we must either change our flies or our casting stand, at least, so far as the particular trout in question is concerned. Experience has proved this to every old angler. Sometimes, when striking successfully we secure each fish on its first rise, we find that we can take a dozen from the same pool; if we bungle in our business, and by missing to hook, give the trout a chance to detect our deception, we may thrash the water in vain, or with only two or three foolish fingerlings to answer our endeavors. Trout No. 1 has undoubtedly communicated his discoveries to his neighbors.

Well, this is a curious world, and peopled with curious creatures, all having intelligences that we little conceive of; and perhaps the fish that swim have as much acumen in their peculiar sphere as lawyers have in theirs, or as creatures that belong to higher orders of creation. *Quien sabe?*

—A Hamilton, Ontario, correspondent of the *Montreal Herald* says that on the morning and evening of Dec. 4th, a peculiar phenomenon occurred in that city, in the shape of millions of young herrings about one and one-half inches in length, coming through the water taps; in one instance about half a gallon in full came through.

FISHES AND FISHING OF THE GREAT LAKES.

FIRST PAPER—THE WHITEFISH.

WE commence this week a series of articles relating to this comparatively little known field of investigation, prepared from personal observations of a leading citizen of Michigan who must be considered eminent authority. Little conception can be formed of the trouble of obtaining information hereupon, as nothing reliable, positive or negative, can be gathered from the fishermen, and it is only by sifting and combining, that any satisfactory results can be reached.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

After a series of extended trips I find that the principal fishing is done on Lakes Huron and Michigan, as the bold shores of Superior preclude the employment of nets to any great extent.

The whitefish (*Coregonus albus*) is among the best of lake fish, being second only to the Siskowit, and by many pronounced superior to the great trout. The spawning begins in November, terminating in December, and is indicated by the fish leaving deep water and appearing in immense numbers on rocky shoals. Formerly they frequented the streams for this purpose, but, at the present time, there are but few streams emptying into the great lakes that are free from saw mills and their attendant dust, which are offensive to these fish. At the first day's netting on the spawning beds the catch is wholly males, apparently well stocked with milt; on the second, a few females appear, plump with spawn. The proportion of females increases day by day, until after a week or ten days, when there are two or three and often four times as many females as males, after which they gradually disappear, until the latter preponderate, as they are the last as well as first upon the beds. The best opinion seems to be that the males precede the females only to prepare the ground; especially as they at that time assume an extraordinary roughness of scales, and employ themselves constantly in scraping up gravel, on which the spawn is subsequently deposited. Some, however, believe that the mere inclination to milt causes them to seek the proper position without reference to the presence or absence of the females; others still are of the opinion that they precede only to wait for the females, and do not commence milting until spawning begins. This latter opinion is undoubtedly the true one, for Mr. Milner has established the fact, that the act of spawning in the female and milting in the male, is carried on at the same time, and with a slight, though decided orgasm. The males have been accused of lingering for the purpose of feasting on the spawn, but this is contrary to nature and undoubtedly a slander; however, this is a mooted question. Seth Green says "as soon as the eggs are thus spread broadcast, all the fish in the neighborhood start for them and eat up all they can find, while the parents themselves are not backward about taking their fair proportion." I think it more than likely that Mr. Green is in error. Mr. Milner has had the best of opportu-

would supply spawn enough to stock the ocean, but from the fact that but a very small part escape the many enemies that feed upon the spawn and the small fry, comparatively few become even small sized fish.

nities for observing, and spent no little time at the ponds of Mr. Clark near Detroit. He gives a succinct, but thorough description of the act of spawning, showing him to have been an extremely careful observer. In no case does he mention this habit; he says, however, that "a few fish ova are frequently found in the stomach of the whitefish," but he don't say *whitefish* ova. If such had been the case, he would undoubtedly have mentioned it, and his account leads me to believe that he observed nothing of the kind. The most careful of observers among old fishermen assure me that the males who linger on the beds are employed in covering the spawn.

Whitefish of Lake Erie ascend the Detroit River and pass through the lake into the River St. Clair for the purpose of spawning, but seldom, if ever, go higher than Mooretown—eight miles from the outlet of Lake Huron. Again, Lake Huron fish ascend the St. Marie River for the same purpose; but it is a well established fact that none descend these rivers from the waters above for a like purpose. Lake Huron whitefish rarely enter the River St. Clair, except after a heavy and continued northeast storm, then they are driven into the river in large schools.

The average whitefish is of two or three pounds weight; a large one six or seven; rare specimens are caught, however, of much greater weight, sometimes turning the scales at twenty pounds. Those of Lake Superior and the Straits are larger, fatter and finer in flavor than those of the lower lakes. In the rapids of the Sault Ste. Marie they are taken in large quantities by the Chippeway Indians in dip nets and are of very superior flavor. The fish of Lake Huron and Upper Lake Michigan are very fair, but those of Lake Erie are decidedly inferior, which is probably due to the difference in temperature of these waters. Few travelers ever taste whitefish in perfection except they have visited the northern resorts. As eaten upon the hotel tables of Buffalo, Chicago, and even Detroit, it is comparatively a tasteless fish; as a meal for an epicure it must be had fresh from the icy waters at the Straits or of Superior, and cooked as soon as may be after it is caught. Then, to our thinking, the whitefish is one of the most toothsome fishes that swim, superior even to the salmon or brook trout.

Formerly the capture of whitefish was conducted by means of seines, but the wholesale destruction on the spawning beds has caused gill and pound net to supersede them. They do not take the hook readily. The food of this fish was long a matter of conjecture, but is now believed to consist mainly of the minute crustaceans and mollusks that inhabit these lakes. This is rendered probable from the fact that the mouth is constructed for nibbling along the bottom, being directed nearly downward. The frequent failure to find food in the stomach of the whitefish, is doubtless due to their capture in pound nets, where they would remain sufficiently long to digest the contents, but those caught by gilling have generally food partially digested. It is asserted that whitefish are migratory; how true this is I do not know, except it be for spawning purposes; they do, however, seek the deeper and cooler waters as Summer advances. The presence of large fishes in numbers at certain localities, of a size never taken anywhere else, would suggest a local habit, with no disposition for long voyages.

ARCHER.

✕—Our whilom correspondent, G. M. Fairchild, sends this note from his memoranda:—

"Last Summer a friend and self were fishing in the Jacques Cartier, when the following occurred: My friend, who was grubbing it with a worm on the bottom, felt a tug on his line; he struck, and a magnificent trout broke the surface of the water a second afterwards, apparently well hooked. My friend played it until he thought it safe to bring his fish alongside the boat for me to land it. I took the line, but the moment the full weight of the fish came I felt something give way, and I landed, not the trout, but a two-inch gudgeon as lively as a cricket. The gudgeon had gorged the worm and hook, and a second afterwards the trout came along and bolted the gudgeon. The hook being buried in the gudgeon there was nothing to hold the trout."

DOINGS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There have been 17 arrivals of the fleet the past week, 13 from the Banks and 4 from Georges. The receipts are 300,000 pounds Bank codfish, 40,000 pounds Georges codfish, 62,000 pounds Bank halibut and 40,000 pounds Georges halibut. Bank halibut are in good demand, and Georges very scarce, sales yesterday at 16 and 11 cents per pound for white and gray. The shore fleet have had a good week of weather, consequently the market has been a little glutted, which has brought fresh cod and haddock down to \$2 per hundred weight, against \$4 and \$4.50 paid last week. The whaling business of New Bedford has been successful this year. They ship two tons of smelts some days by railroad from Waldoboro, Me.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, Dec. 10th.

—Mr. B. P. Ware, one of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Angler's Association, reported at its recent meeting that the fisheries on the east coast of Massachusetts employ 138 vessels, 5 of which are steamers. The following table shows where they hail from, the number of men, and the number of hooks employed in trawl fishing:—

Port.	Vessels.	Men.	Hooks.
Boston.....	40	400	400,000
Gloucester.....	40	400	800,000
Gloucester.....	5*	50	150,000
Swampscott.....	15	150	180,000
Marblehead and Beverly.....	8	80	80,000
Provincetown.....	30	300	300,000
Other places.....	—	100	100,000
Total.....	138	1,480	2,010,000

*Steamers.

The Boston and Gloucester fleet are mostly for bay fishing. It will be seen that the vessels average about ten men each, and each man cares for from 1,000 to 3,000 hooks, the greatest number being handled by the steamers, owing to their greater ability and quickness of moving about. The hooks are attached to lines five feet apart on the line, making in the aggregate 10,050,000 feet of line, or 1,714 miles stretched upon the fishing grounds of Massachusetts Bay every good fishing day. It is estimated that each vessel on an average takes 400 to 600 small unmerchantable codfish daily that are substantially of no value, the fleet destroying probably from 80,000 to 100,000 daily. Doubtless a comparatively small number of fish

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Dec. 16.	H. M. 2 40	H. M. 11 22	H. M. 10 40
Dec. 17.	3 29	eve. 14	11 29
Dec. 18.	4 18	1 5	eve. 18
Dec. 19.	5 6	1 52	1 6
Dec. 20.	5 54	2 40	1 54
Dec. 21.	6 44	3 30	2 44
Dec. 22.	7 36	4 21	3 36

LIST OF REGATTAS FOR 1875.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LIST.

A. Y. C.—Atlantic yacht club.	L. I. Y. C.—Long Island y. club.
B. Y. C.—Beverly yacht club.	M. Y. C.—Manhattan yacht club.
Bea. Y. C.—Beaufort yacht club.	N. Y. Y. C.—N. York yacht club.
Bk. Y. C.—Brooklyn yacht club.	N. J. Y. C.—N. Jersey y. club.
Bn. Y. C.—Boston yacht club.	N. R. Y. C.—N. Rochelle y. club.
Bur. Y. C.—Burlington yacht club.	N. H. I. Y. C.—N. Hamburg ice c.
B. H. Y. C.—Bunker Hill yacht club.	P. Y. C.—Portland yacht club.
C. Y. C.—Columbia yacht club.	P. V. Y. C.—Pavonia yacht club.
Cam. Y. C.—Camden yacht club.	P. A. Y. C.—Perth Amboy y. club.
Car. Y. C.—Carolina yacht club.	Ph. Y. C.—Philadelphia y. club.
Ch. Y. C.—Chester yacht club.	Q. Y. C.—Quincy yacht club.
Chi. Y. C.—Chicago yacht club.	Q. C. Y. C.—Queens county club.
C. H. Y. C.—Cen. Hudson y. club.	R. C. Y. C.—Royal Canadian club.
D. Y. C.—Dorchester yacht club.	R. H. Y. C.—Royal Halifax y. club.
D. R. Y. C.—Del. River yacht club.	R. R. Y. C.—Raritan River y. club.
E. Y. C.—Eastern yacht club.	S. Y. C.—Seawanhaka y. club.
E. B. Y. C.—East Boston y. club.	St. A. Y. C.—St. Augustine club.
G. Y. C.—Genesee yacht club.	S. F. Y. C.—S. Francisco y. club.
H. M. Y. C.—Hamilton yacht club.	S. B. Y. C.—South Boston y. club.
Hv. Y. C.—Haverhill yacht club.	T. R. Y. C.—Toms River y. club.
H. R. Y. C.—Hudson River y. club.	W. Y. C.—Williamsburg y. club.
I. Y. C.—International yacht club.	War. Y. C.—Warwick yacht club.
L. Y. C.—Lynn yacht club.	

—We print below our annual list of regattas and matches sailed in American waters during the season of 1875. There are doubtless some inaccuracies and omissions in it, but we have endeavored to make it as complete as possible. Next week we shall publish a list of winning yachts, both here and in English waters:—

February 6th, at New Hamburg; N. H. I. Y. C. regatta. First class, Quickstep first prize, Flying Cloud second prize; second class, Qui Vive first prize, Whiff second prize; special class, Zephyr first prize, Flying Cloud second prize.

February 13th, at New Hamburg; N. H. I. Y. C. regatta. Second class, Puff first prize, Whiff second prize.

February 23d, at Dorchester; Ice Yacht regatta. Nonpareil wins.

February 25th, at St. Augustine; St. A. Y. C. regatta. First class, sloops. Seminole first prize, Cricket second prize; second class, sloops, Columbia first prize, Traveller second prize; cats, first class, Carrie first prize, Eagle second prize; special class, Henrietta wins.

May 10th, at Philadelphia; D. R. Y. C. regatta. Adelphia first prize, Wm. B. R. Selby second prize, Fashion third prize.

May 10th, at Camden; Cam. Y. C. regatta. J. C. Dubman first prize, John P. Felden second prize.

May 20th, regatta at Charleston. Coquette wins.

May 22d, at Dorchester; D. Y. C. first championship regatta. Centre boards, Eva first class, Mabel second class, no race in third class, Tulip fourth class; keels, Lidie first class, winners.

May 29th, regatta at Marblehead. Magic first class; second class, sloop, Georgie; schooners, third class, Rambler first prize, Leader second prize, Avis third prize.

May 30th, at Perth Amboy; P. A. Y. C. regatta. Chemann first class, So-So second class.

May 30th, match at Hoboken. Charm beats Ripple, both of N. J. Y. C.

May 31st, regatta at Savannah. Eleanor wins.

June 5th, match at New York. Idler, S. Y. C., beats Palmer, N. Y. Y. C.

June 5th, at Quincy; Q. Y. C. regatta. Nettie first class, Mabel second class, Rocket third class, winners.

June 7th, matches at Brooklyn. Frank, L. I. Y. C., beats Robert Russell, L. I. Y. C., and Short Branch, L. I. Y. C., beats Only Son, L. I. Y. C.

June 8th, at Williamsburg; W. Y. C. regatta. Victress first class, Sorceress second class, J. M. Sawyer third class, Pidgeon fourth class, winners.

June 10th, at South Boston; S. B. Y. C. first championship regatta. Centre boards, Eva first class, Mabel second class; keels, Starlight, winners.

June 14th, at New York; S. Y. C. Corinthian sloop match. Addie Voorhis wins.

June 14th, at Philadelphia; Ph. Y. C. regatta. — Hoff first class, Brewer second class, Millie third class, winners.

June 15th, regatta at Whitestone. Harry Hill first class, H. A. Brush second class, Fidget third class, winners.

June 15th, at Chester; Chester Y. C. regatta. First class, King first prize, Lizzie Artis second; second class, Fanny first prize, Stella second; third class, Lawrence first prize; fourth class, Mommy first prize, Shoo Fly second; fifth class, Coates P first prize, Lizzie second, winners.

June 16th, at New York; N. Y. Y. C. regatta. Schooners, Palmer first class, Comet second class; keels, subscription cup, Wanderer; sloops, Vision first class, Madcap second class; steamers, Lurline, winners.

June 17th, at Nahant; D. Y. C. regatta. Centre boards, first class, Nimbus first prize, Eva second; second class, Mabel; third class, Bristol; fourth class, Tulip and Virginia tie; keels, Sunbeam, winners.

June 19th, at New York; Bk. Y. C. regatta. Schooners, first class, Comet first prize, Madeleine second; sloops, second class, Schemer first prize, Maggie B. second; first class, Undine first prize, White Wing second; third class, Wm. T. Lee first prize, Victoria second, winners.

June 19th, at Lynn; L. Y. C. regatta. First class, Lillie; second class, Fleetwing first prize, Nellie J. second; third class, Georgie first prize, Nymph second, winners.

June 21st, at Halifax; R. H. Y. C. regatta for challenge cup. Petrel first class, Cygnet second class, and Wavelet third class, win.

June 21st, regatta at Halifax. Bernice wins first prize, and Circe second.

June 23d, at Swampscott; E. Y. C. regatta. Schooners, Halcyon first class, Fearless second class; sloops, Nimbus second class, winners.

June 23d, at New York; A. Y. C. regatta. Schooners, Triton; sloops, Undine first class, and Kaiser Wilhelm I. second class, win. Undine also takes the Livingston cup.

June 23d, at Hoboken; N. J. Y. C. regatta. Emma first class, Annie M. second class, Charm third class, G. W. Dilks fourth class, winners.

June 23d, at New York; C. Y. C. regatta. Lillie first class, G. B. Deane second class, Tough third class, winners.

June 24th, at Toms River; T. R. Y. C. regatta. Lulu first prize, Rover second prize, Charry Hooper third prize.

June 24th, S. Y. C. ocean schooner Corinthian match. Palmer first class, and Peerless second class, win.

June 26th, regatta at Springfield. Zephyr wins.

June 26th, at East Boston; E. B. Y. C. regatta. Gael first class, Fanny second class, and Lidie third class, win.

June 23th, regatta at Onset Bay. Edith Rose first class, and Phosie second class, win.

June 29th, regatta at Little Bay Side. Three Brothers first class, Fidget second class, and Gracie third class, win.

July 1st, at New Hamburg; C. H. Y. C. regatta. Le Roy first class, Mary Emma second class, and Lulu third class, win.

July 1st and 2d, ocean steam yacht match around Long Island. Ideal beats Lookout, both of N. Y. Y. C.

July 3d, at Portland; P. Y. C. regatta. Viva first class, Gracie second class, and Rival third class, win.

July 5th, at Oyster Bay; S. Y. C. regatta. Schooners, Idler; sloops, Vision first class, Chrystie second class, Fei Seen third class, Mary Emma fourth class, winners.

July 5th, at Cotuit. Winners of the second and third classes not known; second class won by Waquoit, B. Y. C.

July 5th, regatta at Wakefield. Alice wins.

July 6th, at Quincy; Q. Y. C. regatta. First class, Fiona first prize, Florence second; second class, Massie first prize, Wildfire second; third class, Rocket first prize, Jennie second; fourth class, Lightfoot first prize, Annie second.

July 5th, at Perth Amboy; P. A. Y. C. regatta. First class, Susie T. first prize, Chemann second; second class, Emily P. first prize, William F. second; third class, Lulu first prize, Fidget second.

July 5th, Boston city regatta. First class, schooners, Fearless, E. Y. C., first prize, Edwin Forrest, Pilot No. 2, second; sloops, Coming, E. Y. C., first prize, Tartar second; second class, schooners, Vanitas, B. Y. C., first prize, Enigma, Bn. Y. C., second; centre board sloops, Clytic, E. Y. C., first prize, Eva, B. Y. C., second; keel sloops, Gael, S. B. Y. C., first prize, Lothe second; third class, centre boards, Wanderer, D. Y. C., first prize, Mabel, D. Y. C., second, Queen Mab, B. Y. C., third; keels, Volante, D. Y. C., first prize, Sunbeam, D. Y. C., second, Fearless, Bn. Y. C., third.

July 5th, at Wilmington; Car. Y. C. regatta. Little Walter first prize, Ripple second, Rosa third.

July 5th, regatta at Savannah. Georgie first class, Hattie Hull second class, Maggie third class, winners.

July 5th, regatta at San Francisco. Carrie Hayward wins.

July 6th, regatta at Newport. Annie M. first prize, Dick second, Sapho third.

July 7th, at Beverly; B. Y. C. first regular regatta. First class, Spray first prize, Fanchon second prize and pennant; second class, Ibis first prize and pennant, Curlew second; third class, Tulip first prize and pennant, Avis second.

July 7th, at Beaufort, Beau. Y. C. regatta. Sunny Side wins.

July 8th, at Gloucester; D. R. Y. C. regatta. First class, Willie Klintz first prize, Wm. H. Clymer, second; second class, Ida May, first prize, Chas. Abel second; third class, Robinson, first prize, Millie Keyser second; first class double end boats, John Bragan first prize, Florence second; second class double end boats, James Hagen first prize, Little Charlie second; first class skiffs, Louise first prize, Myers second; second class, Wm. Eckenbriess first prize, Wm. Taylor second; special class, H. O'Neal first prize, Saule second; Delaware River yachts, Bianca first prize, Adelphi second; sloops, Stella first prize, Eliza second.

July 8th, at South Boston; S. B. Y. C. second championship regatta. First class, centre boards, Eva; keels, Starlight, win for second time and take the championship; second class, centre boards, Posey wins, tieing Mabel; keels, Unknown wins.

July 10th, at Dorchester; D. Y. C. second championship regatta. First class, centreboards, Lillie wins, tieing Eva; second class, Wanderer wins, tieing Mabel; third class, Bristol wins; fourth class, Rocket wins, tieing Tulip; keels, first class, Mariquita wins, tieing Lidie; second class, Macduff wins.

July 12th, regatta at Albany. C. B. Knowles wins.

July 13th, regatta at Cape May. Schooner Madeleine and sloop Vin-dex win.

July 15th, at Genesee; G. Y. C. regatta. Seth Green wins.

July 17th, regatta at Bayonne. Argonanta wins.

July 19th, at Beverly; B. Y. C. regatta for prizes presented by Wm. Solier, Esq. Eva first class, Ibis second class, and Tulip third class, win.

July 22d, at New York; M. Y. C. regatta. J. M. Sawyer first class, Oriole second class, and Skip Jack third class, win.

July 24th, regatta at San Francisco. Freda wins schooner prize, and Gazelle sloop prize.

July 24th, regatta at Duxbury. Count first class, Die Lorelei second class, and Otto third class, win.

July 24th, regatta at Isle of Shoals. First class (race a total failure); second class sloops, centre boards, Shadon, E. Y. C., first prize, Magic, L. Y. C., second; keels, Tartar, of Boston, first prize, Mariquita, D. Y. C., second; schooners, Vanitas, B. Y. C., first prize, Sparkle, P. Y. C., second.

July 24th, regatta at Chicago. Zoe first prize, Lucy second, Annie Louise Carey third.

July 25th, at Greenport; Bk. Y. C. regatta for sloops. Sadie first class, and Schemer second class, win.

July 26th, at New York; H. R. Y. C. regatta. First class cabin sloops, W. H. Hamilton; open sloops, Carrie S.; second class, Andrew Blessing, winners.

July 26th, at Detroit; I. Y. C. regatta. Third class, Collins first prize, Mattie second.

July 31, at San Francisco; S. F. Y. C. regatta. Schooners, first class, Freda; sloops, first class, Gazelle; second class, Virgin, winners.

July 31st, Isles of Shoals match. America beats Resolute, N. Y. Y. C.

August 2d, Isles of Shoals match. America beats Resolute, N. Y. Y. C.

August 2d, at Nahant; B. Y. C. second regular regatta. First class, Eva first prize and pennant, Waif second; second class, Water Lily first prize and pennant, Ibis second; third class, Tulip first prize and pennant, Virginia second prize.

August 4th, regatta at Newburg. First class, Fidget, C. H. Y. C., first prize; Journeymen, C. Y. C., second prize; second class, Mary Emma, D. Y. C., first prize; Fidget, New York, second prize.

August 4th, race at Newport. E. O. Matthews wins.

August 4th, regatta at Sea Cliff. Anna wins.

August 6th, at New Hamburg; match for champion pennant of the C. H. Y. C. Mary Emma beats Fidget.

August 6th, at Quincy; Q. Y. C. first championship regatta. Lena first class, Mabel second class, Red Lion third class, and Annie fourth class, win first prizes; Florence first class, Flora second class, Jennie third class, and Lightfoot fourth class, win second prizes.

August 7th, at Haverhill; H. Y. C. regatta. Waverley wins.

August 7th, at South Boston; S. B. Y. C. championship regatta for second class. Unknown wins prize for keels; Queen Mab wins in centre boards, tieing with Posey and Mabel.

July 19th, regatta on Shrewsbury River. First class, Edward Minturn first prize, Claudine second; second class, Frank first prize, Eliza second; cats, Florence first prize, Ocean Spray second.

August 12th, Washington match. Witch of the Wave beats the Mary Jane.

August 13th, regatta at Oshkosh. First class, Niobe first prize, Myra Bell second; second class, White Cap first prize.

August 13th, at Newport; N. Y. Y. C. regatta for Commodore's cups. Schooner Clio and sloop Windward win.

August 14th, at Swampscott; B. Y. C. third annual regatta. First class, Queen Mab first prize and pennant, tieing with Fanchon and Eva for the pennant, Ariel second; second class, Water Lily first prize and pennant; third class, Tulip first prize and pennant, Virginia second.

August 17th, match at New Orleans. Adela beats Cayuga.

August 17th at Newport; N. Y. Y. C. regatta for Vice Commodore cups. Schooners, Rambler first class, Restless second class; sloops, Vision first class, Genia second class, winners.

August 13th, at Newport, N. Y. Y. C. regatta for Bennett cups. Schooner Mohawk and sloop Vision win.

August 18th, at Gowanus Bay; L. I. Y. C. regatta. Reveille first class, Joe Saunders second class, and Four Brothers third class, win.

August 19th, match at Newport. Annie M. beats Annie B. Case.

August 19th, at Newport; War. Y. C. regatta. Dolly wins.

August 20th, regatta at Oak Bluffs. Schooner Alice, of Providence, and sloop Maggie B., Bk. Y. C., wins; cats, Luella first prize, with and without allowance, Sea View second.

August 21st, at Quincy; Q. Y. C. championship regatta. Nettie first class, Mabel second class, winning cup; Edith third class, Annie fourth class, winning cup; second prizes, Lena first class, Flora second class, Jennie third class, Lightfoot fourth class.

August 21st, regatta at Duxbury. Pollywog first class, Wanderer second class, and Nina Foster third class, win.

August 22d, at Halifax; R. H. Y. C. first class race for the Governor General's medal. Squirrel wins.

August 23d, at South Boston; S. B. Y. C. second class centre board regatta. Tie to be sailed off. Posey wins.

August 24th, at New York; L. I. Y. C. regatta. Joe Saunders wins.

August 24th, at Portland; P. Y. C. third class match. Rival beats Mist.

August 24th, match at New York. Three Brothers beats Aunt Jerusha.

August 24th, regatta in Buzzard's Bay. First class, Ariel first prize, Ione second; second class not decided.

August 26th, match at Flushing. J. P. Midgeley beats Minnie A.

August 26th, at Haverhill; H. Y. C. first class regatta. Waverley first prize, Eva second prize, Princess third prize.

August 28th, at Portland; P. Y. C. match for second class. Georgie beats Cisco.

August 26th, regatta at Sands Point. First class, Gracie first prize; second class, Mary Emma first prize, Fidget second.

August 28th, at Halifax; R. H. Y. C. regatta. Squirrel first class, and Cloud, or Xiphias, second class, win; third class undecided.

August 28th, at Swampscott; B. Y. C. fourth regular regatta. First prizes, Eva first class, Ibis second class, Avis third class; second prizes, Water Lily second class, Virginia third class; pennants, Eva first class, holding it; Ibis second class, tieing with Water Lily.

August 28th, at Chicago; Ch. Y. C. regatta. First class, Frolic first prize, Zephyr second prize, Annie Louise Carey third prize; second class, Lulu first prize, Lucy second prize, Lincoln third prize.

September 1st, match at Fire Island. Windward, N. Y. Y. C., beats Wayward, no club, and Annie.

September 1st, regatta at South Boston. Syzyg first class, and Nellie second class, win.

September 2d, at Boston; Bn. Y. C. regatta. First class, no race; second class, Eva first prize, Magic second prize; third class, Wanderer first prize, Queen Mab second prize.

September 3d, at Quincy; Q. Y. C. third championship regatta. First class, Nettie wins, taking the cup, Indian second prize; second class, Secret second prize; third class, Lily wins, tieing with Red Lion and Edith.

September 4th, at Dorchester; D. Y. C. championship regatta. Lillie first class centre board, Mariquita first class keels, Rocket fourth class centre board, win for the second time and take the cups; Fannie second class centre board, wins, tieing with Wanderer and Mabel; Ruby second class, keel, wins, tieing with Macduff, and Water Witch third class centre board, wins, tieing with Bristol.

September 4th, at Hamilton; Hm. Y. C. regatta. Ina wins.

September 4th, at New Rochelle; N. R. Y. C. regatta. Sloops, Susie S. first class, Mary Emma second class; cats, Lurline first class, Fidget second class, Susie third class, winners.

September 6th, at Toronto; R. C. Y. C. regatta. Surprise second class, wins.

September 7th, at Toronto; R. C. Y. C. regatta. Race for championship, etc., Annie Cuthbert wins; race for Prince of Wales' cup, Oriole wins; race for Commodore's challenge cups, first prize for centre board, Oriole; for keels, Geraldine; Brunette second prize.

September 7th, race at Jersey City. Ella first class, Only Daughter second class, Aunt Jerusha third class, win.

September 9th, at Swampscott; R. Y. C. sixth regatta for second class pennant. Ibis wins.

September 9th, regatta at Cedar Point. Isabel, of Westport, wins.

September 11th, at Burlington; Bur. Y. C. regatta. Ina first prize, Dauntless second, Lady Standley third.

November 11th, regatta at Niagara. Ina first prize, Brunette second, Oriole third.

September 13th, at Boston; B. H. Y. C. regatta. Schooners, Annie M. first prize, Vesper second; sloops, centre board, Napoleon; keels, Quimper, winners.

September 13th, regatta at Coburg. First class, Lady Standly first prize, Annie Cuthbert second; second class, Surprise first prize, Nioma second.

September 14th, at Charlotte; G. Y. C. regatta for second class. Ocean Wave wins.

September 15th, at Charlotte; G. Y. C. regatta for first class. Ina wins.

September 15th, match at New York. Madeleine, N. Y. Y. C., beats Mohawk, N. Y. Y. C.

September 15th, at New Hamburg; C. H. Y. C. regatta. Le Roy first class, Freaks second class, and Blunt third class, win.

September 16th, at Swampscott; E. Y. C. regatta. First class schooner Halcyon, and second class sloop Shadow win.

September 20th, at Dorchester; D. Y. C. fifth regatta. Centre boards, Eva first class, Fanny second, Water Witch third, and Virginia fourth, win; keels, Volante first prize, Sunbeam second.

September 20th, regatta at Southport. Isabel first class, and Mary second class, win.

September 24th, regatta at Belleville. First class, Ina first prize, Lady Standly second, Dauntless third; second class, Leo first prize, Enid second, Katie Gray third; third class, Sunbury first prize, Troubler second.

September 21st, at Williamsburg; W. Y. C. regatta. Victress first class, Endeavor second class, and Rossina third class, win.

September 23d, regatta at Jersey City. Ella first class, Alice second class, and Aunt Jerusha third class, win.

September 23th, at New York; A. Y. C. regatta for small yachts. Vanita wins.

September 27th, at Little Bayside; Q. C. Y. C. regatta. First class, Octopexara first prize; second class, Journeymen first prize, Eleanor second; third class, Rosina first prize; prize for best corrected time of any Queens county yacht, Gracie.

September 27th, regatta at New York for championship of Staten Island and Sound. Chemann first prize, Annie C. second.

September 30th, at New York; N. Y. Y. C. regatta for Commodore's cups. Schooners, Atalanta first class, Comet second; sloops, Sadie second class, winners.

October 2d, at New York; S. Y. C. ladies regatta. Schooners, Idler; sloops, Addie V. first class, Alert second class, winners.

October 2d, at New York; Bk. Y. C. regatta. Schooners, Comet; sloops, Undine first class, Lizzie L. second, Victoria third, winners.

October 6th, match at New York. Estelle N. Y. Y. C., beats Resolute, N. Y. Y. C.

ICE BOATING.—The fine fleet of ice yachts at New Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and other points on the Hudson river, are being put in order for the winter campaign. Probably the most interesting event of the season will be the regatta for the Challenge Ice Yacht Pennant of America, now held by the New Hamburg Ice Boat Club, and which is open for competition to any Ice Yacht Club in America and Europe. We are indebted to Mr. Irving Grinnell, Commodore of the New Hamburg Club, for the following list of yachts in the club and the regattas arranged for the coming winter:

First class—measuring 350 square feet of canvas and over.		
Name.	Owner.	Area of sails.
Bertie.	G. C. Lawson.	434
Phantom.	P. A. Mesier Van Wyck.	366½
Quickstep.	Wm. Leroy.	429
Zephyr.	J. R. Lawson.	478
Zero.	S. W. Johnson and P. Leroy.	462½
Zig Zag.	J. Leroy and H. Millard.	431
Flying Cloud.	Irving Grinnell.	620
Second Class—whose area of sail is less than 350 square feet.		
Magie.	J. E. Losee.	185
Paul.	J. Grinnell.	210
Qui Vive.	Chas. Leroy.	292½
Whiff.	J. Grinnell.	306

In addition to the above, at least two new boats will be added to the club, both belonging to Commodore Grinnell. One is for exhibition at the Centennial; spreads 316 feet of canvas; is finished in the most thorough and handsome manner, and will be sent on to Philadelphia in the Spring. The other new boat is cat rigged, an experiment in ice yachting, tried for the first time by the Commodore last season, but in a very crude manner. This year the new cat rigged ice yacht has been built in such a manner that great speed and perfect control is confidently looked for by her owner.

There are 12 active members or boat owners, and 14 non-active members.

The following races are to come off this season:

1. The Regular Annual Club Regatta. Two prizes in first-class; two prizes in second-class.
2. The Regular Annual Regatta for non-active members. Two prizes also in the first-class; two prizes also in the second class.

The above is a race especially for the benefit of non-active boat owners, in which all the non-active members draw by lot the several boats of the fleet, and boats so chosen are represented pro-tem by the respective non-active members so drawing them, and the prizes are to be awarded to the non-active members representing pro-tem the winning boats. This is a new order of regatta, and produces much satisfaction among those members of the club who are not fortunate enough to be owners themselves.

3. A regatta by boats of the first-class for the beautiful silk pennant presented to the club last season by ex Commodore Kidd, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and which is a challenge flag to be sailed for only by the first-class boats in the club.

4. A regatta by boats of the second-class for the silk club signal also presented by Commodore Kidd, which is also a challenge flag to be sailed for only by the second class boats of the club.

5. A regatta between the New Hamburg Club and Poughkeepsie Club, for a flag held by the latter, called the Ladies' Pennant, open to a challenge from any club on the Hudson. The New Hamburg Club sent a challenge to the Poughkeepsie Club to sail for said flag last winter, but owing to the shortness of the ice yachting season, although the challenge was accepted, the race did not take place, but will undoubtedly occur this season.

In addition to all the before mentioned regattas, the New Hamburg Club now holds and offers for competition to all ice yacht clubs in any part of the world a magnificent silk pennant, known as the "Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America," the conditions of which I enclose for your perusal.

The greatest speed in any of last year's regattas was in the regular annual regatta of the New Hamburg Club, when the winning boat made the twelve miles of the course in 26½ minutes. It must be borne in mind, however, that in a race to a mark boat and return, half the distance must almost always be sailed over against the wind, when the speed of an ice boat is at least one-third less than when running with the wind three-fourths free, so that unless there be a straight-away race the time made in a regatta can hardly ever equal that frequently made in running from point to point on the river on some favorable day.

The officers of the New Hamburg Club are as follows: Commodore, Irving Grinnell; Secretary, P. A. Mesier Van Wyck; Treasurer, Jas. R. Lawson; Measurer, Charles Leroy.

The first regular meeting of the club takes place on Monday next, when a Regatta Committee will be appointed, and other arrangements made for the contests of the coming season.

The prospects of a good season are favorable. The upper Hudson is already frozen; the water here is very cold and freezes easily for so early in the season, and one heavy snow storm, followed by another cold snap like the last, will close the river here. It is rarely, however, that the season fairly opens before Christmas, though four inches of new black ice will carry the largest ice yacht.

There are quite a number of ice yachts up the river near Athens and Albany, but we believe there is no club formed up there, though one may be organized this winter.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.—The circulars and invitations for the "Centennial Regatta" are now ready for distribution, and Secretaries of all rowing clubs are requested to send their addresses as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Regatta Committee, Jonathan Gillingham, that he may be able to forward the circulars to proper parties.

ORANGE CULTURE IN FLORIDA.—If oranges are not gold-apples, and the groves of Florida a new Hesperides, there are indications that the culture of this fruit is coming to be very profitable. A Palatka paper mentions that Dummitt's grove, which only cost \$1,000 per annum, yielded last year 600,000 oranges, for which the proprietor received \$11,000; and that, with proper care, it would give from \$50,000 to \$75,000 yearly. H. L. Hart's grove, at Palatka, yields him an income of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum. Arthur Ginn's grove, at Meltonville, of 1,100 trees, pays him \$12,000 to \$15,000 yearly, and is worth \$100,000. Mr. DeBarry, of New York, has a grove near Enterprise of 20,000 trees. Mr. Charles S. Brown, of New York, has one opposite Palatka of 1,200 trees. It will be strange if the handsome profits of the business do not stimulate the culture of a fruit which is always sure of a near and ready market.

Furs and Trapping.

QUOTATIONS FROM C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.		
BEAR—Northern, according to size and quality, prime.	\$10 00	\$15 00
Southern and Northern yearlings, prime.	5 00	10 00
BEAVER—Northern, per skin, parchment, according to size and color.	2 50	3 50
Western, according to size and color, prime.	1 50	2 50
Southern, and ordinary, per skin, according to size, prime.	0 50	1 00
BADGER—Prime.	0 25	0 50
CAT—Wild, Northern and Eastern States, cased, prime.	0 50	0 60
Wild, Southern and Western, prime.	0 40	0 50
House, ordinary, if large, prime.	0 05	0 08
House, black, furred, prime.	0 15	0 25
FISHER—Northern and Eastern, according to size and color, prime.	7 00	12 00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western, ditto, prime.	5 00	8 00
Southern, ditto, prime.	3 00	5 00
FOX—Silver, ditto, prime.	15 00	50 00
Cross, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.	3 00	5 00
Red, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.	1 50	1 65
Red, S. Penn., N. J., and N. Ohio, ditto prime.	1 25	1 50
Red, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.	0 75	1 00
Grey, Northern and Eastern, cased, ditto, prime.	0 75	1 00
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.	0 50	0 60
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, open, prime.	0 40	0 50
Kitt, ditto, prime.	0 30	0 50
LYNX—Ditto, prime.	1 00	2 00
MARTIN—States, ditto, prime.	1 50	2 00
MINK—New York and New England, ditto, prime.	3 00	4 00
Canada, Michigan, and Minnesota, ditto, prime.	2 00	3 00
S. New York, N. J., Penn., and Ohio, ditto, prime.	1 00	1 50
Md., Va., Ky., Ind., Wis., and Iowa, ditto, prime.	0 75	1 25
Missouri, and all Southern, ditto, prime.	0 50	0 75
MUSKRAT—N. New York, and Eastern, Spring.	0 60	0 00
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Spring.	0 00	0 00
Northern and Eastern, Fall and Winter.	0 23	0 25
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Winter.	0 20	0 23
Southern, prime.	0 15	0 20
Southern, Winter and Fall.	0 12	0 15
OTTER—Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern, according to size and color, prime.	10 00	12 00
Penn., N. J., Ohio, and Western, prime.	8 00	10 00
Ky., Md., Na., Kansas, and vicinity, prime.	6 00	8 00
North Carolina, prime.	4 00	6 00
South Carolina and Georgia, prime.	2 00	4 00
OPOSSUM—Northern, cased, prime.	0 18	0 30
Southern and open Northern, prime.	0 12	0 15
RACCOON—Mich., N. Ind., N. Ohio, Indian handled, dark, according to size and color, prime.	0 80	1 00
Ill., Iowa, Wis., and Minn., prime.	0 50	0 65
New York and Eastern States and N. Penn., prime.	0 65	0 75
N. J., S. Penn., Ill., Mo., Neb. and Kan., prime.	0 40	0 50
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tenn., prime.	0 30	0 40
N. and S. Car., Ga., Ark., Florida and Ala., prime.	0 15	0 25
RABBIT—Prime cased.	0 02	0 03
SKUNKS—Prime black I., cased.	0 00	1 30
Prime black I., open.	0 00	1 00
Prime black, ½ white streak, II., cased.	0 00	0 80
Prime black, ½ white streak, II., open.	0 00	0 50
Prime whole streaked III. and IV.	0 15	0 20
Prime scabs.	0 00	0 03
WOLF SKINS—Mountain, large.	2 00	3 00
Prairie, average age, prime skins.	0 75	1 25

There will be no change in our fur quotations until the middle of January.

TRAPPING IN NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

November, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having some friends living on the Coldwater River, Tunica county, Miss., we accepted their welcome invitation to spend the Winter with them and enjoy some sport with trap and gun. Expecting to make trapping our principal sport, we accordingly took along with us a fair complement of "Newhouse" No. 1 and 2 traps, added to which we took also a good shot gun and Winchester rifle.

Within the last few years many of the once good trapping grounds of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa have been so thoroughly trapped out as to no longer pay the expert of the trap, and consequently many yearly make their way southward in small boats, seldom stopping until far below St. Louis, where, in the extreme southeast part of Missouri and northeast Kansas, and parts of North Mississippi, otter, coon, mink and wild cat abound, and in some sections beaver are quite plenty.

The Coldwater is a deep, narrow, sluggish river, running south through the eastern part of Tunica county, parallel with and some fifteen miles from the Mississippi. On the east of the Coldwater, through parts of Tunica and Panola counties, runs a line of bluffs, along the foot of which the wolves frequently gallop and give tongue to their melodious howl. Ducks are plenty the early part of the Winter, and geese and brant frequently find their way in from the "Father of Waters" and become easy prey to a good sportsman from behind a thick clump of switch cane. Frequently on either side of the river, back from one hundred to five hundred yards, are to be found cypress "brakes"—i. e., ponds of water from one to five feet deep, encircled by great cypress trees, among which grow up innumerable cypress "knees." These "brakes" are fine places to trap in, being nightly frequented by most of the fur-bearing animals in the neighborhood. The day following our arrival at Hudson's Ferry we took a light skiff, and putting some traps into it, stepped in and pulled down opposite a long lake, about a mile below, where, fastening the skiff, we packed our traps back some four hundred yards to the lake. We soon found "sign" of otter, and getting a forked stick drove it into the ground through the ring of the trap chain, and set a No. 2 double spring trap in the otter's path, some three feet or more from where he came out of the water, taking care to sprinkle the place well with water for several feet around to take away all scent, for the otter's sense of smell is very acute. We passed on around the lake, setting occasionally a small trap for mink or coon; but seeing no more "sign" of otter, we returned from whence we came. The following day we again visited the lake, but only found two coons; but on the second day, on going to our double spring trap, we were pleased to find a large otter jingling at the chain, which we soon killed and skinned without splitting, to be afterwards stretched on a thin board five feet long and seven inches wide at one end, tapering to six inches at the smaller end, with the tail drawn over the end and tacked on the opposite end. In stretching all hides that are cased, we insert a smooth stick under the skin from one end to the other, which, on being withdrawn when the hide is dry, will permit of the pelt being easily pulled off the board. We visited some six or eight "brakes" during our stay on Coldwater, and in most of them had good success with beaver, otter and coon. Mink are scarce in this section, and muskrat are almost unknown to many of the residents, and we have thus far only killed three. We will give some further account of the beaver and their habits which, here, can be studied to good advantage. Their paths from the river bank often led us to discover new ponds and "brakes," where often the first thing that would meet our sight would be the identical "Beaver house," as described and pictured years ago in some old Natural History. These habitations look like a massive pile of mud and sticks. They are from four to five feet high, and will readily bear the weight of a man. One day our curiosity led us to take along an old axe and with it we cut a square hole into the top of one of these houses large enough to admit our bodies. The top was from twelve to fifteen inches through, and inside, raised some six inches above the level of the water, was the floor, through which was a single entrance from the water beneath to admit the beaver and allow them to bring an occasional supply of willow branches and bark. The house that we examined was large enough on the inside to admit of an upright sitting posture. Beavers frequently use hollow cypress trees for the purpose of laying in during the day, instead of building a house. We caught three all in one trap and in one tree, by cutting a hole in the tree and setting the trap on their landing inside, and arranging a sliding pole to drown them by in deep water. We kept the hole well darkened during the day. Beaver are plentier in Northern Mississippi than in Arkansas. We know of one trapper who caught ninety-eight in one Winter, in Horn Lake, Miss.

TYRAN.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

C., Taunton.—In regard to targets, address Mr. Conlin, or the proprietors of the Creedmoor Junior Range, No. 260 Broadway, N. Y.

WEASEL, Norristown.—W. H. Brummitt, of Pontiac, Michigan, has twenty-five or thirty ferrets. Perhaps you can buy them of him.

BROOKS, Stamford.—Be kind enough to send your present address to this office, as we can perhaps arrange the Florida party to your satisfaction.

FLORIDA.—If the gentleman who wished to purchase a shot gun for two German friends going to Florida, will call at this office we can show him a first class weapon for sale at half price.

SENECA, Syracuse.—I have a five shot revolver, muzzle loader, made by Allen & Wheelock. Can I get it altered to a breech loader, and if so, where? Ans. Yes; D. Kirkwood, Boston, or Clark & Snider, Baltimore.

MADISON, Madison, Wis.—Will you inform me whether the Western Gun Works, of Chicago, is a reliable firm or not? Ans. The Great Western Gun Works are located at Pittsburgh, Penn., and are considered reliable.

F. R., Randolph, Mass.—Can you tell me the name of the Secretary of the new rifle association forming in Boston? Ans. Address Dr. Hazleton or C. A. Sawyer, Boston Rifle Club, care of the Messrs. Remington, 146 Tremont street, Boston.

BOSTON.—Please give dimensions of Conlin's target. Ans. Total diameter, 6½ inches; bullseye, 1½; from middle of bullseye to the centre ring, 1½; from centre of bullseye to inner, 2 5 16; from centre of bullseye to line of outer, 2½. We mail you a target.

H. B., Providence, R. I.—Will you tell me where the Rob Roy canoe is made in this country, and the probable cost of one? Ans. William Byles, Harlem; J. Everson, Greenpoint; and Mr. Jarvis, Watkins, N. Y. Cost from \$100 to \$180, the latter rigged with sails, etc.

A. F. D., Philadelphia.—I have a pointer pup, seven months old, and on the 21st of November he swallowed a silver half dollar. Please give me your opinion what will become of the half dollar. Ans. If the half dollar was pure silver it was probably passed within six days from the time he swallowed it. If it was a counterfeit he may have tried to pass it without success.

PERDRIX, St. Louis.—Is there a fixed rule to determine the position of a centreboard, as to distance from stern or bow? Ans. The centreboard of your boat should be one third of its length, and the centre of the trunk should be six inches forward of the centre of the keel. Will the wild rice of Minnesota grow as far south as Tennessee, and how is it to be planted? Ans. Certainly; it grows naturally in Indiana. Write to W. H. Holabird, of Valparaiso, if you wish to get it. For modes of planting, etc., see FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. IV., page 39.

JOSELYN, Charleston.—What is the difference between a bowline and a bow-line? Ans. A bow-line is any line run from the bows of a vessel in warping or making her fast, in contradistinction to stern fasts and breast lines (that is, lines from amidships); but a bowline is either a knot, of which there are three kinds, the bowline, the running bowline, and bowline-on-a-bight, or a small line used to haul the weather leech of a sail out when close on the wind. Something like the difference between a facsimile and a sick family—you see not much for sound, but a good deal for sense.

SECRETARY, Ithaca, N. Y.—1. Can forest lands be had in the vicinity of Indian River, Florida, on the homestead act? Ans. We do not know; address Florida *Agriculturist*, Jacksonville. 2. Is there good fishing and hunting throughout the year in Eastern Florida? Ans. One or the other. 3. Can Northerners live in the 24th latitude during the Summer months without injury to health? Ans. Certainly. 4. If a person has rheumatism, would the climate of Florida be for or against him. Ans. Depends upon the locality; some parts of Florida are very unhealthy, and others quite the reverse.

FRANK, East Liverpool, Ohio.—1. How can brass shells be cleaned without using any hard substance in scraping them inside? 2. My dog has been almost blind ever since he had the distemper. His eyes are large, and have a glassy look, and when in the field he cannot see me if over forty yards away. What is the remedy? Ans. 1. Metallic shells may be cleaned with turpentine and a stiff brush; but we have found shells to work best when not very clean, as they hold the wad in its place better, and shoot as well. 2. Try a drop or two of molasses in your dog's eyes occasionally.

H. S., Washington, D. C.—1. Please inform me of the best authority on the breeding and raising of black and tan terriers. 2. I have a black and tan terrier bitch, six months old, weighing only four pounds, and wish to have a good litter of pups from her. Do you know any one in Washington who has a good dog of the same size, and of pure breed? Ans. 1. A work was published in England some years since entitled "Turton on the Terrier." It has long been out of print, but by application to some second hand book dealer in London a copy might be picked up. 2. We do not know of such a dog there. Perhaps some of our readers can inform us.

AUGUSTIN, Pittsburgh.—Would it be advisable for me to have my setter pup broken this season? He is now six months old, and I see by your paper that many dogs are working finely in the field at that age. My idea was to housebreak him myself, and have him broken next season, commencing on ruffed grouse about September 1st. Would you advise having him broken by a professional dog breaker or by an amateur (a friend of mine), who could break him alone? Ans. Your pup should be housebroken, and worked moderately on game this season. If the amateur you speak of has skill, and will give the youngster proper attention, it would be as well to place him in his hands.

FLUSHING, New York.—Will you be kind enough to tell me what one of William English's canoes, Peterborough, Ont., will cost delivered in New York? His price for No. 2 is \$25; is that gold or currency, and what will be the best way to have it shipped so as to save expense? Can a sail be used, and will it carry two persons and their baggage? Ans. About \$50 currency delivered in New York, freight and duty included. Ship via Port Hope, Canada, and Charlotte Harbor (if boats are running) to New York Central Railroad. A neat triangular sail is made for use in these canoes, if desired, costing \$5 additional.

T. and L. R., New York.—Please let us know how to get to Florida for \$15. Ans. Pay as far as your money will go, and work your passage the rest of the way. 2. Can two men feed themselves by hunting, fishing, and eating fruit from the groves without going to the necessity of buying food? Ans. Certainly; the Indians do it, and so do some of the "poor whites." 3. What is the price of powder and shot in Florida? Ans. Any possible advance sellers can get on prices here. 4. Will the inhabitants buy the skins of animals, or trade them for powder, shot, caps, or food? Ans. Oh, yes! The natives will trade anything under the sun. They even brag on skinning the Yankees every Winter.

X., Rochester, N. Y.—1. Can umbilical hernia on a dog be cured? I have a setter puppy four months old that has it. 2. I wish to try the new worm remedy—areca nut—spoken of in FOREST AND STREAM. Where can it be obtained? Ans. 1. We have had several cases of hernia in our own kennel, but could not effect a cure in consequence of the difficulty in using anything in the nature of a truss. In cases of umbilical hernia, if the patient is tractable, or if a muzzle is used to prevent interference, a pad might be applied, by aid of a bandage, with some prospect of success. It would, however, require care and great patience. 2. Have mailed to you some powdered areca nut, with directions for its use. It is the best known remedy for worms in dogs.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOCTRINATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

BASE BALL.

AMENDING THE RULES OF THE GAME FOR 1876.

THOUGH the existing code of playing rules governing the professional clubs is as nearly complete as it well can be, still the experience of the past season has shown that in the practical working of some of the sections a revision is necessary, especially in regard to an equalizing of the powers of the attack and defense as represented by the pitching and batting. It has been plainly shown by the play of last season that the pitcher, by the existing rules governing his movements in the delivery of the ball, has too great an advantage over the batsman, inasmuch as the former is permitted by the rules to deliver nine wide balls—balls out of fair reach of the batsman—before he can be punished by inflicting the penalty of giving the batsman a base on called balls; whereas, the batsman is allowed but three fair balls before he can be given out on called strikes. In other words, the batsman has to strike at every fair ball delivered to him, while the pitcher can deliver three unfair balls before even one "ball" can be called on him. This is manifestly unjust, and it is proposed to amend the rules so as to limit the pitcher to a delivery of but six unfair balls, by calling a "ball" on every second unfair ball delivered, and to extend the batsman's powers by allowing him to let one fair ball pass him before a "strike" can be called, by requiring him to strike at the second fair ball which passes him, instead of the first as now.

Another amendment which is favored by prominent professionals is that which proposes to allow a base runner to return to the base he leaves when a foul ball is struck without being put out. As the rule now works it punishes a base runner very unjustly. By way of illustrating the point we will quote an example of the play in question: A batsman makes a fine hit, on which he easily earns his first base—that is, makes his base without giving a possible chance to be put out. The next batsman then takes his stand, and hitting a ground ball close to the foul ball line, starts for his base, thinking the ball fair, as does the base runner, who attempts to reach his second base. The umpire calls "foul," on which the batsman leisurely returns to his position, while the base runner finds the ball—first held by the pitcher and then by the first baseman—at the base on his return, and, of course, has to retire from being put out. Now, it will be plainly seen that the skillful batsman who has earned his base is unjustly punished by the act of the poor batsman in hitting a foul ball. The rule in this case should allow the baseman to return to his

base without being put out. It is sufficient that he cannot make a base on a foul ball without his being doubly punished by being put out.

Another proposed amendment referring to foul balls is the one which will allow the base runner to run a base on a foul fly catch, just as he does on a fair fly catch. At present while a base runner on third base can leave his base and run home on a fair hit ball caught on the fly, the moment the ball is settled in the hands of the fielder, such base runner cannot leave his base on a similar catch of a high foul ball until the ball is held by the pitcher. There is no reason why such a distinction should be made. It may be said that the amendment will lead to fielders making more efforts to catch foul balls on the bound than on the fly, as the latter catch will hold base runners to their bases; but this is not a just conclusion, for the very uncertainty of the rebound of a foul ball obliges fielders to do their best to take all such balls on the fly. Moreover, the majority of high foul balls are such as the catcher and the first and third basemen generally attend to, and under such circumstances it would be almost impossible for a base runner to make home base from third, or third from second, his only chance being to run from first to second; besides which, the amendment would afford more opportunities for points on play than fielders are at present aware of.

It is proposed to take the rubber out of the ball, and to have its color red instead of white. While no change in the size and weight of the ball is needed or desirable, the removal of the rubber of it will ensure a deader ball than some which were used in the championship arena last year, and the amendment will be a desirable one. As regards the color of the cover, there can be but one opinion on that question, as the change from white to red, or some dark color, is very desirable. For the first two or three innings of a game on a bright sunshiny day it is difficult to judge the white ball for a catch while it is high in the air, the color—or lack of color rather—making it dazzling to the eyes. For fifty years past red has been the color of the cricket ball, and it has been found to be the best for fielding purposes. In base ball a red ball can not only be seen better by the fielder, but also by the batsman and catcher when coming from the hands of the pitcher. There is absolutely nothing to commend a white ball, while there is everything in favor of a red one.

THE FOREST AND STREAM INTERCOLLEGIATE CHALLENGE PLATE.

ON the editorial page of the last issue of the FOREST AND STREAM (December 9th) appeared an article advocating College Rifle Matches. Since its publication we have been more than gratified by the notice taken of this subject, first suggested by us, and would particularly call attention to an able article advocating Collegiate Rifle Matches, published in the New York Evening Post, of December 10th, from which we have quoted. Believing that the ground is already perfectly prepared, Harvard and Middletown having their rifle organizations, and other universities and colleges throughout the country being anxious to join the movement, the FOREST AND STREAM proposes to offer a grand prize to be awarded to a team at an Intercollegiate Rifle Match to be held during the Centennial celebration in 1876. The conditions which we think will be best adapted to such a match, we will state in full, explaining the reasons which dictate them.

1. The prize to be called the FOREST AND STREAM Intercollegiate Challenge Plate.
2. To be shot for by teams of not less than twelve, composed of undergraduates from any regularly chartered university or college in the United States.
3. The distances to be 200 and 500 yards; seven shots at each distance, with two sighting shots; position, standing at 200 yards, any at 500 yards, but the head of the man to be towards the target.
4. Weapon, any military rifle, in actual use in the United States Army, or in the National Guard of the State to which the college team belongs.
5. Members of such collegiate teams must have been matriculated in their university or college at least six months prior to the match.
6. The prize to be awarded to the team making the highest score. This prize to be subsequently shot for by the members thereof at such time and place as they shall decide upon, and the prize to be finally awarded and to belong to the member of the winning team making the highest score.
7. The Intercollegiate Match for the FOREST AND STREAM Intercollegiate Challenge Plate to be shot as one of the Centennial Matches of the National Rifle Association, and at such time and place as they shall prescribe.

We will now enter somewhat into detail in regard to stipulations under which the FOREST AND STREAM Intercollegiate Challenge Plate is to be contested for. A team of twelve will better develop the shooting ability and training of a collegiate organization, and will allow their marksmanship to be compared with the teams of the National Guard and also with those of Oxford and Cambridge in England. A team composed of twelve could not rely for success on two or three crack shots, who might bring up the average of the less skillful men. In team shooting, the good average of every man is more desirable than the brilliant shooting of one or more individuals. The distances 200 and 500 yards, we insist upon as better within the scope of useful practice. The 200 yard range will develop off-hand shooting, so necessary in the school of the soldier. The 500 yard, "any position," save that the head of the marksman must be towards the target, while allowing admirable practice to be made, is a military position. As to the weapons, which must either be the United States Army rifle or those in use by the National Guard of the

State to which the collegiate team belongs; the reason for this will be found just and conclusive. There are many young men in our universities and colleges who would not have the means of equipping their teams with any other weapons than those indicated by us. Our clause determining the absolute character of the arm, will preclude the "special arms," which are often brought with military team matches, which are not strictly, as we understand it, military arms in common use.

The advantage of a final disposition of the FOREST AND STREAM Intercollegiate Challenge Plate is manifest. While a team would have a perfect right to coach its individual members, and take all legitimate advantages due to training when the final result was to be determined, it is probable that the very best marksman in all our colleges would get the prize. We believe that all the universities and colleges throughout the United States, not only the students, but the Principals and Professors will take a direct interest in this match. With many of the leading collegiate seats of learning we have been already in communication, and all of them thoroughly endorse the rifle movement. The following letter sent to us from Amherst, coming from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, shows us what a strong hold rifle practice has even now among the students:—

AMHERST, December 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In a recent issue you make some very pertinent remarks upon the desirability of our colleges taking up the practice of rifle shooting as a field sport. Allow me to say that one New England college—the Massachusetts Agricultural—has already set the example. As you well know, the military is a conspicuous feature of this institution. During the past Summer there has been rifle shooting, or target practice as a regular exercise. This has met with such general favor that recently a shooting association has been formed, from which a team of the six best shots will be chosen in the Spring to shoot with any competitors. One match has already been arranged with the Boston Institute of Technology, to come off in May next. The Creedmoor rules and targets have been adopted, and shooting will be practiced when possible during the Winter. An admission fee of \$2 is charged members, for the purchase of cartridges, etc. Some members use their own rifles, and others are supplied from the college armory. It is a very economical sport. At the Fall athletic contests the rifle came in for a share of the attention, and some very good scores were made, though I haven't the figures at hand. The prize was a handsome Hatfield revolver. It is unnecessary to repeat your remarks upon the good effects of the practice upon participants in the sport, which I fully agree with. Although this college has dropped out of the College Rowing Association, in which the Aggies won a proud name at first regatta, in the event of a College Rifle Association being formed she will not be found wanting.

LENNOX.

Though adhering to the essential points of the foregoing, which have not been hastily determined, but have occupied no small amount of careful thought on our part, we will be glad to hear any suggestions from colleges in regard to it. At some later date we will publish such regulations as to time of entries, as the National Rifle Association may suggest. We will as soon as possible give a detailed description of the FOREST AND STREAM Intercollegiate Challenge Plate, which we will endeavor to make among the handsomest trophies ever yet offered in the United States.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

THE regular monthly meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game was held on Monday evening at the residence of Mr. D. H. Lawrence, No. 6 West Fiftieth street, Mr. Royal Phelps, President, in the chair. The President read a large number of communications from all parts of the Union, some asking for copies of the Society's by-laws and general information on the subject of the preservation of game, and suggesting uniform game laws in every State, and others bearing testimony to the noble labors of the New York Association, not only in protecting game within its own jurisdiction, but in preventing the sale of game and fish brought from other States in the close season. Mr. Hallock called the attention of the Association to the wholesale netting and snaring of game birds in New England and New Brunswick during the close season; the shooting of deer in the Adirondacks, of which general complaint was made by the residents, and the killing and shipping of venison from Quebec. The sense of the meeting seemed to be that if the sporting gentlemen in the Adirondacks and other localities who complained of the wholesale destruction of game were too apathetic to organize, or hire a game constable to prevent it, they were undeserving of any sympathy from the New York Association, which had done so much already. Mr. C. Whitehead, Counsel of the Association, as Chairman of the Committee on Amending the Game Laws, reported an act to be submitted to the next Legislature amending the existing Game Laws so as to prohibit the killing, having in possession, or shooting, between sunset and sunrise by the aid of lights or lanterns, any wild duck or wild goose between the 1st of May and the 1st of September, under a penalty of \$5 for each bird; the killing of wood duck between the 1st of January and the 1st of September; the killing of English and other varieties of snipe between the 1st of January and the 1st of July; restoring the law in regard to quail by keeping the season closed, as originally, from the 1st of January to the 20th of October, under a penalty of \$25 for each bird, and the snaring or trapping of grouse or quail under a similar penalty. Mr. Whitehead also reported progress in the suit for the recovery of the judgment against marketman Racey. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks tendered the committee. Mr. Phelps requested the members of the Association to use their utmost endeavors to co-operate with him in enforcing the law for the preservation of game during the ensuing season, and congratulated them on the flattering recognition accorded their labors in that direction by the sporting gentlemen in other States. The meeting then adjourned.—Times.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTING FISH AND GAME.—Last Summer the managing editor of this paper exerted his influence through personal interviews with Dr. Jas. Ross, Stephen Heward, J. Maughan, Clifton Shears, of Toronto, C. A. Post, John Bertram, Maj. Bolton, John Ludgate of Peterboro, the editors of the *Mail and Globe*, and other gentlemen of the Province of Ontario, as well as by letter to many, to induce the organization of a Provincial Game Association similar in character to our State Association. Whatever weight these efforts may have had, modesty forbids us to enquire; certain it is, however, that such an association has just been formed, with every promise of the support of the public. Some ninety gentlemen met last week at the Rossin House in Toronto, when a committee composed of Messrs. Marsh, Coyne, Shears, Heward, and Boswell was appointed to draft resolutions and report to a general meeting at the earliest possible day.

This movement is but the precursor of similar action in the other Provinces, and the succeeding natural step will be the organization of a Dominion Sportsmen's Association similar in its composition and objects to our NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION. We have labored earnestly to bring about this consummation, for we appreciate the grave importance of systematic correspondence and cooperation between the United States and Canada in this matter of game protection; resting as much upon the enforcement of salutary laws in years to come, as in their present or immediate enactment. In no way can this co-operation be secured so completely as by the formation of a Dominion Protective Association, exercising jurisdiction over the local clubs. These two separate bodies, existing in separate countries, but acting in accord and conjunction with each other, will be most potent; for it is possible that by the time the lately constituted committees of the "International Association" have completed their draft of the desired game laws, the Dominion and subordinate associations will be fully organized and prepared to act in accordance with their provisions, if enacted by the several Legislatures of the two countries, as it is hoped they may be.

Of the laxity of protective laws in Michigan an esteemed correspondent writes:—

In this State (Michigan) the laws are violated in the most open and flagrant manner, and I am yet to hear of a single prosecution. Those who are bound together by associations are not infrequently among the most open violators. Members of the Detroit clubs haunt the flats and Monroe marshes during the close season, slaughtering game, and no attention is paid to the fact further than the daily papers extol the prowess of the sportsman (?). The laws regarding the spearing of fish are violated daily in the Traverse region, and that, too, by prosecuting attorneys, State officers, and others whose duty it is to prevent such abuses. In New York things seem to be as bad. Oneida Lake is poached by all kinds of traps and nets, in direct violation of the existing laws, but no attention is paid to it as far as I can learn. Ruffed grouse that were snared are shipped every season on the lines of railway. I have seen circulars from houses in New York city, marked private and confidential, instructing how to snare, pack and ship, and to mark as butter, poultry, etc., and in almost every instance the station agents know what the packages are and how procured. The game constable is almost always inefficient, and will be until the office is held by other means than by political favor. I am sorry to see that "sportsmen's associations" are proving themselves associations for the promotion of trap shooting rather than the protection of game. Look at the State association that met at Oswego a little more than a year ago. What was done toward improving the existing laws? But there was a big trap shoot; just that and nothing more. The wholesale trapping, with no close season, is rapidly depleting the great lakes of the finer fish, and if thorough measures are not established whitefish and trout will be as scarce as the salmon in Lake Ontario. Localities where these fish were abundant five years since are now almost barren, and the numbers of such increase yearly.

Why will not the people awaken to these facts, and why will not sportsmen set the example? It is time for deeds, not words. A gentleman whom I met in Oswego said to me, "I would prosecute my own brother or father, even if I had to pay their fine, if they violated the tip end of the northeast corner of the game law." And I believe he would, and wish that such were the rule instead of the exception. Canada enforces her laws, but the States seem to enact such only for the purpose of breaking them.

DEER PARK, Maryland, December 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have noticed in the Northern papers several times lately brief paragraphs on the scarcity of small birds. I think that the subject is worthy of investigation, for it seems to be the cry throughout the Northern and Middle States. I know that in my own neighborhood there is not a snow bird, sparrow, robin, or any other of the cheerful little visitors that congregate around our doors in the winter. An occasional blue jay or a small woodpecker are the only birds seen save those that are strictly game.

The subject of new game laws has at last been taken up, and our country papers are doing all they can for it, but, as is the case everywhere, the strongest opponents it has are the *cidevant* sportsmen, who think that all they need to merit the name—i. e., that of sportsman—is a breech loader, a dog, a vivid imagination, and self-conceit proportionate to their own ignorance. We have several of this kind of bagpipers, and to give you an idea of their "airs" I will give you the gist of a conversation held with the greatest of them some time since. We had been talking about the International Society for the Protection of Game and Fish. "It is all a humbug," said he; "the fellows who get up anything of that kind are of no account whatever; all they want is for you to keep the birds from being killed by any one else, and when the law is up they'll come to help you slaughter it all in a few days. I know all about 'em; you can't tell me anything in regard to such kinds of associations. Besides that, you can't stop people from killing game whenever they wish, and it is all nonsense to think you can," &c., &c. Such are the arguments that are used against us and our efforts by men who, from their position, ought to know better.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Charles Bell of the United States Fish Commission, died of typhoid fever at Waukegan, Ill., on the 4th inst. He was a young fish culturist of rare promise; had been at the fish farm at Honeoye Falls since its establishment; was a graduate of the Academy at Brockport; and had for some years been studying medicine. He was engaged this season by the Commission in the work with the shad, and was on his way to Michigan to distribute salmon when he was taken sick. His age was twenty-two.

FOX HUNTING.

THE hunting of foxes with dogs, in this section of the country at least, appears, for the time being, to have subsided; none the less necessary, however, is it that the foxes should be kept down if we would have any game left, more particularly the ruffed grouse, which appears to be a dainty much affected by master fox, probably because of his being a "convenient" bird, not like the Irishman's turkey, "a little too much for one and not quite enough for two." However frightful it may sound to our English cousins, it is necessary, in the absence of more legitimate means of hunting them, that we should shoot our foxes, and the mode of doing so in Massachusetts is described in the following letters:—

BROCKLINE, Mass., November 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I attended an old fashioned fox hunt a short time ago on Cape Cod, near Hyannis—no horses, but with an excellent pack of dogs (six of them) and six men. We take stands behind rocks, trees, bushes, or anything that will conceal a man, and the dogs are started into the brush. The place is called Great Island, is owned by one of our prominent Boston merchants, and is connected with the main land by a narrow neck of sand; and by stationing one person, or even by hanging up an overcoat or blanket at the point where the neck joins the island, the foxes are kept from going off, and as the island is only about a mile long and half as wide, the fox is sure to give some one a shot sooner or later. This time we bagged three in about two hours—one very fine old dog fox and two of this year's cubs. The two cubs came out of the woods almost immediately, and were killed, but the old one gave the dogs a splendid run of about an hour before he came within range, and then I had the honor of rolling him over with a charge of No. 1 shot, at about forty yards. This, of course, is not quite as high toned sport as your New Jersey fox hunters expected to have last week, but the results are much more satisfactory. On the cape foxes are considered as vermin, for they do a great deal of damage to the hen roosts.

LAWRENCE.

"One moment the noise indicated that he was coming nearer, the next the sound became fainter and fainter, and almost died out; finally, he took a direction towards a road which passed on the north side of the swamp. One of our party, Fred S., who is an enthusiastic sportsman and an excellent shot, after stationing us in a favorable place, with the injunction to keep our eyes peeled, started for the road. Upon reaching this he perceived by the fresh prints in the muddy road that it was not a rabbit, but a fox that the dog was chasing. Knowing that the fox would probably come back this road again, he hastened forward and finding a suitable place he crept into the bushes. Hardly had he concealed himself when the noise of the dog showed that the fox was approaching. Pretty soon he saw him coming down the road like a streak of lightning; as he went past him he gave him one barrel, intending to put in the other if he did not kill him. Not seeing him go by an open space he concluded that his shot had met with success, and on running out he found him kicking his last in the road. The peculiar circumstances connected with this hunt are not often met with in this vicinity. The time of day—as the early morn is considered the best time; the short time that passed between the starting of the fox and his being shot, it being about an hour; the size of shot used, being No. 7, as we did not expect to see anything larger than a rabbit, and had no other size. The fox was a red one, of medium size, would weigh about twelve pounds, and was killed within fifteen miles of Boston.

"D."

BROMFIELD HOUSE, Boston, December 5th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On reference to our market price list during the season now past, we readily prove that the ruffed grouse in the Eastern States has been unusually scarce. In our own experience we have not found one fourth the birds we bagged last year. This difference offers a good ground for speculation as to the real causes, which, if discovered, might be of much importance to assist us in framing our protective laws. Although accounted for in various ways, it is a fact worthy of notice that in our ramblings of last winter we found the tracks of the prowling fox unusually prevalent. Imagine an area of a square mile, inhabited by a dozen grouse scattered about, and perhaps only one fox occupying the same ground. When the excessive cold nights of our winter forces them from their usual perches in the trees to seek a warm bed in the snow, what shall protect those helpless birds from falling a prey to their natural enemy.

Now the fox, having no natural enemy more formidable than the domestic hen, can be dealt with only with the dog and gun, and the sport involves so much real work and a natural tact and cunning, educated by a certain amount of experience, that few sportsmen are willing to devote their leisure days to it. Even if successful, and the "brush" is borne home in triumph, he has no choice offering for the table of himself or friend. The sportsman hunts the game bird for pleasure, the market shooter hunts him for profit. The fox hunts him to suck his warm blood and feast on his white and delicate flesh. So we all go hunting the game bird, and every "hoodlum" (FOREST AND STREAM) gets in a shot and occasionally kills his game, while the fox is left to prowl by night, stealing the unsuspecting chicken from the shadow of our dwelling, or surprising the beautiful ruffed grouse in his hiding place beneath the curtain of snow. After skillfully dodging the guns of a neighborhood all through the autumn he escapes us, but we find his feathers and bones where he died so ingloriously.

I am gratified to see that a move is being made in New York tending to increase the interest in, and popularity of, fox hunting, and hope it will extend over New England. Although the good old English style is impossible here, we can bring out a brace of good hounds and listen to them as they scud across the valley, and when they circle the adjacent hill and their deep voices ring out mellow and rich in the morning air, then is the time to bound forward and take the stand. And I would suggest, in conjunction with our protective laws, which have already done so much good, that our Legislature be urged to offer an appropriate bounty for every fox killed in season, thus increasing the attraction for the business gunner.

M.

Apropos of fox hunting comes the following letter from our Philadelphia correspondent regarding paper hunts. This is a sport which can be followed everywhere and by everyone, either on foot or on horseback, and we look forward to the day when it shall be part of the regular pastimes of our large schools and colleges, as it is now in England:—

PHILADELPHIA, November 29th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am glad to see that the fox hunt, of which you gave such an interesting account in the last number of the FOREST AND STREAM, has proved that Mr. Fairchild was mistaken when, in his letter of the 15th instant, he predicted that it would be a hunt without riders. He certainly would have no difficulty in mustering a "score of respectable cross country riders" in this city. To be sure, the number has greatly increased in the recent past. Fox hunting, steeple chasing, hurdle racing, and "hare and hounds," are sports that are looking up in this quarter, and are worth looking up in all the other quarters. Mr. Ellicott Fisher's "hare and hounds at Wakefield," a few weeks ago, was a decided success, and brought out some fine riders and some fine riding. The "paper hunt" was instituted not because the riders feared the rough riding, or because

there are no foxes, but just for the fun of the thing. There will be another meet on Saturday next, an account of which I will send you.

On Thanksgiving day a number of guests assembled at Spring Bank, and indulged themselves in tilting at a ring and hurdle racing over hurdles two feet six inches, three feet six inches, and a brush hurdle three feet eight inches. The riders numbered about forty, among whom the ladies not only claimed a good share in the numbers, but in the exhibition of skill in horsemanship.

Our hunters are not reduced to the necessity of chasing "bagmen," for foxes are not at all scarce, even in the immediate vicinity of the city. There will be a number of hunts in the coming few weeks, and of some of them you will hear.

SCULLS.

CHOKE BORES.

The writer of the first of the following letters, if he reads the article from the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, will find that the writer only claimed that Mr. Dougall had so improved on the choke bore system as to prevent the balling or clubbing of the shot on the target. With regard to the second letter, we suggest that if our correspondent, in his challenge, had offered to test his gun against the other for something besides quality of material and beauty of finish, it would have been a little more business like. The fact is, gentlemen, your favorite makers are both good, and as for the choke bore, it will be forgotten before your guns are finally laid upon the shelf. By-the-by, we wonder if it was with a choke bore that Lord Henry Lennox shot Captain Montague at a partridge drive the other day. Col. Bodine, the eminent rifle shot and member of the American Rifle Team, has just informed us that he has one of Mr. Dougall's modified choke bores that for pattern and penetration is something remarkable:—

JACKSON, Miss., November 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

If the figures in your article on "choke bores," copied from *London Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* are not erroneous, then that paper knows nothing about choke bores. I presume No. 6 shot was used, about 280 pellets to the ounce; the pattern, shot after shot, averaged from 190 to 200 pellets on a twenty inch (say twenty inch) circle at forty yards. If that is not choke bore, what is it? Was the shot balled or clubbed, and where, then, does Mr. Dougall's discovery come in, that "choke bores, pure and simple, are a failure?" I make three points:—1. Mr. Dougall never made average targets as above. 2. Mr. Dougall never will. 3. The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* did not see it, either.

GEO. C. EYRICH.

NEW YORK, December 5th, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of December 2d appears an article from "Gloan" on choke bores. I have read it carefully. It seems to me to be written for two purposes—first, to give his favorite maker another puff, and second, to assail the reputation of an eminent gunmaker, whose guns need no puffing, because they speak for themselves. This he does by insinuations, and by a misstatement of facts. He says "Mr. Pape was not entitled to the cup as the inventor of choke boring; that the only reason he secured it was because he was the only claimant in England." Can it be possible that "Gloan" does not know that what he states is not a fact? If Mr. Pape was the only claimant, why should the *Field* wait two months before deciding who was entitled to it? Again, he says, "What gunmaker ever heard, until lately, that Pape was boring extraordinary shooting guns." Let me ask "Gloan" if he ever heard of the gun trials of 1858, 1859, and 1866? Does he not know that Mr. Pape won all these trials; and that in the 1875 trial, out of a class of sixty-eight guns, three out of the best six were made by Pape? What position did Mr. Dougall get in these trials? In the 1866 trial his gun was fifteenth in a class of thirty-two guns, and in the last trial he took the very worst position, being out shot by small makers that were never heard of in America before. If Mr. Dougall makes such extraordinary shooting guns, why did he not accept Mr. Pape's offer to shoot six guns against his for any sum he might name. "Gloan" says, "Every one knows that he is opposed to excessive choke boring," and at the same time he tells us that his last gun has exceeded all that was done by the winner in the last trial. Surely he don't wish us to believe that a gun that will do this is a "modified choke?"

Now, sir, I have owned one, and seen a number of Dougall's guns, and in my humble opinion they are not the equal of Mr. Pape's. In fact, I have so much confidence in the Pape gun I now own that I make "Gloan" the following proposition: I will place my gun in the hands of Col. Skinner, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, or the editor of your paper, and let "Gloan" send on the finest Dougall he has. Let these gentlemen, or some one they may select, decide between the guns on the following points—first, quality of material; second, beauty of workmanship. Furthermore, I will shoot my gun against any 12 gauge sporting bored Dougall gun he has in his possession for any amount, he may name, or for reputation.

E. L.

NORFOLK, Va., December 10th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As promised in my last, and requested by you, I propose giving my experience with my Scott choke bore gun on quail. For open ground it is perfection, and in the field I rarely miss getting two birds from a covey, finding no trouble in killing them clean at forty and fifty yards; but as most of our shooting at quail is in thick brush, to which they invariably resort when flushed, the choke bore then proves a failure, as the shooting has to be done so quickly that the bird is either torn to pieces or missed altogether, more frequently the latter. So far as my experience goes, I much prefer a modified choke for general shooting, and while a poor shot will at first miss frequently with such a gun, I am satisfied it will in less than one season improve his shooting far more than it would be by a "scatter gun," and am rather surprised that you, who insist so strongly on every fish being killed scientifically, should wish the birds killed by accident. In my estimation they occupy a much higher position on the game list, and, although I am only an ordinary shot, I am perfectly willing for all to escape on which I fail to hold a correct aim.

Do not understand me as advocating choke bores for "double close shooting," as I think such guns must invariably prove to be useless toys in the hands of their owners, except for trap shooting, or an occasional long shot at a stationary object. Mine shoots far enough for me, as I recently killed a black duck with No. 2 shot at least, one hundred yards off, and with No. 4 or 5 shot I consider fifty to sixty yards an easy range. As a further evidence of its hard shooting power, in October I killed a fawn weighing one hundred pounds, with No. 8 shot, running straight from me at about twenty to twenty-five yards. I hope you will not be so severe on choke bores in the future.

ALFRED.

ST. LOUIS, December 11th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

When "Fair Play" wrote his article on Greener's guns he believed all he wrote. Since then he has gotten one of the guns, and he still believes it the best gun he has seen. As Mr. Pape desires to shoot in this country, his own against Mr. Greener's gun, "Fair Play" accepts his proposal, and will leave here to-night with his gun, and will meet Mr. Pape in your office some day next week and arrange a little private gun trial, to take place the day of meeting or the next day, the result in full to be published in your paper. This arrangement will not cost Mr. Pape a dollar, and "Fair Play" is sincere in saying he hopes if Mr. Pape's gun is the

better, it will win. Mr. Greener's agent is away from the city now, and knows nothing of my acceptance of Mr. Pape's proposal to shoot, as your paper only arrived one hour ago.

J. W. MUNSON.

[We regret that Mr. Pape should have sailed for England on Saturday last, and will, therefore, be unable to meet our correspondent in person. We fancy, however, that a representative Pape gun can be obtained from either our friend "Warwick" or E. L., who writes above, and that the trial may come off.—Ed.]

ENGLISH TURBOT IN AMERICAN WATERS.—The following letter from Prof. Gill of the Smithsonian Institute, qualifies a statement which appeared in our last issue to the effect that the English turbot already exist in our waters. To be corrected by such unquestionable authority as Prof. Gill is alone a sufficient compensation (to us) for the appearance of an error; and in view of its having brought forth a communication from the learned gentleman, we do not regret the occurrence. We need enlightenment on such points. Prof. Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, also writes us that the statement indicates a poor opinion of the sagacity and industry of American Naturalists to suppose that in the interval between the visit of Admiral Coffin nearly seventy years since and the present time, no second specimen has been obtained. We fancy that the key note to our own mistake is to be found in the closing paragraph of Professor Gill's letter, in which the necessity of a more thorough system of nomenclature is argued. The fish to which we alluded as being a turbot, so called by the Banks fishermen and dealers, is, it appears, the *Reinhardtius Hippoglossoides*, a fish more closely allied to the halibut family than any other. Poor old Admiral Coffin may also be pardoned for his mistake, as seventy years since the able corps of scientific gentlemen who now devote themselves to the study and elucidation of Natural History were not in existence, and the gallant sailor was necessarily deprived of those aids to knowledge enjoyed by later generations:—

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of December 6th, apropos of English soles and turbot in market, you indicated that turbot already abound in our waters, and refer to statements of Col. F. G. Skinner and Admiral Coffin in confirmation of their occurrence. The statement of the Admiral, which serves as the basis of the paragraph, is, however, erroneous. The English turbot (*Rhombus maximus*) is not, and never has been, found in our waters. It is true that a species somewhat related to the turbot (the *Lophossetta maculata*) is found here, and is variously known under the names "spotted turbot," "window pane," "sand flounder," "water flounder," and "day light." This, however, is an almost worthless fish, and is but distantly related to the turbot of Europe. No one acquainted with the two species would think of identifying this fish with the turbot of England. A fish has, however, within a few years past, been brought to the New York market and sold under the name "turbot," which is nearly equal in its table qualities to the true turbot of the Old World. Specimens sent by Mr. Blackford show that it is the *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*—a very different fish, belonging even to a different sub-family, and is more closely related to the halibut than any other species. This fish is not caught further southward than the banks of Newfoundland (from which it is brought with the frozen herring), and until lately was not known from any waters except from those of Southern Greenland. I am well aware that the statement is often made that English turbot are caught in our waters; but you may rest assured that there is no basis in fact for the assertion. You or your correspondents may at any time see specimens of all the species of flat fishes of our waters and those of England, such as soles, turbot, etc., in the Smithsonian Museum, and a view of them side by side, will show the great difference between the species called by the same name.

It may be remarked, also, that we have a relation (*Achirus lineatus*) to the English sole (*Solea vulgaris*) in our waters, but it is a "poor relation," very rarely brought to market, and a couple of the popular names applied to it (hog-choker and cover-clip) will serve to show the contempt in which it is held.

The contrary names which have been applied to our fishes and the errors which they induce, sufficiently show the need for the institution of a committee of nomenclature, such as has been lately appointed by the International Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. I believe that the English turbot and sole are occasionally imported and sold in our markets, and it is probable that one of our other flatfishes is also sold sometimes under the name turbot; but those facts do not, of course, affect the position that neither of those species are found in our waters. Respectfully yours, THEO. GILL.

SIR GEORGE GORE'S LUGGAGE.—A Norfolk (Virginia) correspondent writes us:—"Some of the natives here, as well as the 'intelligent contraband' don't understand why in the world 'sum white folks has so much baggage to travel wid.' Lord Gore sent his baggage down from Boston on the steamer a few days since. The pile was quite extensive, as you can imagine from the freight bill of eighty dollars. There were five servants, or attendants. A darkey happened to see the pile as it landed, and asked to see the head man. Approaching him he said—

"Boss.—I wants a situation."

"Well what can you do, can you cook?"

"No Boss, but I can drive; I could drive the tent wagon, or I could drive the animal wagon."

The darkey was very much demoralized when he was informed that it was not that kind of show."

OUT DOOR EXERCISE.—That open air and plenty of exercise constitute the best medicine, is shown in the case of our correspondent, Wm. H. Holabird, of Indiana, the well known inventor and dealer in Holabird's hunting suits. He writes us in this happy strain:—

"A few years ago I was nearly broken down. Close confinement in business sixteen hours a day, had reduced me to a mere nothing in flesh, and the common remark was, 'how miserable you look.' I removed to this city and commenced a life of freedom. With my dog and gun I visited nearly every portion of our country. I became familiar with every pond and lake, and in fact began a new study, that of nature. I have no regular physician now, don't need any. I take my tonic in the woods and on the prairie. God's pure air, with healthy exercise, takes the place of drugs and bitters."

NOTES OF A SPORTSMAN ABROAD.

LONDON, November 29, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Besides the direful effect of the excessive rains of late in floods and inundations, it has caused a sad damper to field sports of all kinds. It has fallen hardest of all, perhaps, on the fox hunting set. The fields are miry fetlock deep, the streams are swollen to rivers, the rivers to floods, and the whole country is heavy with too much of water for those who love to follow the hounds. One must be well mounted indeed to hold his place to the end of a half hour's hunt after a straightaway running pack, through mud and mire, over ditch and river—which is more poetry than the hunters find in their sport just now, I imagine. In spite of these great drawbacks, however, this sport is carried on with great spirit in most parts of the country. Foxes are said to be unusually plentiful and never ran away with straighter necks. I saw yesterday several fox hunters hurrying to a meet down in Hampshire county. Their boots and breeches were spotless in the purity of their unblemished black and white, a condition I fancy they will not retain at the end of a thirty-minute gallop over the miry country.

The wet weather has affected the shooting in a less degree, but greatly to its discomfort. Pheasants and partridges are said to be very plentiful this year. The poultry-ers' shops overflow with an abundance and variety of game birds, including ptarmigan and sickle-bill curlew. I notice that woodcock are scarce, however, and cannot learn that there is any really good woodcock shooting in the south of England. What a noble bird the English woodcock is, so much larger and heavier than our own. But I do not think in color of plumage it equals our bird in its rich and vivid shades of brown. In the "notes and queries" of one of the sportsmen's journals a learned discussion is going on whether a woodcock ever gets caught or entangled—"embarrassed" is the stilted phrase one writer uses—on being flushed in thick covert. Can any one who has had even one season's woodcock shooting doubt this common occurrence? I can recall several instances of it in my own experience this season. In one case I doubt if the bird could have extricated itself without the aid of a few shot. In the fright and confusion of rising in thick covert these birds often get "hung up" long enough to give the gunner a resting mark, which is sometimes quite as perplexing as a quartering one.

The shooting season seems to bring, this year, more than its usual chapter of gun accidents, one of the most distressing of them being the loss of an eye by Capt. Montague, by a careless shot from the gun of Hon. Mr. Stanley. It is only surprising there are not more of such accidents in this country, where so many nincompoops of Winkles go into the field, whose "guns will go off of their own accord, you know," as that sportive gent's had a way of doing. The "choke bore" controversy is carried on with undiminished spirit to the absorption of a large space in the sporting papers, without presenting any new features. Talking with an experienced sportsman yesterday, the choke bore was heartily approved by him for pheasant and grouse shooting. It is generally conceded, however, that it is best to have only one barrel choked—the one usually shot last.

Accounts of the sport enjoyed by the Prince of Wales in India, telegraphed in minutest detail are printed in the *Times*, and doubtless read with a relish by every proud Briton. I overheard two loyal subjects talking about it—"And did he really stick a pig, though?" "Yes; it said pig sticking, I'm sure; and that must be fine sport." The Prince has yet to come to Cincinnati! DRUID.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.—Last week Mr. John Snedecor opened to the public a most charming addition to his popular Art Gallery at 176 Fifth Avenue. This apartment is lighted from above and is so well adapted to the exhibition of paintings, that each one is shown to the best advantage—a requisite quite necessary in some cases. There are a number of remarkable pictures of Fish in the collection now on view, to which we wish to call the special attention of our readers, a very large proportion of whom are not only enthusiastic anglers but gentlemen of wealth. These pictures of fish, as we have termed them, are really marvellous studies from nature of the most striking character, and include not only the originals from the easel of that already celebrated artist, Gurdon Trumbull, of Hartford, Ct., but chromos of the same, so perfectly transcribed as to be scarcely distinguished from them except by the nicest perception of connoisseurs. It was our purpose to write a critical description of these paintings this week, but a pressure upon our space compels us to defer it. We will merely state here that the chromos were executed in Paris at a great expense to Mr. Snedecor, and are for sale at a figure which places them within reach of persons of moderate means. We urge our readers to pay a visit to the gallery and examine for themselves, and thus determine whether our enthusiasm and recommendation are well placed.

—A well-known contributor to *Porter's Spirit* in former days, writing from Mississippi, under date of Dec. 6th, says:—

"I took *Porter's Spirit* from its commencement to its close, that is, up to the death of Porter. I have seen nothing that was its equal until I subscribed for *FOREST AND STREAM*. Long may you wave."

FLORIDA TRAVEL.—Three boats run from Jacksonville to Palatka and return each day, viz.: the Hampton, General Sedgwick and one of Brock's Line. Besides, the steamer City Point, from Charleston runs there every Monday, the Dictator, every Thursday, the Lizzie Baker, from Savannah, every Thursday; the Lollie Boy, every Monday, for Palatka and Dunn's Lake; the Tuskawilla, Thursday, for Palatka and Silver Springs, on the Ocklawaha; the Hattie Barker, for Palatka and Mellonville on Tuesday's and Friday's; the Volusia for Palatka and Enterprise every Saturday. All the intermediate landings along the route are touched at by these boats.

—If any person has a friend who is fond of the dog and gun, he can scarcely make him a more acceptable Christmas present than one of Holabird's Hunting Suits, which are advertised in our columns. It will suit him perfectly. Remember this.

☞ No one contemplating a visit to Florida should go there without buying a copy of "CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA." It will save him a great deal of inconvenience and expense. For sale by all dealers and at this office. Price, \$1.50.

The Rifle.

MARKSMAN'S BADGE.—In the Fifth Regiment twenty-nine men, of whom seven were commissioned officers and twenty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to wear the marksman's badge. In the Eighty-fourth Regiment twenty-six men, eight of whom are commissioned officers, and in the Ninety-sixth, six, of whom one is a commissioned officer.

A RUNNING DEER AT CREEDMOOR.—The Winchester Repeating Arm Company have in a very handsome manner presented the N. R. A. with all the machinery necessary for a running deer. This novel target will be in readiness this coming Spring. It will certainly add very much to the interest of Creedmoor, and will bring into play rapid firing. The repeating arm is the arm of the future, and we have wondered why, before this, some of the manufacturers of this peculiar system of weapon had not placed a running mark at Creedmoor. A new school of marksmanship will now be produced, and some of the hunting element will certainly come to the front.

—The Winchester Arms Company will introduce a novel feature into their rifle range at New Haven. A deer made of boiler iron, hung upon pivots and mounted upon wheels will run upon a track seventy-five feet long, which is to be placed upon an inclined plane. The deer being started from one end of the track will travel rapidly, with a loping motion, which will be sustained by a simple arrangement of springs. The marksman, standing at a distance, will fire at the deer while it is in motion, and passing behind trees and blinds arranged to make the hitting of it more difficult.

FAIR OF THE LADIES' DIRECTORY.—This most excellent institution, which offers to teach all respectable women free of charge, such employments as are suited to their capacity, will hold a grand fair this week at the Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. Among the many useful articles on sale will be a very fine Remington sporting rifle. This rifle will have tickets sold for it which the holders can vote with for such member of the American Rifle team whom they think most of. The gentleman with the majority of the votes will have the rifle presented to him. This same rifle has been thoroughly tested by General Dakin, and at 500 yards the following scores were made by him: 70 out of a possible 75, and 48 out of a possible 50. A personal inspection of the gun has assured us that a more perfect weapon never was made by the Remingtons.

—The fourth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* cups came off at Conlin's gallery, 930 Broadway on Thursday evening, 9th inst. Want of space compels us to give only the winning scores, which were as follows: Conditions—10 shots, off-hand, 110 feet, 200 yards, miniature target reduced, Wimbledon rules. First cup, highest score; second cup, score nearest 35; third cup, score nearest 25. W. B. Farwell won the first, with a score of 46; J. O. Wright, second, with a score of 35; Frank H. Lord, third, with a score of 25. The sixth contest for the *FOREST AND STREAM* badge takes place to-day at 4 o'clock P. M.

—The second weekly competition at Hellwig's gallery, No. 273 Eighth avenue, came off on the 8th inst. Prizes, a gold medal, a Remington rifle model, and a revolver. Position, lying. The following are the best scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Wm. Lindsay, first prize.	47	Big Ginger.	41
A. B. Vanhousen.	45	D. L. Riggs, second prize.	40
J. Woodward.	45	Green Smith.	40
A. H. Bogardus.	44	L. C. Bruce.	39
P. Flemming.	43	F. M. Dewitt.	39
D. C. Vannett.	42	T. C. Banks.	39
F. Kessler.	42	D. L. Beckwith.	39
James Barry.	41	J. McGlensy, third prize.	30

—The rifle tournament for the benefit of St. Peter's hospital, Brooklyn, opened in a most brilliant manner at Mr. Robert H. Miley's rifle gallery, in Court street, Brooklyn, on Dec. 3d. The prizes offered were the *Turf, Field and Farm* cup, and a medal presented by Col. B. E. Valentine and Mr. Miley. The following are the best scores:—

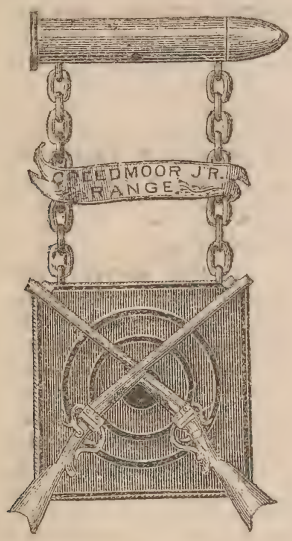
Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
S. Wilson.	71	C. E. Degraff.	85-16
C. E. Hoyt.	79-16	Jas. F. Hallagan.	104
John Burns.	74	J. S. Case.	104
Mayo Fulton.	82	T. J. McCabe.	104

Distance, 100 feet. Shooting every Monday and Friday evening up to January 7th.

CREEDMOOR JR. RANGE, No. 260 BROADWAY.—The opening of this range took place on the 8th of December and was numerously attended. Creedmoor Jr. range presents the peculiarity of being an underground range, and we hear the rumble of the vehicles on Broadway. The distance, 100 yards, gives full opportunity for developing accurate shooting. Very certainly if a man can make bullseyes in a gallery, he is certain to make them at Creedmoor. In fact, we are inclined to think it is a trifle more difficult to run up a good score in a gallery than on the field range. The prizes were superb. The first was a large gold badge, presented by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., having for its centre a white and black enamel of the target.



The second prize was an elegant gold badge, with appropriate devices, and the third prize an elegant revolver. We give designs of the first and second prizes.



The following are the best scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
F. Backofen.....	42	W. H. DeHart.....	37
T. C. Banks.....	41	J. McGlensy.....	36
Samuel Wilson.....	40	E. W. Smith.....	36
J. H. Stearns.....	39	J. G. Fream.....	36
J. L. Marvin.....	38	W. E. Webb.....	36
J. Woodward.....	38	A. V. Canfield, Jr.....	35
F. H. Holton.....	38	H. Leslie.....	34
T. M. Henderson.....	37	Dr. J. L. Farley.....	34
J. Mahony.....	37	F. N. Dewitt.....	33
J. D. Cheever.....	37	C. H. Webb, third prize.....	33
D. L. Beckwith, second badge.....	37	W. H. Beebe.....	33

There were 43 entries in all. The subscription match was opened yesterday, Wednesday the 15th December.

—The Scottish-American Rifle Club will have a contest with the American Rifle Association at the Glen Drake range next Saturday. The distance will be at 300 and 500 yards.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RIFLE MATCHES.—We take the following from the *Evening Post* of December 10th:—

“Another feature of the Centennial exercises in this direction which is worthy of every encouragement is the proposed intercollegiate rifle match, which, like that between the States, is meant to be of annual recurrence, and for which proper trophies will doubtless be provided. Rifle shooting is not only a manly and healthful exercise, in which students may properly engage with considerable zest, but it has the advantage over all other college sports that it is equally open to all students without regard to their possession or lack of special endowments in the way of muscular strength.

“It is worthy of consideration, also, that the skill to be acquired in rifle matches and in the training which must precede them, is of actual and permanent value both to the individuals engaged in it and to the country whose military material they are; and in every way the introduction of rifle shooting in our colleges is an excellent thing, that should receive all possible encouragement during the Centennial year.”

Boston.—The rifle club in Boston are now taking their weekly practice, and will probably continue doing so as long as the weather permits. On Saturday there was quite a meeting at Spy pond, and the shooting was excellent; distance, 200 yards, ten shots. We give the leading scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
E. T. Osgood.....	44	W. A. Jackson.....	40
E. W. Souther.....	43	C. E. Sanborn.....	40
T. A. Lockhart.....	42	A. P. Clarke.....	40
R. Burns.....	40	E. M. Messenger.....	40

MORSEMERE.—THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN AND THE YONKERS TEAM.—This most interesting event came off on Friday Nov. 10th, with a team of seven from each of the two associations. Captain L. Bruce acted as captain of the Scottish-Americans, and Col. Ellis acted for the Yonkers team. At the 200 yard range the Scots made 246 out of a possible 350, but the Yonkers had 12 points more, but some necessary handicapping in the first team allowed for three military rifles, somewhat lessened the total score of the Yonkers. At 500 yards the Yonkers riflemen came out very strong, and won the match cleverly. In fact the shooting was superb at the longer range. Conditions—Challenge match between teams of Scottish-American Rifle Club and Yonkers Rifle Association, teams, seven men each, ten shots each at 200 and 500 yards, with privilege of sighting shots; any rifle allowed; military weapons to be allowed seven points each; light fair; wind changeable, mostly from VII; Creedmoor targets.

YONKERS TEAM.			
Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Fred Sheunard.....	37	46	83
L. M. Baltard.....	37	46	83
A. H. Jocelyn.....	37	46	83
H. L. Garrison.....	38	44	82
H. Quinn.....	35	45	80
G. L. Morse.....	35	43	78
Douglass Smyth.....	35	42	77
Grand total.....			568

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN TEAM.			
Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Wm. Robertson*.....	40	42	82
W. C. Clark*.....	37	43	80
L. C. Bruce.....	34	43	77
D. E. Vannett.....	35	42	77
W. F. Edmonstone.....	38	38	76
F. Duke*.....	34	31	65
Captain W. Lindsay.....	28	40	68
Grand total.....			541

*These three gentlemen used a Remington 50 military rifle, and were consequently allowed seven points each, according to the conditions.

It may be particularly noticeable in the above match how much stronger both sides were at 500 yards. More off hand shooting is wanted.

THE RIFLE IN WISCONSIN.—Major Fulton, in his peregrinations, seems to inoculate all he meets with the rifle fever. This leading marksman attended a turkey shoot at Higham, Wis., last week, and fully explained the method of shooting as adopted at Creedmoor. Several meetings were held with the idea of organizing systematic rifle shooting, at which Major Fulton was present, and he was tendered a vote of thanks for his valuable suggestions. The Milwaukeeans and Highamites met in friendly contest over no end of turkeys on the occasion. The distance shot was 550 feet, bullseye 13 inches, from a rest. Fully two-thirds of the shooting measured not more than 24. Mr. Hill must be considered as the champion, as he carried off thirteen turkeys.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

Moose, <i>Alce Americamus</i> .	Wild Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .
Elk or Wapiti, <i>Cervus Canadensis</i> .	Ruffed Grouse, <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> .
Red Deer, <i>Cervus Virginianus</i> .	Pinnated Grouse, <i>Cupidonia cupido</i> .
Caribou, <i>Rangifer caribou</i> .	Quail, <i>Oryz Virginianus</i> .
Hares, <i>Lepus</i> .	Wild Ducks, <i>Anatine</i> .

GAME IN MARKET.—Western game is still scarce, but the present weather, if it continues, will bring forward a plentiful supply and lower prices will rule. Ruffed grouse (partridges) are worth from \$1.12 to \$1.25 per pair; pinnated grouse (prairie chickens) \$1.40 to \$1.50 per pair; quail, \$2.50 per dozen for Western and \$3 for Long Island birds; canvas backs, \$2 per pair; red heads, \$1 to \$1.25; mallards, \$1 to \$1.25; widgeon, 75 cents to \$1; broad bills, 50 to 75 cents; brant, \$1 to \$1.50; black ducks, 75 cents to \$1; teal, scarce at 75 cents to \$1; geese, \$1 to \$1.25 each; hares, 75 cents per pair; rabbits, 50 to 60 cents; venison, 20 to 25 cents for saddle and 25 to 30 cents for steaks. At Messrs. Smith & Lewis, No. 177 Fulton Market, we saw a fine collection of the American hare (*Lepus Americanus*) and spruce partridges, all from Maine. A fine specimen of black bear, weighing 400 lbs. arrived in market from Minnesota a few days since and was secured by Mr. Wallace, the taxidermist, who also bought a black tailed deer, from the same locality.

—A friend called in our office a day or two since and informed us that in reply to a letter he had written to one of the professional gunners at Havre de Grace he was advised that he could have a day's duck shooting on the Chesapeake for forty dollars. If this is the regular charge in that region for a day's amusement we would suggest that it would be a good plan for a few New York sportsmen to buy Chesapeake Bay and its gunning privileges.

—We acknowledge the receipt of two pairs of prairie fowl in excellent order, from Jacksonville, Ill., the present of a correspondent who desires to be nameless. These frequent attentions on the part of our friends are very gratifying. They keep the wife good-natured and the cook busy.

—We received a call last week from the champion, Capt. Bogardus, who had come from the West to be present at the match between Messrs. Bennett and Van Buren. The Captain has returned home, but will be with us again in January, when he has some matches on.

—See Capt. W. A. Myers' advertisement of gunning craft for charter in North Carolina waters.

—A pigeon match between Messrs. James Gordon Bennett and Travis C. Van Buren, was shot on Wednesday last, on the grounds of Mr. Wm. P. Douglas, at Flushing Bay, L. I. The conditions of the match were: Fifty single

birds each, English rules; stakes, \$2,000 a side. Many prominent amateur pigeon shots were present, and the professionals, Capt. Bogardus, Miles Johnson, and Ira Paine were also on the ground. Capt. Bogardus handled for Mr. Bennett, and Miles Johnson for Mr. Van Buren. After the forty-fourth bird had been shot at the score stood at 27 for the latter, to 19 for Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Bennett gave up the match, there being no possibility of his winning.

—A gentleman of Philadelphia, well known, and of unquestionable veracity says.—

While shooting on the Isle of White Bay I made a most remarkable chance shot at a swan with my No. 4 gun, with 12 drachms of Hazard No. 4 powder, and 3oz. S. G. shot, the swan being killed in the air, the distance being so great that we measured it with a tape line, it being 186 yards, one shot striking it and breaking its neck. Mr. John Krider says that it is one of the most remarkable shots he has ever heard of. He is now setting it up.

C. P. T.
MASSACHUSETTS—Salem, Dec. 13th.—Last Saturday morning three of us started for the islands outside our harbor in a dory. We did not expect to come back loaded, but thought we might see something, and we did. We pulled over some fifteen miles of ground, or water and saw a good many fowl, though in small bunches and shy, such as whistlers, old squaws, sheldrake, white winged coots, gulls and loons. I noticed the guillemots and waterwitches seemed more numerous than usual. I also enjoyed quite a novelty, at least in this section, and at this time of the year, namely: the shooting of some waders—the purple sandpiper, or rock bird—which name is very appropriate, as they confine themselves mostly to rocky ledges and to those that are farthest out from shore, and as weather, &c., has to be favorable to go so far at this season, it makes the sport quite a novelty. They are gregarious. I found about sixty in one bunch, and though shooting but eight, could have taken many more, as they were quite tame. They are in excellent condition, and I am told eat well, though I shall preserve (to look at) the best of them. I have often heard of these little fellows, but never shot one before, and greatly enjoyed the privilege. There have been some fair bags of quail made since I last wrote, but sportsmen have only three days more before the season closes. Rabbits are beginning to be taken since we have had some light snow.

TEAL.
NEW YORK—Elizabethtown, Essex Co., Nov. 26th.—Game is very abundant in Pleasant Valley this season. On the 16th half a dozen deer and two bears were killed in this neighborhood. Between fifty and sixty deer have been destroyed within a few weeks past. Although these timid animals are just as wild as when found in the deep recesses of the woods, yet they have frequently, this Fall, bounded into the door-yards in the village. At such times business is entirely suspended, and the men and boys and “other dogs” engage in pursuit and capture. Elizabethtown is delightfully situated eight miles west of Lake Champlain. Few localities have surroundings more charmingly romantic. Twelve miles further west is that gem of all the Adirondack valleys—the famous Keene Flats. They are both favorite resorts of artists and people of refinement generally in the Summer months.

E. R. W.
Babylon, L. I., Dec. 11th.—During the late cold snap the Great South Bay closed in with ice very suddenly, many gunners being overtaken and kept away from home for several days. Among them were Messrs. H. C. Poppenhausen and Mr. Funke of the Central Railroad. Their boat was caught in a floe, and after drifting for some distance, became wedged. For three days the unfortunate gunners were thus detained as prisoners. However, they brought home a whole boat load of geese, brant and ducks.

NEW JERSEY—Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, Dec. 12th.—Geese and brant still plenty. Joel Ridgway and S. Soper killed 3 geese, 4 brant, and 18 black ducks on the 10th. Jesse Birdsall and Weiks Conrad 12 geese same day. On Mondy, Kinsey, Ridgway, and Soper killed 14 geese, 22 brant and 12 black ducks.

B.
PENNSYLVANIA—Holidaysburg, December 7th.—The season for hunting has not been very auspicious in this section, either for birds or deer. Although the woods were thoroughly hunted, very few deer were killed. The law forbidding the use of dogs in deer hunting will have a salutary effect in pursuing game, as great was the disappointment of many in the lack of success at still hunting—a practice not in accordance with their accustomed chase through the mountains. The hard Winter here, as elsewhere, has killed off the birds, so that the brush and forest sports may be said to have been a failure. A great many have turned their attention to rabbit hunting, and are introducing beagles to aid them in what is claimed by some to be an ignoble chase. Several imported beagles have been introduced into various sections, and the mountains will be made vocal this Winter by the charm of their music.

BARKER.
VIRGINIA—Norfolk, Dec. 10th.—First ray of sunshine to-day since the 3d, and “beastly weather” we have had the past week. The carters from Back Bay, Princess Anne county, are bringing in a very fair supply of ducks, a few geese and some swans. The steamer Cygnet has a good freight of them every trip. Every week the Boston steamer brings down parties bound to Currituck. There ought to be some good boats on Currituck Sound, as these parties generally bring fine boats with them, but it is very rare that they take them back. In future ages, when the sound will have become dry land, some geologist will report the discovery of a very singular deposit of lead—not in the shape of ore, but layers of irregular pellets. Then there will be learned discussions in the scientific world as to the origin of the deposits. Took a day in the fields a short while since with a friend and had very fair sport—18 quail, 4 hares.

W. H. S.
FLORIDA—St. Augustine, Dec. 4th.—All the hotels are open, a large number of visitors and sportsmen are here, and the season has fairly commenced. Judging from appearances the rush of tourists and hunters will be unprecedented this Winter. Wild ducks predominate. Deer and wild turkeys are now plentiful, and the market for venison well kept up. The trout are biting very briskly, and those caught have been large, some weighing four pounds. Recently a party of hunters, Alonzo Hernandez and D. S. Masters, of St. Augustine, with John and Wm. Mickler, of Deigo, were hunting on Deigo plains. Mr. Hernandez, in one shot, killed ten ducks. He killed thirty in all in a

few moments, while the rest of the party also did good work. During the day they killed three deer, and struck the fresh trail of a bear, but having no suitable dogs abandoned it. The game in this region is abundant. The young sportsman, just from New York, Mr. N. Edgar, visited Anastasia Island last Friday with the famous Indian deer trailer, U-wah-ne. Three deer were started, but the island being mostly under water, they were not successfully followed. There are a number of excellent hunters among the Indians here. O. A. K.

IOWA—*Davenport, Dec. 6th.*—There has been poor shooting here this Fall—no game at all, so far. H. B. P.

INDIANA—*Valparaiso, Dec. 8th.*—Pinnated grouse (*Cupidonia cupido*) were abundant, and are still. I made several good bags over my dog, Ned, who, by the way, is one of the best in this section of country. Duck shooting was a failure. Our Kankakee marshes were full of water, and a remarkable growth of wild rice rendered it almost impossible for the shooter to reach them, or for the dog to retrieve them. Quail are not in great numbers, but sufficient to afford good sport. They were thirty days late in hatching this year, and I heartily favor a law making the close season until Nov. 1st or 15th; let it be uniform at all events. Ruffed grouse are found in all our groves and thickets, and I have thus far bagged enough to afford me several excellent dinners. Wild turkeys are reported to be more than usually plenty north of us, about ten miles, and deer shooting in the Kankakee swamps will be excellent, if the ice makes and snow falls before the close season comes on. This will not matter much to many lawless characters, who regard neither law nor reason. Any sportsmen coming this way will receive a hearty welcome. W. H. HOLABIRD.

MICHIGAN—*Birmingham, Dec. 4th.*—Game is *game* in this section. Woodcock are where the "woodbine twineth," partridge are "wild as hawks" and "scarce as hen's teeth," quail are few and far between, though some of our shooters once in a while get a fair bag. George H. Toms and J. O. Beattie bagged 7 quail and 3 partridges one day, the largest yet. If you know to a certainty where a bevy of quail are, the farmer is sure to tell you "he has not seen them since the latter part of seeding time." Turkeys are not yet heard of. Squirrels have been very plenty, as well as rabbits. We must have a game law to prohibit shooting of all and everything for five years, and then something may increase. Although our country is full of lakes, the ducks could lay without crowding in a wash-tub. J. ALLEN BIGELOW.

MINNESOTA—*Shakopee, Dec. 6th.*—Owing to the mild weather with thaws and bare ground, that has succeeded the second cold snap, with its snow and sleighing, the chances are that our deer here in the valley will pretty much escape for the balance of the season, which closes Dec. 15th.

CANADA—*Montreal, Dec. 4th.*—Mr. Cauchon brought into market this morning four magnificent cariboo which he had captured in the mountains back of Cuatrecasas Bigat. This makes eight the redoubtable hunter has already captured this season.

GATLING SMOOTH BORE FOR SNIPE.

JACKSON, Miss., November 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to say a word for the benefit of such of your readers as count birds by the hundred in a few hours' snipe shooting on Barnegat Bay and call it sport, where a man and his son killed thirty-seven robin snipe with three barrels out of one flock; to market shooters, who "turn her loose" where "she" will do most execution at birds anywhere and at all times; and for the benefit of such men as "Zack Light" last Winter, who, while on a buffalo hunt one day squatted down in a buffalo wallow (after crawling and getting a stand on a herd of buffalo) and killed seventy-four head of buffalo just where he sat in the wallow. He killed that Winter 2,300 head. "The rest of us killed about 1,200 head." (See circular of Sharps Rifle Company.) To all such men I would recommend the idea of a townsman of ours, who wrote to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington in regard to having a Gatling gun built to shoot ducks. The chief referred the gentleman to Dr. Gatling, who wrote that he had never thought about the practicability of using one of his guns for flock shooting.

Just think of it! A flock of ducks or robin snipe, partridges, or grouse annihilated with one turn of the crank. Let the grouse pack as much as they like; the more the better. The Gatling will get them. And the buffaloes! why, bless my soul, the Gatling will soon exterminate them. I tell you, sir, we will then have sport! Think of the notices you will be able to give—"Mr. S. P. Ort was at Barnegat yesterday with his No. 2 Gatling gun. He bagged 1,399 bay birds in a little while, and one turn of his crank at a flock of robin snipe brought down 301 of them; that was the best shot of the season so far. Our shootists say that bay birds are really becoming scarce."

Think what a splendid chance you will have to report about the P. O. T. Hunters club's expedition after grouse on an Illinois or Kansas prairie, twenty members, with ten Gatling guns abreast, going slowly ahead and turning "her" loose as covey after covey of chickens get up. What a bag! Bag! Pshaw! train loads of chickens. Think of the philanthropy of the thing in the way of cheap food. No more bloated aristocrats eating grouse. No, chickens for the million! No doubt those miserable grangers would be eaten up with the grasshoppers, and a few old fogies would complain that it was not sport, but rest assured that they are antiquaries with a 12-bore shot gun; men behind the times; old impracticables who must be swept aside like cobwebs and not impede the march of civilization.

I have not patented the idea, Mr. Editor. It belongs to the same gentleman who built a dam across Pearl River, with a trap attached, to catch all the fish that would go in. Said dam was swept away by the first rise, as we intend to sweep away the old foggy notions of that class of gunners calling themselves true sportsmen. Hurrah for the Gatling "sporting" gun! GEO. C. EYRICH.

PANTHERS IN VERMONT.

GRAFTON, Vt., November 29th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We have in our quiet Green Mountain town a small club of gentlemen styled the Northwest Fur Company, who devote their energies to fox hunting. Their President, Mr. Leveret Phelps, informs me that their success this season has been better than usual, and that foxes are very numerous on our hills. Last week a party of six gentlemen, with dogs, from Taunton, Mass., visited us and had very fine sport, taking home with them the skins of nine foxes, one live fox, and a large showing of ruffed grouse and rabbits. Of the former our woods are full, and as we have very few local sportsmen, and the boys have never been initiated into the mysteries of snaring them, the birds have a chance to live and grow. I know of no better hunting ground for this game. Rabbits are not as plenty as they have heretofore been, which may be accounted for by the numbers of foxes. Of racoons we have numbers; one man a day or two since captured four

Our neighboring town of West Wardsboro had quite an excitement a few days since. Two men discovered the tracks of some large animal, which they supposed to be a bear, and followed them up to a small piece of woods. It being nearly night they abandoned the tracks and organized a hunt for the next day. About fifteen men and dogs the following morning surrounded the woods; three of the men took up the track through the woods, and shortly came to the remains of a hedgehog, partly eaten, and then to the bed of some large animal. The dogs which they were leading became frantic; the game was evidently close by. Soon one of the party discovered an animal in a tree near at hand, and firing his shot gun brought down a panther. He was wounded in the breast, and in the fall broke one of his shoulders. On falling, the dogs attacked him, and a lively scene ensued. The panther leaped over a fallen tree top, taking two of the dogs with him. The men came up and grasped the animal's tail, the dogs still attending to the other end of the beast, who again jumped another tree top, leaving the men on the other side still attached to the candal extremity, when one of them bethought himself of his revolver, and emptied that into him. He was finally quieted by having his throat cut with a jack knife. The animal weighed 105 pounds, and measured seven feet from tip to tip. S. W. G.

DEER HUNTING.

SUNBURY, Penn., November 29th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

For the benefit of those of your readers who are fond of deer hunting, I give you a brief description of a trip, from which I have just returned, to Sinnemahoning, a station on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway, up the west branch of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania. I and two friends left Sunbury on Wednesday noon of the 17th of November, and at half past five in the afternoon were at our destination, the Sinnemahoning Hotel, Joe M. Shaffer, proprietor, a quarter of a mile from the depot at the junction of "first fork," and main stream of the Sinnemahoning, and prepared to fix up business for the morrow. We hunted six days, ran from two to five deer each day, and five deer came to grief ahead of our dogs, two of which were shot by outsiders. This is essentially a place for driving with dogs, the topography of the country being broken into narrow defiles and steep ridges.

On Monday, the 22d—for we rested on the seventh day—we went for a drive in the "Carthorse Range." Our first start resulted in a failure of any of the party securing a shot, but the second was more successful, Joe M., our host, a thorough sportsman and gentleman, detecting a fine forked buck endeavoring to sneak away from Fido, who was working up the cold track. He gave him a charge of buckshot at about sixty yards, but alas, the music of the hounds grew faintly less till lost in the dim distance. On our return at night we heard, with mingled satisfaction and disappointment that our dogs had brought the buck to water about a mile above the house and quit it, the deer crossing the river and taking the ridge on the other side. We felt sure of compelling him to go to water again the next morning where he went out; but the fates ordered otherwise, for after getting him afloat, and bringing him to the brow of the mountain, sore from a buckshot wound in his brisket, he declined to take the descent, and suddenly wheeling went straight up the ridge and back into the mountains.

We had taken out with the pack two four months old hound pups to receive their first lesson; one soon gave up, but the little black and tan fellow followed in grand style, tongueing his level best in the rear of the old dogs. After holding our stands until it became apparent that the deer was not intending to take his back track to water, rain and sleet having set in, we returned to the hotel. Dinner over, and all the dogs back but Lead, Fido, and the pup—let us christen him Ginger—"Speaker Jim," a brother of Joe M., donned his rubbers and started out to find that pup or perish in the attempt. He was back in two hours with the buck and Ginger. The dogs had brought him to bay at a place called Turtle Hole, in Grove's Run, Lead, Fido, and Ginger holding him there from the gray of morning until two in the afternoon. If you want to know the price of that pup you must ask the "Speaker." I will only say, further, that I regret that the close season is no near at hand—1st of December—as to debar any one so inclined the pleasure of a chase there this season, but there are other seasons to follow, and I wish to say, in meed of the Shaffers, that they keep a hotel in the true sense of the word for sportsmen, know their wants and requirements, and are prepared to meet them. They keep a fine pack of hounds, wagons and horses, and any one who essays their hospitality will find that he will be placed upon the best stands, where he can kill the deer himself if he knows how, with no ulterior motive of driver or placer trying to steal the shot ahead of him, and will find in Jim Batchelder a sober and indefatigable driver, who is not going to let a deer lie quietly in his bed if he is anywhere in those woods, nor will he be a great distance behind the hounds in coming in at the death. Indian Joe, a cousin, and Christopher C., familiarly known as "Lum" Shaffer, another brother, are clever fellows and good hunters, and there are others also who will vie with each other to make the trip pleasurable. On the whole, its accessibility, combined with the sport and accommodations, make it a good place to go to, and if I were in the proprietor's place I would advertise in and subscribe for FOREST AND STREAM. I have a pleasant recollection of as fine a basket of trout as I have caught in many a day, taken from Wykoff's Run, directly across from the hotel, then kept by Perkins, nine years ago, when up in that region surveying pine timber lands. There are also three or four other good streams accessible from this point. Grouse are also said to be abundant in the early season. We saw but few, owing to the fact that they are now in packs upon the mountains. I had the satisfaction of clipping one fellow's head off with my rifle, for I don't shoot buck-shot. A. F. CLAPP.

HARE SHOOTING.

NEW YORK, December 7th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

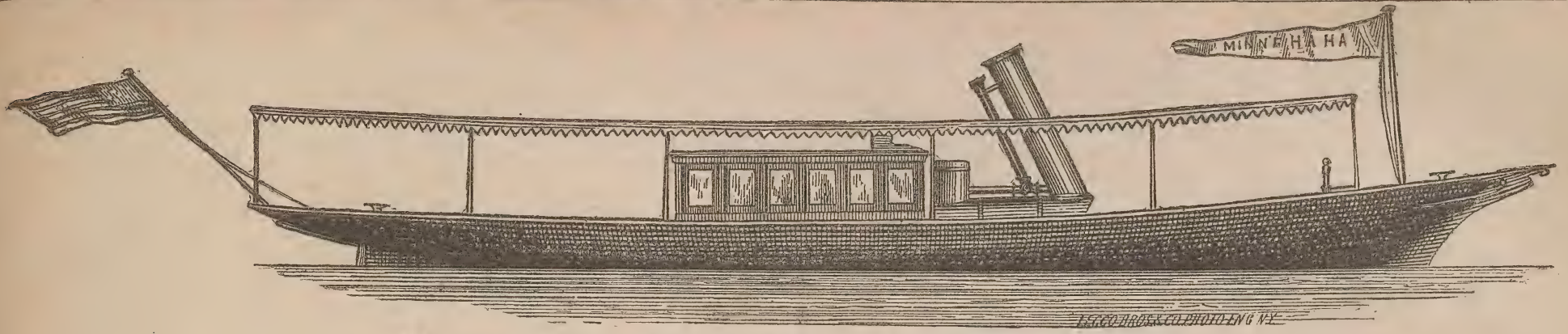
In your valuable paper, under date of December 2d, is an interesting article on rabbits and hares, which suggests much fun to an experienced hunter by the judicious use of a hound and shot gun. If the experienced hunter were to use a breech loading rifle instead of a shot gun, I think he would get as much game and have more sport. I have just returned from the Adirondacks, where, finding the snow too noisy for successful deer hunting, I turned my attention to the hares, and used a Smith & Wesson revolver, with a shoulder attachment, and a couple of hounds, while my guide used a shot gun. The result was one more hare for the gun than for the pistol, but half the hares killed by the gun were so mutilated that they were given to the hounds, cats, and pigs. As the shooting in the swamps is of necessity at very short range—say ten to twenty yards—it does not require a very expert marksman to put a ball through the head of a hare if it is sitting upright; and if a hare had the appearance of having a pressing engagement in the next swamp I found that the report of the pistol always induced it to stop and look about to ascertain, if possible, what was the matter, thus giving plenty of time for a careful shot, which at so short a range always proved fatal. Moral: When in a hurry, don't stop. Please explain, if you can, why the little fools stop so quickly when shot at? Unless an experienced hunter can use a shot gun better than my guide, I would suggest the substitution of a light breech loading rifle, so that his game may be fit for the table. F. G.

—Articles of agreement have been signed for a velocipede race between A. P. Messenger and W. E. Harding for \$250 a side. The race will take place at the American Institute Building, on Friday, December 17, commencing at eleven P. M., and continuing twenty-six hours. One hundred dollars of the stake money has already been deposited, and the balance will be placed in the hands of F. J. Englehardt on the 16th inst.

Billiards.

ALL SORTS.—Affidavits are the latest sensations in billiard circles. Maurice Daly took the initiatory by making one last week to the effect that he did his best to win his last match with Cyrille Dion. This was done to decide a bet of \$50 against \$10, made between Charles A. Fink and Tim Flynn, the former laying the odds that Daly would not make such affidavit. . . . Garnier won a pair of oxen at the Jewish Fair held at the Hippodrome. The ticket cost him \$5, and a butcher gave him \$350 for the steers. . . . Cyrille Dion has not decided yet whether or not he will accept Garnier's challenge. He has ten days to consider. . . . For the past week two gentlemen of this city have been strenuously endeavoring to get on a match between Slosson and Sexton, but neither player appears to be satisfied with the conditions. . . . Sexton, however, authorizes us to state that he will play Slosson for \$500, but not on a wire cushion. . . . The entries for the Tournament, at Toronto under the management of Sam'l May, will close Wednesday December 15. . . . The Rochester, N. Y., tournament has fallen through owing to the absence of some of the principal players. . . . Simon Fitzgerald on Friday night lost the first game of a series of ten for \$25 each game. His opponent is an amateur of no mean skill, and the games are half and half, three and four ball. . . . James Cusick is in charge of the Union Square Rooms, owned by the late Chris O'Connor. . . . Maurice Daly left on the 8th inst for Florida via steamer to Savannah. The trip is purely in the interest of his health, and his stay there will be governed accordingly. . . . Gotham is threatened with a tournament at fifteen-ball pool. . . . A prominent sporting man of Providence is willing to back Clarke E. Wilson against Ned Bryan of that city for \$500. The game to be fifteen-ball pool, best in twenty-one games, and played in this city. . . . Cyrille Dion and Garnier exhibited at Hoboken last week. Two games were played—four-ball 500 points, and three-ball 200 points. Garnier won both. . . . The tournament sometime since, started at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, between a number of amateurs for an elegant champion cue, valued at \$25, was completed at the Columbia Rooms. Mr. M— tied with Mr. W—, and on the play-off Mr. M— won. The various games created much excitement among the players and their friends, and the struggles to obtain possession of the trophy won on Saturday last will prove a source of great enjoyment through the winters to the parties contesting. . . . The *Billiard Cue* for December, published by H. W. Collender, contains a finely executed illustration, entitled: "Monkeys as Billiard Players." . . . An unknown player called Drew has been stirring up the New Orleans players lately. He says he is from Texas. Henry Miller took hold of him, giving the odds of discount, but finding that too heavy, went down to fifty points in 300, at which odds the Unknown captured \$25. This got Henry's blood up, and he would only play even. A match was finally made for \$75, which, after a protracted struggle, was won by Miller, with 38 points. The question now agitating the billiardists is: "Who is Drew?" . . . Albert Hoa has come into possession of \$40,000 through the decease of a relative. . . . The Union Club of this city have ordered six tables from the factory of H. W. Collender. . . . Ralph Benjamin is at Durand's room, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street. . . . Phillip Tieman, of Cincinnati, is making arrangements for a tournament to take place in that city next month. The entries are restricted to the amateur players of Ohio, the following of whom have signified their willingness to compete: Frank Ratteman, Wm. Meyers, John Meyers, Nick Bernard, and William West. The prizes have not yet been decided on. . . . On the evening of December 8 a meeting of Philadelphia professionals was held at E. H. Nelms', where resolutions of sorrow and sympathy were passed on the death of Chris O'Connor. . . . Miggioli vs. Burleigh—At Odd Fellows Hall, New Orleans, on December 9, the long-talked of match between William Burleigh, formerly of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Frank Miggioli (champion), of New Orleans, took place before a large and enthusiastic assemblage. The contest was for the championship of the Northwest and Southwest. The badge representing which now goes back to Chicago, where it was originally won in the tournament of last April. Henry Miller, of New Orleans, who won it at that time was subsequently challenged by Henry Rhines, of Chicago, whom he defeated on July 8. Frank Miggioli, of New Orleans was the next challenger. The game took place on September 9. Miggioli winning by a score of 500 to 354, with the small average of 5 60-88. The northwestern people selected another warrior in the person of Wm. Burleigh and despatched him to the Delta to see what he could do. Their confidence was not misplaced, as the result of this game has proven, he beating Miggioli by a majority of 135 points. Burleigh was the favorite prior to the game at the odds of \$100 to \$60, no doubt occasioned by the poor show made by Miggioli in his practice games, he having been beaten easily the night before by Schafer, 290 points in 500. Schafer credited himself with an average of 16½ and a run of 109. The following is the summary: Odd Fellows Hall, New Orleans, La., December 9, 1875. Third regular contest for the three-ball Championship of the Northwest and Southwest; the badge and \$500 a side, between Frank Miggioli (champion), of New Orleans, and Wm. Burleigh, of Chicago. Game, 500 points on a 5x10 table, with H. W. Collender cushions. Score—Burleigh, 500; Miggioli, 365. Averages—Burleigh, 9 14-54; Miggioli, 6 47-53. Best runs—Burleigh, 69; Miggioli, 33. Referee—Louis Abrams.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.—The last of these events was decided on Saturday evening at the Grand Opera House and provided one of the finest exhibitions of athletics ever witnessed in this country. The participants were Messrs. Andre Christol, whose massive yet agile form has become familiar to New Yorkers, and Professor Bauer, recently from San Francisco, in which city he has had several struggles with his present antagonist. The rounds on Saturday evening were short but displayed wonderful skill. Christol won the first fall in eight minutes, Bauer winning the second and third and the stakes, amounting to \$1,000 in twelve and twenty-five minutes respectively. The last fall was splendidly contested. Again and again they locked arms and struggled and panted, sometime one or the other being thrown completely over his antagonists head but always escaping without both his shoulders touching the ground. Finally, Christol, in making a herculean effort to hurl Bauer to the ground, was carried with him and before he could extricate himself Bauer grasped him around the neck and turned his shoulders firmly down.



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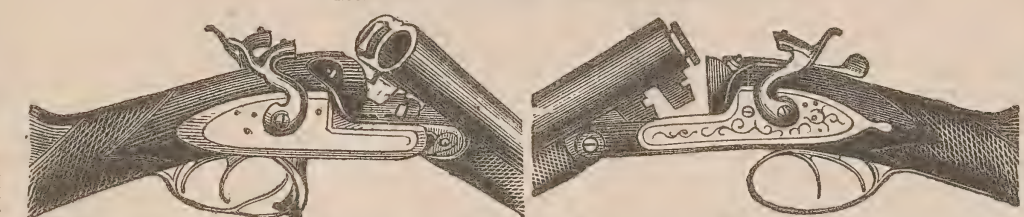
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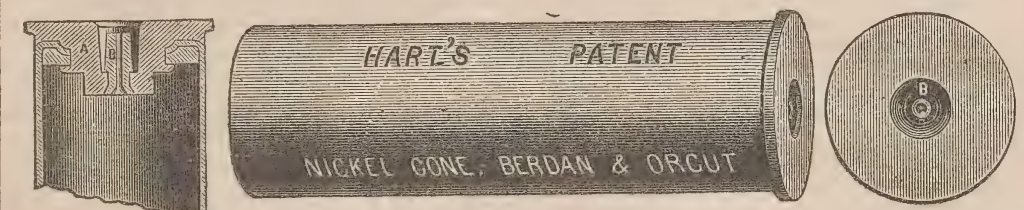
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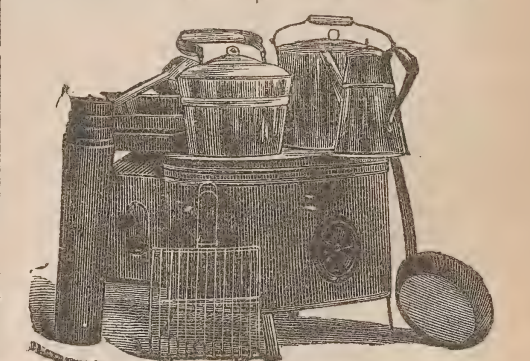
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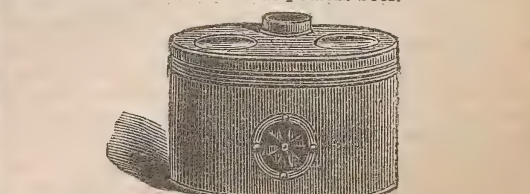
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The ware is so constructed that it nests and packs in the oven, and the oven and funnel pack inside the stove, as represented in cut 2, leaving room for packing half a dozen plates, knives, forks, spoons, and drinking cups. Price, complete, \$15.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

H. L. DUNCKLEE,
BOX 2710, BOSTON.
For sale at SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM, 102 Nassau street, New York City, and by R. H. KILBY, 346 St. Paul street, Montreal.
Agents wanted in every town. oct23 2t

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

TUBBS' HOTEL,
OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF
the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July 22-6m

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.

SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.

This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

DUCK SHOOTING.—THE ATTENTION of sportsmen is called to the fact that the best shooting ground within three hundred miles of New York city is Shinnecock Bay. More ducks of all kinds in the bay now than has been for a number of years, and sportsmen are bringing in bags of birds daily. The most experienced guides and gunners, with boxes, battues, decoys, etc., furnished at the Bay View House. Address
ORVILLE WILCOX, Proprietor,
Good Ground Post Office,
Suffolk county, Long Island.

nov25

For Florida.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN Mail Steamship Company's line to Savannah, Ga., sailing every Saturday, from Pier 23, below Pine street, Delaware River, at 12 o'clock noon, making close connections through to all points South. The line is composed of the steamships JUNIATA and WYOMING. The Wyoming does not carry passengers. The Juniata is a favorite ship with the traveling public, having passenger accommodations of the most superb character. She has recently been refitted and elegantly furnished with everything requisite to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Families en route for FLORIDA, Georgia, Alabama, and even as far as New Orleans, will find the Savannah route the most desirable for comfort, as well as the most economical. Through trains of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Florida, leave Savannah every morning and evening. The Florida steamers leave Savannah three days in the week for all points on the coast.

For through passenger tickets and bills of lading to all points in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent, 416 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

Florida Excursions
Season of 1875-6.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets
AT
Reduced Rates
are now for sale to

Jacksonville, Florida,

at the following Ticket Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad:—
Boston—203 and 205 Washington street.
New York—No. 1 Astor House, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries. No. 182 Market street, Newark; and Pennsylvania Railroad Depots Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick and Trenton.
Dec16-tf

TO YACHTSMEN VISITING FLORIDA.

SARASOTA, Manatee county.

TO SPORTSMEN VISITING FLORIDA
this Winter I will furnish a schooner yacht of eleven tons, that will accommodate about a dozen persons. I will let them have her and two men to run her, and a small boat, for eight dollars a day. I will meet them at Cedar Keys or Key West, whichever is most suitable to them: only let me know when to meet them.
WM. S. BENNET,
Capt. schooner Cary M.
Nov11tf

Muzzle Loaders
CONVERTED INTO BREECH LOADERS,
DUB PATENT

Electric Rebounding Lock
ADJUSTED TO ANY GUN.
FROM \$4 PER LOCK.
EXTRA BARRELS FITTED AND CHOKE BORED IF DESIRED. STUB DAMASCUS FROM \$30 AND UPWARDS.

Mortimer & Kirkwood,
24 ELM Street, Boston. Mass

Thomas Sparks,
Shot and Bar Lead
MANUFACTURER,
[Established 1808.]
Office, 121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

C. STEHR, 347 Broome st., 3 doors from Bowery, under Occidental Hotel, recommends his large assortment of Meerscham Pipes and Cigar Holders, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Monograms on Pipes and Cigar Holders artistically executed. Call and examine my stock and get Price List.

The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder

CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre slides, weighs but 1 1/4 pounds, and is only 1 1/4 inches wide. Holders flare at top so as to quickly receive the shells, and, being elastic, securely clasp the same. For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.

PRICE, C. O. D., \$6.50.
In ordering, give the size of shells and a loose measurement outside of vest.
N. S. GOSS, Neosho Falls, Kan.
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Sportsmen's Goods.

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,
For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6 1/2 lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,
The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g. FF.g. FFF.g, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12 1/2 lbs., and 6 1/2 lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and 1/2 lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less resigum than any other brands made.
BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25-LBS.

SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,

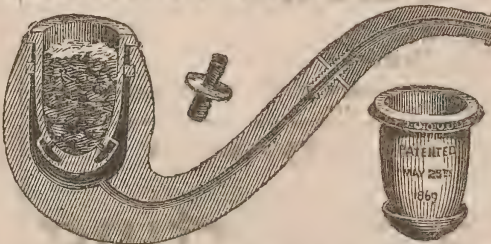
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Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

DITTMAR POWDER
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MY NEW IMPROVED POWDER
can now be loaded from an ordinary powder flask; grains hard. Use it now like Black Powder. No fear of overloading. Burns slow now. No fouling of the gun. Little or no smoke. Little or no recoil. Not very loud report. Less heating of the barrel in rapid firing. Good penetration and good pattern. Safe to keep, as it does not explode if set on fire, except well confined. Shells furnished loaded with powder only, if desired. None genuine without my signature on the can.
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Received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

Fred. Julius Kaldenberg,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN AND MANUFACTURER OF

Amber Goods, Meerscham Pipes, Cigar Holders, etc.

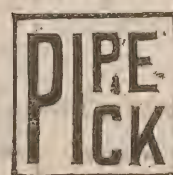
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N. B.—By a new process I boil Pipes so that the color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

Pipes sent by mail to all parts of the world.

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FOR EVERY SMOKER.



AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE PIPE. Pick, Spoon and Press combined. Can be carried in the pocket. Has long been used in Europe, and now manufactured in this country for the first time. Sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents. Address
WALKER & WELCH, 212 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov11 3m

SMOKE VANITY FAIR.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerscham and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Liberal sample on receipt of 20 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

Does not make the tongue Sore.

SMOKE VANITY FAIR.—It is a wonderful solace, and the best proof that it works no injury is the refreshed feeling you awake with next morning, conscious that there is no reasonable task you could not perform.

For Meerschams.

It has a permanent existence; again and again does it serve your turn, and still is ready for a fresh bout. That pipe is always ready for its fill of Vanity Fair.

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A cigarette is an interlude to the serious habit; a graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigarettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

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Vanity Fair calms the brain, caresses the nerves, and as a semi-conscious act furnishes just sufficient nucleus for floating thoughts and fancies to crystallize about. Best dealers have it.

Best in the World. Ask your Dealer for it.

With Vanity Fair you can commune sweetly all the day long; incense for your success; mourner in ashes for your disappointment. Best dealers have it.

VANITY FAIR.—We wish those who hear of this tobacco the first time to ask some friend about it. Many people know it; they invariably praise,

CHAMPION GUNS OF ENGLAND
PAPE'S

Unrivalled Sporting Guns.

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.

Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.
1st—Greener. Greener.
2d—Pape. Davidson.
3d—Pape. Pape.

Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

1875. 12-Gauge, Old Sporting Bore.

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1st—Pape. Davidson.
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3d—Pape. Pape.

1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bore.

1st—Pape. Davidson

60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.

1st—Pape. Davidson

Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3 1/2 dr. to 1 1/2 oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2 1/2 oz. shot.

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NORTH OF ENGLAND GUN WORKS,
Newcastle on Tyne, England
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J. & W. TOLLEY'S
FINE ENGLISH
BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order

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These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.
Pioneer, - - - \$65 Gold.
Tolley, - - - 90 "
Standard, - - - 115 "
National, - - - 140 "
Challenge, - - - 180 "
Paragon, - - - 225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price sheets to our

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MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,

Birmingham, England

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New York.

THE GREAT

London Gun Trial,

1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous clients in the United States that he has been very successful in the above trial, having secured the first prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12 bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any other maker, and is far superior in the three most essential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION, and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St., New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be examined about the 15th. All special orders given to Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority of my guns over guns made by Dougall, Pape, Tolley, and others, will shortly be published, and can be had on application at No. 1 Cortlandt St.

W. W. GREENER,
Champion Gun Maker,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.
HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt street has just received an invoice of these close-shooting guns, and from him any information in reference to the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on application

The Up-Town Sportsman's Depot.
Chas. L. Ritzmann & Co.,
943 BROADWAY (above 22d St.)
Factory, 114 Centre Street.

W. W. GREENER,
Champion Gun Maker,
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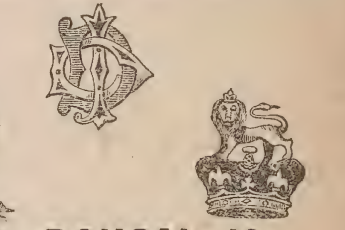
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W. W. GREENER'S

DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup, value 40 guineas, at the Great London Field Trial 1875, beating 33 competitors with 68 guns, also winning in all the other classes for the Improved System of Boring. These guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards, loaded with large shot, and will shoot well with small shot with a less powder charge than guns bored upon the old system. For report of the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. McLaren, Williams & Co., Agents, St. Louis, U. S. A. Address
W. W. GREENER,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.



J. D. DOUGALL'S
EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

Shown by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340 pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to
59 St. James's Street London.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern made by

our Close-Shoot-

ing 12 Bore,

1 1/8 No. 6, 40

yards.

HIGHEST PEN-

ETRATION

AT

FIELD TRIAL

[1875.]

Express Rifles, Double and Single,

.360, .400 and .450 Bore.

RIGBY'S Celebrated

MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN, or

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WILLIAMS & POWELL,
Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,

Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supersede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE OF THE BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on application, and orders may be forwarded through any of the best houses in the States for execution in the Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

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LIVERPOOL.
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Solid Breech Snap Action.
EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.
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A few puppies of the celebrated Ranger and Lucy blood, just taken from the mother; price \$5 5s. each. Also, four of the strain of champion Plunket blood, out of Music (own sister to Plunket) and Shirley; price \$5 5s., on board ship at Liverpool. Bank orders first received have choice in priority. Just weaned—rare opportunity of getting the genuine blood.
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FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR,
thoroughbred, well broken, retrieving setter. A splendid brace of Blue Belton pups, 6 months old. Address H. SMITH, at this office. tf

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DANDY, a handsome red 2½ years old setter, Irish and Gordon stock; well broken. \$100.
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Four 2 months Setter Puppies, red and red and white, from the finest stock in the kennel; cannot fail to be good ones. \$40 each.
Apply to
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DOGS TRAINED.

SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT
to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, Charge, To-Heel, He-on, To-ho, and controlled by hand or whistle, for \$50 Extra field practice, \$50 Tricks taught. Dogs boarded for \$6 per month.
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HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANT-
LY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. No. 111 South Fifth ave., N. Y. Oct 22

U. S. Camp Lounge Co.,
TROY, N. Y. Circulars Free.
Folds Very Small.
Price \$3 to \$10
Adopted by the Militia of Massachusetts.
The Popular Sheridan Lounge, \$5 plain; \$10 quilted, is the standard with sportsmen. Sold at Eaton & Co.'s, 102 Nassau st., and E. S. Harris, 177 Broadway.

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Camp Life in Florida.

By CHARLES HALLOCK,

AUTHOR OF THE FISHING TOURIST.

This is a most seasonable book for Sportsmen, Tourists, Invalids, and Settlers, and has been long needed by Winter tourists to Florida and persons seeking settlement there. It gives a full classification of the game and fish of the Southern Peninsula, routes of interior and coastwise travel, the agricultural resources of the country, and sites for settlement, hints for camping out, resorts for game, hotels, and such other information as will be of great benefit to visitors seeking Florida for health, pleasure, exploration, or permanent settlement.
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gallon cans, \$1.50 per gallon. No charge for cans. R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vt.
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HOLABIRD'S CELEBRATED SUITS.

Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete \$20.00
Wading Jackets 6.00

DUNKLEE'S CAMP STOVES. Price \$15.

Those desiring something light and durable for camping purposes will find this stove exactly right; weighs only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons. The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper, Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove Pipe, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of which nests and packs inside of stove, which only occupies a space of 12x12x20 inches.

CAMP LOUNGES. Price \$5.

When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl strapped. A light, durable, compact, and comfortable couch. Sent by express C. O. D., \$5, including side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing for the camp or lawn.

CAMP TENTS.

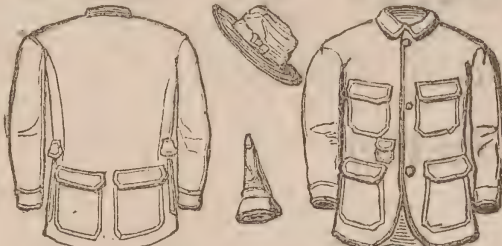
for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square for six persons, \$15.

American Dog Biscuits.

Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material, and is the only portable food for dogs made in this country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds, and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price, 10c. per pound.

Jack Lamp,

for night shooting and fishing, running rapids, lighting camp, etc.; the best light ever invented. \$6 25.



THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS,
best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color, especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light, durable and very cheap. English style; extra pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.

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The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes on hand and made to order.

Moccasins, Oil Tanned,

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COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.
The most complete portable boat constructed. The largest size weighs but 12 pounds. Can be packed in space of less than half cubic foot. Prices within reach of all.

No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds.....\$25 00
No. 2, 10 feet, weight 10 pounds..... 32 00
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sep9

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LITTLE NOISE. PERFECTLY SAFE.
Sighted and ready for use. \$10, \$12, \$16. Just the arm for first lessons by Young America in acquiring the requisite skill for a position in the Rifle Team, and sure death to cats in the back yard. sep9

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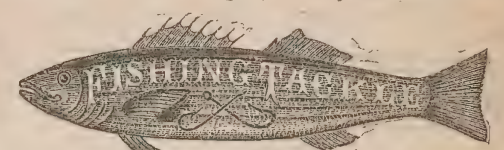
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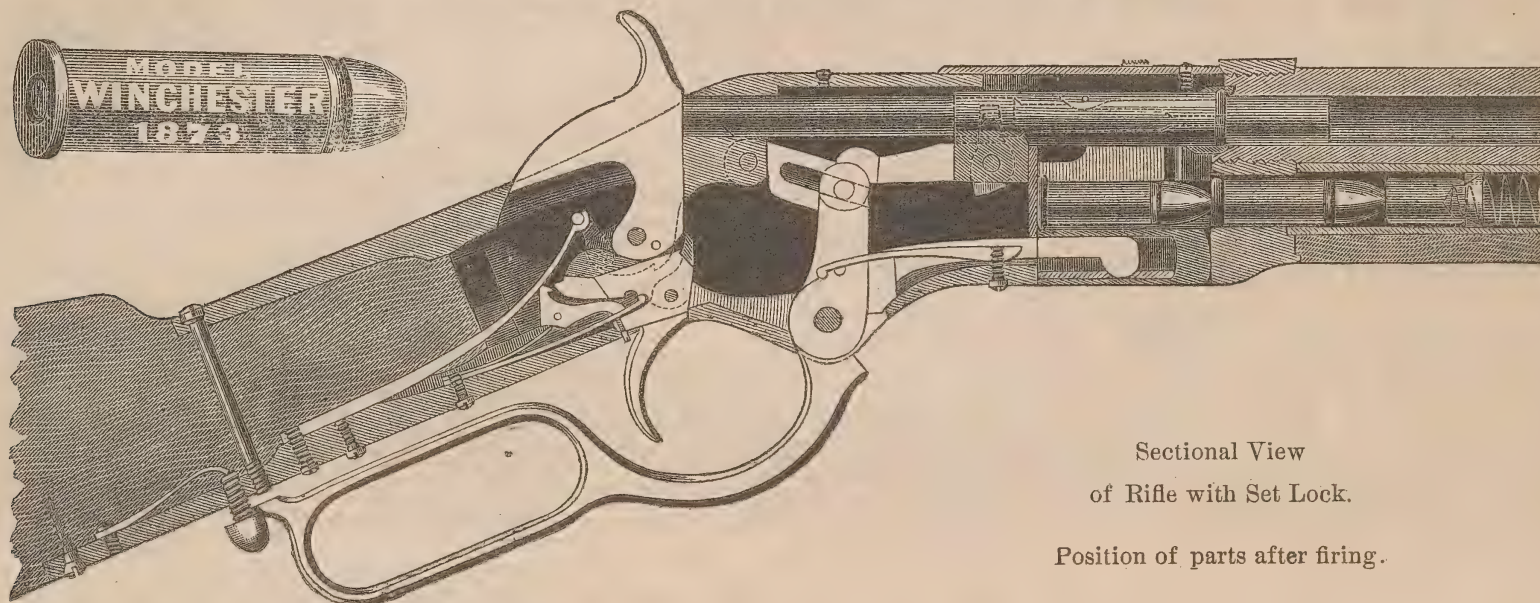
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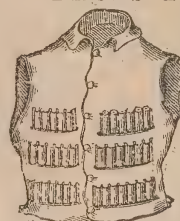
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 20.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Moosehead Lake Reminiscences

A FEW weeks since, while busily at work in my office, I was surprised by a call from your traveling correspondent, and still more surprised when I learned from him that his object was to ask me to contribute to your paper some reminiscences of my sporting experience in other days. The bare mention of it sent the blood tingling through my veins, but the second sensation was akin to that of poor old Rip Van Winkle, when looking for his former comrades after his long nap. Visions of jovial days in camp and field arose in my mind, and thoughts of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and of "Frank Forester" and George W. Kendall and many another less known, but not less dear, companions of the days of "auld lang syne" came over me, and made me feel my lonesomeness, and that anything I could contribute on sporting matters would be but a raking of dead leaves and a conjuring up of spirits from the past. My visitor was kind enough to say that I was

lakes and rivers, and run township lines in the vicinity of the above named lakes.

We went from Bangor by stage to Munson, and then traveled twelve miles on foot through the woods to the foot of Moosehead Lake, having sent our two batteaux and one canoe, and three months' provisions for twelve men, in advance by teams. There were two houses at the foot of the lake, where Greenville now stands, but no other dwellings on the lake or north of it. A steamboat, or rather a mud scow with an engine in it, was in service on the lake for towing rafts of lumber, and we chartered her to carry our party and traps to the head of the lake, which we reached just at night, and the next morning got our boats, provisions, etc., ashore, and began the real labor of carrying across the ten mile portage to the Penobscot.

No such advanced elements of civilization as the "hay rack, with two horses attached," which Dr. Thompson describes, existed in that region in our day. Only a rough track, bushed out by the axemen, facilitated our labor. Through this the batteaux were dragged, and the barrels

sions, carrying hard bread and pork in our knapsacks to last a week or ten days, and returning for a fresh supply, or leaving directions with the boatmen to meet us with such supply at some point on the lakes. In surveying Telos Lake we took the levels across to Webster Pond, on the line where the canal, of which Dr. Thompson speaks, was afterwards constructed.

Of course the experience of several months of such a life, in such a country, could not fail to comprise many interesting incidents and stirring adventures, the thought of which rises in my mind like the memory of a dream, or a vision of a previous existence. Hardship and exposure was our daily lot, and the labor was such as only men selected for the purpose could endure. We had shelter tents, but after the first excursion we left them at the home camp, preferring to do without them, or to make a camp of bark, if the weather made it necessary, rather than have the trouble of carrying a tent. Sometimes our line would run through cedar or hackmatack swamps, where, with the utmost effort, we could not make more than a mile or two



LILLY, Lemon and White Pointer, the Property of W. Arthur Wheatley, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn.--See Page 309.

not yet forgotten, and that my "Hints to Riflemen" were still quoted in sporting circles, and that an occasional bit of gossip from my pen in the pages of your journal would possess interest for some of your readers. And so he got from me a sort of half promise that I would now and then drop you a line, and perhaps that would have been the end of it, but a late number of your paper contained an account of a trip "Down the Allegash," by Dr. E. J. Thompson, which called up such reminiscences of the Maine forests that I cannot resist the temptation to tell you something of my experiences in those regions nearly forty years ago.

In the latter part of May, 1839, I went over much of the same route described by Dr. Thompson, and spent the whole Summer in the region of Chamberlain and Eagle lakes, which at that time were part of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, the line claimed by the latter being the dividing line between the waters flowing into the Penobscot and those which emptied into the Bay of Fundy. Notwithstanding the dispute, however, the party, of which I was one, was sent by the States of Maine and Massachusetts to make surveys of

of bread and half barrels of pork were packed on the shoulders of the men, slung on a pole and carried between two of them. It was here that we discovered the herculean strength of one of the party, which afterwards proved of inestimable value to us on more than one occasion. Stuffing his knapsack full of blankets, he got his comrades to lash a half barrel of pork on top of it on his shoulders, and actually carried it across the whole portage (two miles) without taking it off, and only once or twice resting by backing up against a tree. The feat was done on a banter, and established the reputation of the performer, whose name was Gove, as the strongest man in the party, which was made up of rugged woodsmen.

Our route was the same described by Dr. Thompson—down the Penobscot to Chesuncook, and thence *via* Mud Pond (the odor of which I well remember, as every stroke of the oars brought up the filthy mire from the bottom) to Chamberlain Lake, where we built a home camp and established our headquarters for the Summer on a point not far from the mouth of the inlet.

From this point we went out on our surveying excursion,

in a day, and the misery of toiling through such a region, under a broiling sun, with a heavy load of pork and hard bread on one's back, guiding the axemen ahead by sighting through the instrument, and keeping the topographical notes, while the black flies and mosquitoes were in swarms, and could only be kept off by continually smearing the face, neck and hands with a piece of salt pork, is such as no man can realize who has not tried it. Sometimes we could not get through a piece of work in the time we had calculated, and were forced to put ourselves on allowance, to make our provisions last until we could return to the home camp for a fresh supply; and there was scarcely a day that we were not obliged to work more or less in the water, and a change of clothing was out of the question. Yet we never had a man on the sick list for a day; and this corresponds with all my experience of camp life, which goes far to convince me that the evils of civilization, which renders necessary such elaborate machinery to supply our wants without endangering our lives, are but inventions of the evil one.

After completing the work of running out twelve town-

ships, and mapping the lakes and rivers within their limits, we returned to civilization at the end of August by the same route on which we went out, except that the return voyage down Moosehead Lake was made in our batteaux instead of the steamboat.

Our last camp was on the neck of land connecting Mt. Kineo with the main land, and the next morning we ascended Kineo and took the height of the precipice, which, if I recollect right, was 800 feet; but all my notes and journals of that and similar expeditions were destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871.

On one of our surveying trips I slipped while walking on a burned log and sprained my knee so severely that my comrades were obliged to take me in a boat to the home camp and leave me to rest and recover by myself. Before leaving me they arranged that I should meet them in one week at the foot of Eagle Lake, where they expected to arrive at that time. One of the batteaux had been left there on a previous excursion for them to return in to the home camp, but as it would be uncomfortably crowded with the men and instruments I agreed to come down in the birch canoe and thus relieve them on the return voyage, the distance being about twenty miles. My solitary week at the home camp I have always remembered as one of the distinctly marked and peculiarly delightful experiences of my life. My comrades were ten or twelve miles distant, and no other human beings within a hundred miles. The sense of solitude was indescribably impressive, and I revelled in the luxurious feeling of independence and freedom from conventional cares and restraints. My lameness obliged me to keep as quiet as possible, but I used to take my rifle and fishing rod and hobble down to the lake shore and sit on the rocks and fish, or get into the canoe and go on exploring voyages up the bays and inlets. I improved the opportunity to put my camp clothes in thorough repair, and found no difficulty in keeping myself busy in sedentary pursuits, and with the aid of diligent rubbing night and morning with opodeldoc I got my injured limb into serviceable condition, and before the week was out found myself able to put in practice a project which had occupied my mind all the while. On one of my excursions I had discovered the mouth of a very considerable brook, which entered the lake within a mile or two of the main outlet, through which I must pass to reach the Eagle Lake. Its mouth was much choked with drift wood, but half a mile above it was a beautiful, clear stream, well stocked with trout. My plan was to spend a day there on my way down to Eagle Lake, and catch a mess of fish for the boys, well knowing how gladly they would welcome such a change from the regular camp fare of hard tack and pork frizzled on a stick. I started, therefore, early in the morning, and the wind being fair I found a dry, light spruce pole, which I rigged as a mast in the canoe, and with my camp blanket for a sail, and a good load of stones for ballast, I ran down the shore merrily, and reached the mouth of the brook before ten o'clock. Then I dragged the canoe over the drift wood, and paddled up stream to a suitable point for camping, and then landed and hauled up the canoe and got out my fishing tackle and made my way carefully to a point a few rods above, where the brook made a sudden turn, just above which was a deep hole, with two great beech trees hanging over it, their gnarled roots projecting from the bank. In this pool the trout were lying in schools close together, and at first bit readily at a piece of pork, with which I caught a good many, but all at once, as if by common consent, they refused to meddle farther with it, and I then caught a number of moose flies, somewhat smaller than bumble bees, and found they rose to them at once. Before night I had caught so many that when cleaned and split they filled a firkin, in which I placed them in layers with a little salt. Having finished just before night, I built a fire and cooked my supper, and then stretched myself on my hemlock bed for the night. Next morning, after breakfast, I resumed my voyage, running down to the outlet with my sail. This outlet, which is now dammed, as described by Dr. Thompson, was then a very rapid stream, requiring skill in canoe management to run through in safety. By the time I reached Eagle Lake the wind had increased from the northwest to such a degree that I could no longer use my sail, but by keeping under the lee of the shore I made my way till near noon, when I came to the entrance of a bay running up three or four miles, but not more than a mile across at the mouth. The wind blew fearfully right down the bay and across the lake, which was about two miles wide, and I doubted the possibility of making my way to the opposite point. I ran ashore, cooked a fish, and made some tea for my dinner while deliberating what I should do, and, having determined to make the attempt to cross, I piled in a heavy load of ballast, hoisted my blanket, and shoved off. By dint of hard paddling on the leeward side I was rejoiced to find that the birch held her course better than I had hoped, making but little lee way and shipping but little water, and by the time I had got half way across I felt easy and confident of success. But all at once my mast snapped short off, and my blanket sail was the next instant dragging in the water. I hauled it on board as soon as possible, and resumed my paddling, but shortly found it a hopeless task to try to reach the other side of the bay, as the canoe, in spite of all my efforts, was drifting bodily across the lake. All I could then do was to try to select the best place to run ashore, and fortunately I was able to do this on a sandy beach, where the waves were breaking, so that the bows had no sooner touched than the whole canoe was filled with water. I of course sprang overboard and hauled her up on the beach as soon as possible, threw out the ballast, and turned her over to empty her of water, and was rejoiced to find she had received no injury. Then I set about making myself comfortable, but thinking it not unlikely that my comrades would be coming up the lake in the batteau, I hoisted my blanket as a flag on a pole, which I stuck in the sand beside the canoe, to attract their attention. Then I went a few rods back in the woods, and, selecting a good spot, kindled a fire and busied myself drying my clothes and preparing a bed. This occupied me till near sundown, when I began to think of supper, and had just hung my kettle on the fire, and got ready to fry some fish, when I heard a shout, and running down to the shore found my comrades crowded into the batteau and coming in shore to learn the meaning of my signal. The wind by this time had subsided, and they landed without difficulty, and upon learning of the provision I had made for them they at once decided to go no farther that night. Of course there was no end of fun and banter over my mishap, but the trout supper was the object of prevailing interest, and its enjoyment in anticipation, realization, and subsequent discussion, afforded a degree of pleasure

which can only be realized under similar circumstances, when the simplest comforts of ordinary civilized life become so difficult of attainment as to assume the character of luxuries.

I know not if a single one of my companions on that expedition still lives. The two officers who were associated with me have been many years in their graves, but as I recall the incidents of that Summer in the wilderness their spirits rise vividly before me. I hear their quaint jokes and merry laugh at the evening camp fire when recounting the occurrences of the day. I see the graceful waving of hemlock boughs as the bright flame shows them in strong relief against the surrounding blackness, and for the moment I fancy myself once more young and active, and enjoying the freedom of forest life; and as the vision fades away, and leaves only in its place the realities of today, I am still thankful for the possession of even the memory of scenes and events with which I have so many pleasant associations.

H. W. S. CLEVELAND.

Chicago, December 12th, 1875.

Fish Culture.

THE BASS QUESTION.

[From the Live Stock Journal.]

IN reply to Mr. Yeomans' letter in our October number, we will say that his complaint of the bass growing scarce in the Columbia reservoir and the lake in Coventry, after devouring the other fishes, is precisely what has been reported of the Potomac, but which is now denied.

The Journal has steadily opposed the introduction of this fish where waters were to be stocked for food. As a sporting fish it is good, but we have repeatedly asked the question, to which as yet no reply has been made: "Where is the bass fishery that yields the tons of food furnished by the shad, herring, sturgeon, whitefish, cisco, and the lake trout fisheries?"

In answer to the questions of Mr. Yeomans, as stated above, it is a disputed point whether black bass are destructive to all other fishes. We do not think that they are more so than pickerel or yellow perch (the ring perch as it is called South), still too much so to be a profitable fish. They will take a good sized minnow. The character of the bass may cause the difficulty in catching; they are a capricious fish, taking the fly readily at some seasons and places, and in other localities refusing it altogether. They are a Summer fish, and it is doubtful if they feed at all in Winter; they probably hibernate. To find the most killing baits in your locality you will have to experiment. Try the artificial fly of different patterns, live minnows, troll with spinning bait; if your waters are large enough use a sail or row boat and a spoon on two hundred feet of line with eight-foot rod and reel, or if small ponds throw the spoon near the weeds with a stiff rod and draw it sideways from the bow of the boat, or skitter with artificial minnow. For still fishing, use the tail of a crawfish, which is very killing; or better than all baits for this fish, go up a swift stony brook and turn over the stones, and when you see a horrible looking creature about two inches long and half an inch wide, with a head and pincers like a beetle, body compressed vertically, six legs on thorax, and a lot of rings on the body, with a fringe to each one that at first glance looks like legs, color dirty brown, body terminating in two short tails, with two small hooks on each, pick him up, he is harmless; get as many as you want, and if bass don't bite at that they don't want anything, or there are no bass to bite. The above very unscientific description refers to the larva of the hellgramite fly (*Corydalis cornutus*), and is called by the name of the "hellgramite" in Pennsylvania, "dobson" in eastern and "hellion" in western New York, besides other cognomens. We do not know the range of this insect, but find it in the limestone waters of New York, under flat stones in swift streams.

In this connection we would refer to the communication of Prof. M. G. Ellzey, one of the Fish Commissioners of Virginia, who being both a naturalist and a sportsman, his opinions are entitled to great consideration:—

THE PREDATORY HABITS OF BLACK BASS.

I have noticed that many writers have taken the ground that black bass (*Gristes salmoides*) will in time destroy all other sorts of fishes which may be found in the waters into which they are introduced. My interest as a sportsman and my duty as a Fish Commissioner of Virginia, have led me to examine the question. I have repeatedly fished in the upper waters of the Roanoke for two years past, where bass have been plenty for many years, and find the usual varieties of catfish, suckers, sunfish, chubs, minnows, etc., existing in great abundance in the same pools in which I have been in the habit of catching the bass. I have recently observed the same thing with regard to Goose creek, a large tributary falling into the Potomac near Leesburg, in which I have fished ever since I was four years old, having been born upon its banks. Notwithstanding the presence of great quantities of bass, the white chub, sunfish, stone-roller, etc., have never been more abundant in that stream than now. Notwithstanding what has been said and supposed, the bass fishing on the Potomac has never been better than this season, nor have the smaller varieties of fish appreciably diminished in that river. In almost all the streams tributary to the Ohio these fish exist, along with great abundance of other sorts, and here they have existed ever since the discovery of that country. It is, therefore, plain that as a general thing these fish are incapable of exterminating other sorts in the open waters of running streams. In confined ponds the case may be different, for in such places there are few weeds, rocks, shoals and other places affording protection to small fry from the attacks of their predaceous enemies. Nor is the black bass by any means a pond fish, but during the whole season, from early Spring to late Autumn, is found in the rapids, only retiring to deep still water at the approach of Winter. The *Gristes nigricans*, on the contrary, scarcely exists in running streams, and is by nature exclusively a pond fish. Very inferior in every respect to the former species, it is nevertheless often confounded with it. In some waters, at certain seasons, this fish can scarcely be taken with a hook, and may in small lakes and ponds so diminish the supply of other fish as to spoil the fishing, being itself a very capricious biter. But the *Gristes salmoides* is truly a game fish, and may always be taken with certainty either with minnows, crayfish (or crawfish), small frogs, or with the artificial fly. Fly fishing for them is scarcely inferior sport to fly fishing for

trout. Nor do I believe any one need fear that they will exterminate other fish inhabiting the streams with them.

M. G. ELLZEY.

KELTS AND SMOLTS.

The following instructive correspondence appears in the London Field of Dec. 4th. Let our fish breeders preserve it:—

SIR:—There can be little doubt that the preservation of kelts after a certain date is a mistake. In an ordinary season, and when the natural flow of water during the Spring months carries most of the spawned fish down to the sea, little mischief is done; but occasionally, as in such a season as 1875, an immense number of foul fish lie about the pools of a river and eat up everything within their reach. I suppose it may be accepted as a fact that what is called a well-mended kelt, either male or female, has flourished upon food of some sort. Now what can this food possibly be, except what has been fairly intimated by your correspondents during the last few weeks? After spawning, kelts must and ought to be protected. They are then, as every salmon fisher knows, weak, deformed, repulsive in appearance, and altogether incapable of escaping the poacher. If Nature allows it, and there is a good flow of water, they soon drop down to the sea, are out of harm's way, and instantly begin to recruit for their succeeding voyage up the river. On the other hand, perhaps the river is almost dry; large, long, deep pools afford a convenient asylum for days, weeks, even months. From these lairs they issue, and I firmly believe, live on their children and grandchildren. How many times has every rod fisher rued the destruction of some favorite and valuable fly, a good casting line, perhaps even a strained rod, owing to the voracity of these wolves of the pool, well-mended or otherwise. But I will not further allude to the annoyances the rod-fisher has to contend with in consequence of the late migration of kelts. I am, however, convinced, after an experience of many years, that there should be some date fixed for the termination of their annual preservation. A well-mended kelt after that date would be good for your gillie, if not for yourself, and you would have some small satisfaction in landing and killing a stout, strong fish, which you may very possibly have taken for a clean one until it is actually on the bank and cut into. I maintain that more good than harm is done by killing such a fish. He and his numerous allies have been doing unmeasurable mischief, and at least he does not return to do more. A friend of mine is now just returning from a certain northern river. I wonder how many legally clean fish he has killed, and how many of those legally clean fish contained! Rest assured that, in any season, very little mischief could be done by killing kelts after a certain date, and in many positive good would accrue from the practice. But I would allow the gravid fish of October and November to go up their rivers in peace.

A. R. T.

SIR:—That smolts and also much larger fish are not too big for kelts to eat, I think the following will prove:—Early this Spring I went to fish a deep "catch" on the Verniew. When just about to throw, I saw a trout of, I am certain, much over half a pound—indeed, I believe him to have been nearer a pound—taking some small duns as they came down the stream. I stopped a moment, hoping he would swim off, when suddenly a large kelt dashed at him and carried him away in his mouth. I saw the trout for a moment out of the water in the kelt's mouth, and noticed both the long hook on the lower jaw of the latter and his lunkness as well as the color of his scales. I am therefore sure, though he took his prey across the middle, he was not a pike.

The trout was on the top of the water, and the kelt came at him, not with a run, but a regular head-and-tail rise, in the way a salmon so often takes a fly.

H. OWEN JONES, Conservator of the Severn.
Tredern House, Llansaintffraid, near Oswestry, Nov. 30th.
[Nothing could be more to the purpose than the above case. Similar instances have been mentioned within our memory in the Field years ago, and no doubt when attention is called to the point there will be no lack of confirmation.—Ed.]

THE LAST OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ELK.—In the Quaker State is an Elk county, so named from the abundance of Elk that once roamed its forests. Some six years ago the last of this race passed away—exterminated by the market hunters. A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph tells the history of the exploit in the following words:—

"Six years ago, we had in our woods the only wild elks left in the State of Pennsylvania, (seven in number.) They had been hunted hard for two Winters, but had escaped the hunter's rifle. I saw the fresh foot-prints of these noble deer in the Summer. One old bull had a track as large as a two-year old steer. But a deep snow fell in the following March, and after it came a light rain, this freezing on the snow formed a hard crust. Then came a half dozen worthless half breeds, from the Indian Reservation in the State of New York, with dogs and snow shoes. They found the poor half-starved beasts yarded in the deep snow. The men and dogs could run on the crust, but the elk, trying to escape, broke through up to their backs, and in this way soon became an easy prey. They took out one (a calf) alive, the rest they killed for their hides, taking but little of the meat. Thus perished the last of a noble race—the last elk I believe in the State of Pennsylvania."

The same writer says that by the change made last Winter in the game law, by which the close season for hunting deer was restricted to the two months of September and October, hundreds of deer have been saved to Elk and adjoining counties. More deer have been killed in December heretofore than in all the rest of the year; many of them having been taken by steel traps set in their runways, the animals beating themselves to a jelly, rendering the meat black and unfit for use.

—An honest California farmer sent to the Illinois State Fair the heaviest fleece of wool on record, its total weight being a trifle over fifty pounds. The Wool Growers' Association had it scoured and weighed. There proved to be thirty-eight pounds of grease and dirt in it and two pounds of burrs, so that it was a case of more fleece than wool.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*,
Dum (two species.) Family *Scia*-Trout (black bass), *Centropomus*
undatus.
Kingfish, *Menticirrhus nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus*
Sea Bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*. *lineatus*.
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probato-* Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.
cephalus. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*;
Snapper, *Lutjanus carus*. *M. nigricans*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply during the week has been ample for the demand. In fact, with the great abundance of poultry the consumption of fish is not as large as it will be after the commencement of the New Year. Stiped bass continue to be received in a frozen condition from the Mirimichi and sell for 20 to 25 cents per pound, according to size; smelts, from Maine, are worth 15 to 20 cents; bluefish, caught off Cape Hatteras, 12½ cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, 20 cents each; shad from Savannah are arriving in fair quantities and sell for 60 to 75 cents each; the present supply, however, is only a spurt, and prices may any day advance. White perch bring 15 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; frost fish (tom-cods), 10 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 10 cents; codfish, 8 cents; blackfish, 10 to 15 cents; flounders, 12 cents; sheepshead, 25 cents; whitefish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; salmon trout, 16 cents; black bass, 18 cents; green turtle from Key West, 20 cents; terrapins, from Savannah, \$10 to \$15 per dozen; scallops, \$1 per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100; hard shell crabs, \$4 per 100; soft crabs, \$1 per dozen.

FISHES AND FISHING OF THE GREAT LAKES.

SECOND PAPER—THE SISKOWIT AND MACKINAW TROUT.

At the head of the list of fish inhabiting the Great Lakes stands the siskowit (*Salmo siskowit*); found only in the waters of this basin and there confined to Lake Superior, and in rare instances only found in northern Lake Huron. It was formerly asserted, and is now believed by many, that the siskowit was not a distinct species, but a hybrid of the whitefish and Mackinaw trout. This could hardly be believed, even if science had not definitely settled the question, for the difference in the spawning season of these fish, and the fact that they are seldom, if ever, caught in localities where the siskowit abounds, precludes such a possibility. A few moments intelligent observation would have set this matter at rest long since, but no one deemed it of sufficient moment until a few years since. Even were it originally a hybrid as some claim, it has one characteristic uncommon to the class, viz.: prolification.

The siskowit spawns in August and September, and always in deep water; in fact, the fish is never taken in much less than forty fathoms. The fattest of all known fish, it has no unpleasant or oily odor, and for the table is valued above all others. This fish has been extensively maligned by ignorant newspaper writers, as unfit for eating on a fresh state; that it was insufferably oily and rank, though all united in its praise when salted. With the concurrence of such authority as Agassiz, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it food fit for an Emperor in either state. There is, however, a species of white meat trout of very different quality, so closely resembling the siskowit, that it is largely sold under that name, by which means the nobler fish is undervalued, except where well known. This, I believe, is known to the Indians as the "bear trout," and I presume is the fish that furnished ground for criticism to the detractors of the siskowit. The siskowit weighs from five to twenty pounds.

Another favorite fish is the Mackinaw salmon or trout (*Salmo namaycush*). This trout attains the greatest weight of any of the lake fishes, the sturgeon excepted. For these local names there is no reason whatever, as this fish is found from Buffalo to Duluth, Chicago, and throughout the lakes of British North America. (The Yukon river in Alaska, I believe, excels in these fish.) The Mackinaw trout is largely known as the lake salmon, but truth compels us to state that for the table, he is inferior to the salmon of salt water. As compared with the whitefish his most ardent admirers will generally concede a point in the favor of the latter; still, like the siskowit, the trout has suffered at the hands of the ignorant. When taken from the icy waters of the Straits or Superior, and boiled, plunged into the pot alive, or as nearly so as your conscience—and Mr. Bergh—will permit. *Salmo namaycush* is not so inferior as supposed. This trout is not a game fish in any sense of the word, and he is so gross a feeder as to bite at anything from a minnow to a corn cob, and when once hooked, surrenders readily, with scarcely a struggle. Nevertheless, rolling for trout is a favorite pastime of the residents and tourists of northern Michigan. It is said that the Mackinaw trout bites best when he is fullest. Large and solitary specimens are frequently taken—sometimes with the gaff alone—while swimming at the surface of the water. These are known as "racers," and are always thin. The average weight is about five pounds, but monsters weighing from fifty to one hundred are heard of. The largest that ever came under the writer's observation weighed fifty-three pounds seven ounces, and was caught near Elk Rapids, or Traverse Bay. I had never before seen any that exceeded fifteen pounds. The spawning season begins in October and ends early in November. But very little seems to be known of their habits at this season. Rocky bottoms are

usually, but not always, preferred. A clay bottom near St. Joseph, Mich., is said to be frequented by trout for this purpose.

Fishermen claim the principal food of the lake trout to be whitefish, and assert that they are often caught in their nets while robbing them of these fish; however, Milner says in every instance that came under his observation the supposed whitefish proved to be ciscoes, yet he does not doubt the fact of their preying upon whitefish to some extent.

—The subjoined letter from Seth Green has additional interest in connection with the foregoing paper:

ROCHESTER, November 29th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Agreeable to your inquiries as to what I think of the probability of re-stocking our great lakes with white fish, I will say that I have hatched white fish every Fall for the last ten years, and I have no doubt that they can be stocked in four years' time equal to the best that they ever were. This Fall Mr. Gerome made arrangements with me to put the Holton hatching box in a house in Detroit, Mich., which has been done, and there are eight million white fish spawn in the house at the present time, doing well. When I say eight million, I mean that there is not one spawn less. My brother, Mr. M. A. Green, took the spawn, and Owen Chase, one of my men, has charge of them. If all concerned will visit the house they will see for themselves that, by using the Holton hatching box, all our great lakes can be stocked, and the price reduced one-half in four years' time. Yours,

SETH GREEN.

A FEW FISHES.—Among the many remarkable paintings on exhibition at Snedecor's Art Gallery, 176 Fifth Avenue, are several studies of Fish by Gurdon Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., which we noticed briefly in our last issue. One of these is a croppy, or roach, which may be referred to as an almost perfect photograph from nature, in color. If colors could be photographed, the artist's occupation would be a precarious means of livelihood. As this art has not yet been discovered, though long sought, our only dependence is upon the brush and pigments, and most enviable is he who can wield them with a master hand. The brilliant hues of the croppy render it a most desirable subject for artistic study.

Fish No. 2 is a black bass in deep water, with a hook and a section of taut line in his mouth; only this and nothing more. The position and attitude of the fish with his head slightly depressed, his tail undulating slowly, and the shining leader running perpendicularly to the upper world, that we cannot see in the picture, enables us to appreciate the situation at a glance. The bass is evidently in that mood, so trying to the nerve and patience of the angler, called "sulking," and we can easily imagine the angler with the but of his rod advanced, the line reeled well in, and the much tested rod bent to a dangerous curve by the strain which the weight and strength of the captive have brought to bear upon it. Now, when a fish sulks, it is after he has essayed his most ready artifices to escape. Our invisible angler has already played this determined and obstinate fellow for several minutes without discovering evidences of distress. He has watched with the exhilaration and anxiety of the occasion his flying leaps, his furious rushes, and his counter runs, has heard the humming of the reel and the intermittent click of its retrieving, and felt the varying forces that have animated the swaying rod, judging of the strain meantime with nicest perception, lest the supple wand should break, or the line part, or the hook tear out, or be ejected in consequence of an incautious relief of tension. Now comes a critical period. The fish is by no means quiet, but keeps up a peculiar tugging motion. This motion is not usually visible to the angler, but is made perfectly intelligible by Mr. Trumbull's picture, and this is where the success of the artist's effort lies. We can see "just how the whole thing works." This painting manifests a most elaborate and painstaking detail of scale work, color, and anatomy, characteristic of all of this artist's work. We might venture to say that there are precisely the same number of scales here that there were on the original live fish. The price, we understand is \$500.

But the choice pictures of the collection are not these. What we wished especially to consider are two companion pieces representing a trout and a black bass, each weighing about three pounds, a size sufficient to require careful work and afford good sport. Regarded in the light of an ichthyological study alone, these are most valuable as showing the anatomical structure of the two varieties of fish, the number and shape of their fins; the size of scales; shape of head, jaw, opercles and tail, and the distinctive markings and coloring of each. The only suggestion we have to offer is that the color is too deep an olive. In nature we have usually remarked a greener tinge. The careless observer is not apt to note the marked difference in the characteristics of the fish which they casually examine. It is the province of the artist to note all this, and upon his critical observation his success depends.

In his representations Mr. Trumbull prefers to leave much to the imagination of the viewer, and by this he produces the happiest and most striking effects. In each of these paintings, as in the one already examined, we see only the fish, a section of the casting line, and a small area of water. Both have freed themselves—the bass by breaking away, and the trout by slipping the hook. The bass is in still water; the trout in the act of passing over a foaming cascade. It has been considered a high artistic attainment to portray an animal, or even the waves in motion. To attempt to give this life to a fish seems almost presumptuous; but here we have both the water and the fish in action. The trout has unhooked himself at the very verge of the fall, and as he is swept over, followed by the visible fly and a yard of trailing line, (bad handling on the angler's part,) he exhibits a look of helpless passivity, distress, and fright, and a bewilderment at his sudden release which we would hardly suppose the eye and facial muscles of a fish

were capable of expressing. Not only can we conceive the downward movement of the fish and of the falling water as in the act of happening, but the slight motion of the disengaged line drawing through the foam leaves the flashing trail of its feeble resistance.

In the bass picture there is a great deal more facial expression in the fish and motion in the body. A fish with its immobile features, its stony armor that hides the play of the muscles: who would think that expression and nobility could be discerned or made apparent in these? The physiognomy of this bass is something striking. He has evidently been running out many yards of a too tautly held line with great vim, and now by a desperate lateral sweep and simultaneous dive has broken himself free, carrying off the fly and and part of the leader. The course he has taken is indicated by the sharp foam tracings which the sweep of the line makes through the deep water. His back bone is bristling and rigid; the muscular action of the body and tail required in the effort are apparent; the protruding eye indicates desperate energy combined with alarm, while we can fancy that there is just an appreciable pleasing consciousness of escape in the intelligence that gleams from it.

Surely one cannot but marvel at the genius that can accomplish all this—on canvas. We judge of the merits of the paintings from an angler's standpoint chiefly and not with the eye and technical phraseology of a professional critic, but we feel certain that no one will consider our judgment misplaced. Mr. Snedecor has been at great expense to procure in Paris chromos of these pictures, which are so perfectly imitated as to be scarcely distinguished by the best connoisseurs, when placed side by side. One hardly knows which most to admire—the genius that can conceive and create, or the successful imitator and copyist. The price of the chromos are \$24 cash; for the originals something like \$4,000 were paid, we believe.

Speaking of fish, there are two other paintings at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 16th street, said to be equal to these in merit, which we shall take occasion soon to examine and report upon.

—Anglers in Great Britain, as well as those at home, should be pleased to receive a statement that is authentic, of some of the fishing done in American waters—at present date almost wholly Canadian, owing to the barren condition of our once well-stocked waters of the United States. We therefore give herewith the salmon scores of one of the chief rivers of Canada for the years 1874 and 1875:—

STATEMENT OF SALMON FISHING AT RIVER GODBOUT, FROM 27TH OF JUNE, TO 7TH OF JULY, 1875.

DATE.	No. and weight of Salmon by each rod.								Total No. of fish daily.	Total weight of fish daily.
	A. Gil-mour, Ottawa.	D. Law, Montreal.	D. M. Gordon, Ottawa.	R. W. Shepherd, Montreal.	No. of Fish.	Weight lbs.	No. of Fish.	Weight lbs.		
June 27.....	5	52	12	132	3	30	4	51	24	265
June 29.....	4	36	10	103	5	48	7	82	26	269
July 1.....	7	83	13	141	7	85	8	99	35	408
July 2.....	13	140	11	118	10	122	6	73	40	452
July 3.....	*	*	14	153	7	68	*	*	21	221
July 4.....	12	174	17	184	9	91	7	74	45	523
July 6.....	8	86	24	336	2	21	2	18	36	461
July 7.....	*	*	*	30	221	*	*	*	20	231
Occasionally chiefly on day of arrival at camp.	49	571	101	1167	63	686	34	296	247	2820
	5	54	8	73	2	21	2	19	17	167
	54	625	109	1240	65	707	36	415	264	2987
Caught by the Guardian.....									9	90
									273	3077

*No fishing on days so marked.

Caught afterwards by Napoleon A. Comeau, (River Guardian) the best fishing ever done in the world.

Date.	Fish.	Weight.	Date.	Fish.	Weight.
July 8.....	7	80	July 18.....	28	286
July 9.....	57	634	July 20.....	27	273
July 10.....	25	282	July 21.....	13	124
July 11.....	34	361	July 22.....	20	198
July 12.....	40	433	July 23.....	6	63
July 14.....	25	253	July 24.....	3	30
July 15.....	16	172	July 27.....	3	33
July 16.....	37	394	July 28.....	2	19
July 17.....	16	186	July 31.....	1	28
Total.....	257	2800	Total.....	103	1054
				257	2800
			Grilse.....	5	19

Grand total..... 365 3873
The water was at a good medium height all the season, being the best condition for successful fishing on the Godbout.

STATEMENT OF SALMON FISHING AT RIVER GODBOUT, BY 3 RODS, FROM 28TH JUNE TO 8TH JULY.

DATE.	Number and weight of salmon by each rod.						Total No. of Fish Daily.	Total weight of Fish Daily.
	David Law, Montreal.		R. W. Shepherd, Montreal.		Rob't Muir, Montreal.			
	No. of Fish.	Weight lbs.	No. of Fish.	Weight lbs.	No. of Fish.	Weight lbs.		
June 28.....	6	64	4	40	12	158	22	262
June 29.....	2	23	5	61	1	11	8	95
June 30.....	20	280	3	33	1	11	24	324
July 1.....	7	73	1	8	8	74	16	155
July 2.....	4	43	3	31	5	54	12	128
July 3.....	7	91	3	26	3	31	13	148
July 5.....	5	47	3	30	7	79	15	156
July 6.....	9	97	3	76	5	50	22	233
July 7.....	16	163	6	63	1	10	23	235
July 8.....	5	49	3	26	14	135	22	210
Total.....	81	930	39	393	57	613	177	1936

July 9—Caught by Mark Molson and his son, Montreal, 8 fish, weight not known. Caught shortly after by P. Macnaughton and son, Quebec, 21 fish, weight not known.

—The *Live Stock Journal* says that S. W. Goodridge, of Grafton, Vt., has an order for three fly rods for the Paine of Wales. A few years ago Englishmen thought that no fine rods could be made in this country.

THOSE "NEEDLE POINTS."—Our very attentive correspondent, Seth Green, Esq., whom his intimate friends have learned to call "Uncle Seth," though he may deferentially be called the *father* of fish culture in the United States, has sent us the following characteristic letter:—

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see that there are some unbelievers still living. Well, there is nothing strange in that. I expected there would be when I wrote you my experience in using a fish hook made of a needle. I do not charge anything for it. I published it for the benefit of my brother anglers, and I would like to have those who are possessed of some skill try it. I see my old friend Phil Freas, of the *Germantown Telegraph*, is one of the unbelievers. He says he has not tried it. Phil, try it, and if you get the right bend and point and temper, your success will be so great that you will wish you had an india rubber arm that could reach from Philadelphia to Rochester to shake hands with me. If you could invest that arm with the power of the electric telegraph, you would send a message to me that would read: "Bless you, old fellow, I took one-third more fish to-day with the needle trout hook than I ever caught in any one day before with the same number of bites." Yours, SETH GREEN.

Our celebrated tackle dealers, Messrs. Abbey and Imbrie, are large importers of Warrin's needles; we do not know that they can do better, pecuniarily, than to turn their needles into fish hooks, just as the nations are instructed to beat their spears into pruning hooks, so that there shall be no more warrin' among them.

—Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, of Bay City, Mich., thinks that the grayling are fated to run out, like other varieties of game fish. In a cordial invitation to us to fish the Manistee next year, he says:—"We shall have only a few years at the gaayling, as they are fast being used up, and there are only a few localities where they thrive."

TRUCKEE RIVER TROUT.—A correspondent tells the following big fish story:—

"Certain officers connected with an Eastern railway, commonly known as the 'Pan Handle' route, lately visited California, traveling in their own private commissary car. While en route westward, hearing of the superior quality of Truckee River trout, one of the gentlemen, with the intention of agreeably surprising the party with a rare fish breakfast, telegraphed for two dozen brook trout to be in readiness on the arrival of the train at Truckee Station, for the use of the occupants of the car. When the train drew up to the depot two Indians approached the car with a huge package. At first they were directed to the baggage car, as the private car was not suitable for freight; but insisting that the package was intended for said car, judge of the feelings of the gentleman whose wish was to surprise his traveling companions, to find his order for brook trout consisted of twenty-four magnificent fish, weighing from three to five pounds each, with the bill for the same, amounting to \$12.75 coin, which was promptly paid to the Indians under a charge of secrecy. Two or three of the trout were ample for the breakfast of the party, and the remainder were distributed gratuitously among the train men. Moral: Truckee River brook trout are not sardines."

—A California correspondent, referring to one of his vacation excursions in that State, says:

"The country around the McCloud and Sacramento Rivers, at their head waters, is the finest game and fish country in the United States. We killed only for food as we needed them seventeen deer in five days, while without exaggeration we could have killed fifty. The fact that during that time we caught alive six little fawns, will show how numerous the deer are. Our largest catch of salmon amounted to 296 pounds for three of us in two hours. We also caught the Dolly Varden trout, so called on account of the large red spots peculiar to the trout of the McCloud River only, and the gamest trout in the country."

OUR FISHERIES.—Occasionally our fishermen return with a full catch and finding a bare market realize remarkably handsome amount for the time occupied and capital invested. Among the best fares made by Gloucester smacks during the past season may be mentioned that of the sch. E. C. Dolliver. She weighed off on her last trip 92,154 pounds halibut, her stock amounting to \$4,678.72. Time absent, four weeks. Crew shared \$185.87 each. Her entire stock for the year is \$20,100.

Sch. Alfred Walen, made her trip in eighteen days, the shortest but one on record. She weighed off 94,000 pounds of halibut, 4,000 pounds of codfish, her stock amounting to \$3,320.

Sch. Gertie E. Foster, Capt. Edward Morris, has landed the past year, 668,517 pounds of halibut and 19,220 of cod, stocking \$26,071.56 net.

Sch. Chester R. Lawrence, Capt. Thomas Hodgdon, has landed the past year, 401,612 pounds of halibut, and 304,517 pounds of codfish, stocking \$22,800.16 net.

Sch. John S. Presson, Capt. William H. Greenleaf, has landed the past year, 319,917 pounds of halibut and 331,815 pounds of codfish, stocking \$20,913.22 net.

Sch. Lizzie K. Clark, Capt. Edward Morris, made the shortest Bank trip of which we have any record, in March, 1874. She was absent seventeen days and landed 85,810 pounds of halibut, stocking \$4,676.

Capt. Thomas Hodgdon, of sch. Chester R. Lawrence, has the honor of landing the largest fare of halibut ever brought into Gloucester on a single trip, 126,526 pounds. His stock was \$4,708.

Sch. S. R. Lane, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, arrived from Georges with 123,115 pounds of codfish, and 862 pounds of halibut, and stocked \$2,544. Cook's share, \$156.62; average share, \$90.01. Time absent, thirty days.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*.

DOINGS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—It is quiet about the wharves, and the fishermen, as a general thing, are taking a rest. Some little activity prevails in rigging the new vessels, and in fitting away the balance of the Newfoundland fleet. But one misses the bustle and activity which prevails when the trips of halibut and cod are being unladen from the vessels. There have been 13 arrivals of the fleet the past week, five from the Grand Banks, seven from Georges, and one from Newfoundland. The receipts of fish are 60,000 pounds Bank halibut, 210,000 pounds Georges cod, and one fare of herring. The shore fleet have not had a very successful week. Prices are \$2.50 per hundred weight for cod and haddock.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, December 17th.

BASS FISHERY.—The bass fishermen of the Northwest Miramichi have made some very large catches this season through the ice. The largest was made on Friday night 26th of November, when an aggregate quantity, estimated at three tons, was taken. Nets of mesh under regulation size are being used and the overseer has more work than he can do in preventing illegal fishing. The number of men engaged in catching bass is as great as two hundred some nights. Within three weeks, overseer Hogan has made three seizures of illegal nets.—*Chatham (Canada) Advance*.

—Mr. Wilkins, Fishery Inspector, Belleville, Canada, reports the capture of one of the largest whitefish ever caught in the bay of Quinte, which was taken by the fishermen at Lawrence's Point, about three miles west of the town, last week. The fish weighed ten pounds one ounce.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE NESTING OF AMERICAN BIRDS.

II.—THE VARIED THRUSH—(*Turdus naevius*, Gmelin, Audubon, Cooper, Coues; *T. migratorius* var. *naevius*, Baird, Br. and Ridg.

THIS is an essentially west coast species, and is known in many places as the Oregon robin. Its range extends from the Rio Colorado to the Yukon, and eastward through the Rocky Mountains. In the Spring it retires to the extreme north to breed, and to Mr. W. H. Dall we are mainly indebted for what we know of its nest, several of which he discovered in Alaska. One, found May 22d, was built about 2½ feet from the ground, upon a pile of rubbish which had been drifted into a clump of willow bushes. The situation—as in all other cases—was a secluded one, close to the river bank.

The nest was 6 inches in diameter, and 2½ thick, but the depression of the cavity was slight. It was composed of dry mosses and lichens well compacted, and fragments of dry stalks of grasses. Another nest, found by Dr. Minor in Alaska, was a more finished structure. The outside consisted of a basket of slender twigs, within which was an inner nest of interwoven fine dry grasses and long gray lichens. The eggs, in number, size, shape and ground-color, are closely similar to those of the eastern robin, but are very distinctly spotted with a dark amber brown, nearly black, which make them indistinguishable from the egg of the mavis, or song thrush (*Turdus musicus*) of Europe.

—The difficulties in the way of obtaining the precise knowledge asked for in the letter from "C. S. W." published in FOREST AND STREAM last week, are illustrated by the correspondence now going on in the English outdoor papers over the question whether their common starling raises more than one brood. It is quite as common and domestic a bird as the sparrow, and nests in holes about the houses; yet not one person in ten who has written letters, is able to say that two broods are raised, or that they are not. It is to be hoped that habits of more careful scrutiny into the ways of familiar birds will be promoted by this controversy.

ABNORMAL PLUMAGE OF THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL.—Mr. John Lucas, of San Raphael, lately shot and sent to me at Nicasio, Cal., for mounting, a singularly marked specimen of the California quail (*Lophortyx Californicus*). It was a female, and the following is a description: Head, neck and throat light ash; neck dotted with small, round white spots; breast dark ash; abdomen white, each feather bordered with dark slate; plume at base light ash, changing into a deeper shade at the apex; sides or flanks having each feather with a central, lance-shaped white stripe bordered with light rufous; primaries and secondaries very light ash fading into white; back wings and upper tail-coverts, a soft rufous tint; under tail coverts with a dark slate-colored stripe bordered with a rich rufous; tail light bluish-ash; feet and legs horn-color. There is a white individual in the same covey, and Mr. Lucas is very anxious to secure it, but I consider the one described above as more of a curiosity, as I have seen several pure white. C. A. ALLEN.

WORK OF THE CHALLENGER.—Dr. Wyville Thompson's summary of the latest work on board the Challenger, during its cruise from Yokohama to Honolulu, is as follows:—

"We were particularly successful during this cruise in getting good samples of the fauna from great depths; and we found the fauna of the North Pacific at depths of from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms, although not very abundant in species, by no means meagre. For each of six dredgings and trawlings, at depths greater than 2,000 fathoms, we found, along with a few fishes, a fair representation of all the larger invertebrate groups; and in one dredging, No. 253, at a depth of 2,125 fathoms, we took a small sponge, a species of *Cornularia*, an *Actinia* [sea-anemone], an annelid in a tube, and a bryozoon. We are again struck with the wonderful uniformity of the fauna at these great depths; if not exactly the same species, very similar representations of the same genera in all parts of the world."

From fourteen to twenty albatrosses followed the ship from the coast of Japan to within two days' sail of Honolulu, when they suddenly disappeared. The distance was about 4,000 miles.

—The ages of domestic animals, which are from time to time reported as remarkable, are more frequently estimated than ascertained. In the present instance, that of a cat, a writer in *The Field* is able to furnish dates of birth and of death, showing that he survived his twenty-first birthday by eight months—a length of life to which few cats attain.

—Sea-gulls are said to be caught alive in a unique way at Mount Desert. A stick is put through the tail of a small fish, and then it is left upon the sea shore where it can be seen by the birds. They then seize and attempt to swallow it head first, and succeed remarkably well until they come to the stick, when a stop is made. They cannot swallow it further, and it is equally impossible to raise it, and so they choke, strangle and fall over, when they are captured.

—At Airsaig House, near Glasgow, Scotland, bees are to be found every Spring, although the nearest hives are four miles away, and separated from it by two broad arms of the sea. It is a good instance of how far bees sometimes go to pasture.

WHAT DO SALMON EAT?

November, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read the editorial in your paper of Dec. 9th, referring to the communication of E. J. Hooper, of San Francisco, about the habits of the salmon on the Pacific coast, and as I have lived there all my life and fished a good deal, and especially spent last Summer fishing for salmon on the McCloud and Sacramento Rivers, I know something of the habits of the fish.

When the salmon first arrives from the sea and enters the Sacramento River it is a bright silver fish, lively and fat, and is then in season as an article of food. After a short time it commences to run up the river to spawn. From that time until it returns from spawning it does not eat anything. I arrive at this positive conclusion, first, from personal observation, as not a single fish we caught in the two rivers mentioned had a morsel of food in its stomach; also, the old hunters and Indians say the same thing, while the assertion of a proprietor of one of the Oregon fish canneries, whom I met on the stage, that out of ninety-five thousand fish which he had cut up and canned that season, only three had anything in their stomachs, ought certainly to prove what I say. It would be impossible, out of the thousands of fish caught in the seines used for the purpose, that there should not be at least a large percentage of fish who had just eaten—if they did eat. I never saw or heard of a salmon vomiting, either on being hooked or landed. I spoke of catching these salmon, and of course the question will naturally arise: "If they will not bite, how is it possible to catch them?" This is just where a curious anomaly makes its appearance. When a female is caught, she is opened and the roe taken out; it is quite large and moderately firm. This is used for bait, and at this and this only will a salmon bite. The hunters and Indians say that just as a bull runs at a red flag, there is a kind of irresistible fascination which causes them to swallow the eggs of their own kind; and moreover, while the salmon are in the river the trout will not bite at anything but salmon eggs. By the time the fish arrive at the head waters of the rivers they have changed from a smooth, lively fish, to a tired, battered, sometimes flimsy creature, of no account whatever for food, and eaten only by the Indians. At this time they develop huge dog-like teeth in their jaws, and the males fight savagely with each other. I have often seen them shaking each other like bull-dogs. The labor of preparing a spawning place still further reduces them, till at last a great many die of the wounds they have received from fighting and turning over the rocks to spawn. I have seen them collected in pools in hundreds and thousands, waiting to get strength enough to run the rapids, while their very backbones were protruding through the skin, a ghastly white color. The men who have lived long in the region say that they never get back to the sea, but die, just as a butterfly does in the chrysalis; that, in fact, the spawning is a final act of the fish, and it is certain that multitudes do die, so as to make the very stream polluted and raise a stench to be smelled for some distance.

Livingston Stone was asked his opinion on the matter when he first went up there, and replied at once that they did not return. A little while afterwards he "didn't know," and so the matter rests. I am a native of California, and shall be happy to give you any information respecting the Pacific Slope. R. TALLANT, Harvard College.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your enterprising correspondent, Mr. E. J. Hooper, who is doing so much to enlighten your Eastern readers as to the fish and fishing of the Pacific Slope, is at a loss, as many old anglers are, to know what salmon feed on. But a more pertinent question suggested to Mr. Hooper's mind is, "where they went to feed?" and the answer is a solution of the supposed mystery of the empty stomachs of all salmon taken by the angler.

Anadromous fishes, such as the salmon, shad, and river herring, acquire all their growth, fat and flavor not far beyond soundings, where the sea fairly teems with the lower orders of life. Dr. Knox, an angler as well as a scientist, mentions the eggs of various *echinodermata* and crustacea. Amongst the latter, Prof. Baird includes the *Myxus*, to which order shrimp belong; and there is no doubt that on their marine feeding grounds a salmon's stomach would be found pretty well distended with either or all of these. Canoe men who have attended me in my salmon fishing have assured me that they have speared salmon in bays and estuaries at the mouths of rivers, where the water was strongly brackish, which had been feeding voraciously on smelts, and on their congeners, the sparlings, which are about half their size, and that they have taken a score or more of the latter from the throat and pouch of a single fish. But as far as my search has extended—and I have examined them until I was convinced of the fact—I have never, in the fluvial portions of rivers where salmon rise to a fly, found anything but a stomach shrivelled to the size of my little finger, and filled only with hard, curdy substance.

It is conceded by all who have investigated and given thought to the subject, that anadromous fishes ascend rivers to breed, not to feed; that it is only the reproductive instinct that impels them thitherward; and it is not unlikely that this gradual depletion of body from the time they leave the salt water is necessary to maturing the ova and milt. As we all know, shad and salmon are unfit for food after spawning, and many die from their long fast and the exhaustion caused by breeding. Why then, it may be asked, does a salmon, shad, or herring rise to an artificial or occasionally a natural fly, or the salmon of California take a spinning bait, or even a minnow? Sir Humphrey Davy, I think, answers this query conclusively, that it is a remnant of its old predatory instinct; for a young salmon, before it goes to sea, is in no respect different from a trout in its habits and manner of feeding. A young shad has teeth which the mature shad has not, and feeds on flies like a trout or young salmon. So also do our river herring, or alewives, as they are called in New England. And yet all of these fish have shrivelled, empty stomachs while in our rivers, the occasional natural flies they may rise to never distending or being detected in them. THADDEUS NORRIS.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, Dec. 19th, 1875. }

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending December 18th, 1875:—

One Brown Pelican, *Pelecanus fuscus*. Presented by Mrs. S. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie.
One Red-billed Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*. Presented by Mr. Wm. H. Kirby, New York City.
Two pairs of Wood Ducks, *Aix sponsa*. Received in exchange.
One Prince Albert Curassow, *Crax alberti*. Received in exchange.
One King Vulture, *Gyparchus papa*.
One Cape Buffalo, *Bubalus caffer*. Bred in the Menagerie.
W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

UTICA PARK ASSOCIATION, }
UTICA, N. Y., December 14th, 1875. }

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

At the regular annual meeting of above date of the Utica Park Association for officers for 1876, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

Hon. Charles W. Hutchinson, President; Hon. Miles C. Comstock, 1st Vice-President; Thomas R. Proctor, 2d Vice-President; Charles R. Weed, Secretary, and Alexander Buell, Treasurer.
Very truly yours, CHAS. R. WEED, Secretary.

The Kennel.

GUIDO'S LILLY.—The illustration on our first page, for which great credit is due to Messrs. Jacob Glahn and Sandford and Lohman, of West Meriden, Conn., engravers, is a capital likeness of this well-known prize winner. Lilly was born in May 1873, and is lemon and white. She is out of Arthur Gibson's Lilly and by Lancaster's Sam—all lemon and white, and superb field dogs. Gibson's Lilly is out of Fanny, liver and white, said by her owner, Atkinson, of Memphis, to have been imported at Baltimore, Md. Lilly's sire is Morgan, from kennel of Col. James Gordon, of Pontotoc, Miss. Sam's mother was imported by Wm. T. White, and his sire imported by Col. G. W. Morgan, of Botetourt County, Virginia. This strain is noted for rare intelligence and exquisite rose. May, Lilly's sister, won first at Memphis, 1874; her younger brother Noname won first at Memphis, 1875, and Lilly won first at Mineola, 1875. She was broken by T. M. Horsfall, and was his prime favorite.

—Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J., has sold his fine orange and white setter, Duke, bred by himself, by Joe out of Nellie, to a gentleman of this city, for the handsome price of \$300. Duke is now two years old, and was worked on the prairies during the past season.

THE BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW.

WE noticed in our last issue that the entries to the above show numbered one thousand. We have now the list of awards, and the comments upon the same by English papers, although we notice quite a variety of opinions upon the same subject. The following is from the Birmingham Herald:—

The pointers, though numerous, were not up to the Birmingham standard. The champion prize for large sized dogs, and Messrs. Elkington's cup for the best pointer in all classes, was won by Mr. Wippell's Wagg. The prizes for large sized dogs were taken by Mr. Mason's Marquis and Mr. Salter's Duke. Mr. Whitehouse and his lemon and white blood was still to the fore, although in the medium sized champion dog class his Joke had to "cave in" to Mr. Brierley's Sultan (Whitehouse blood), looking as sleek as a seal. Mr. Prior's Neil took the prize for bitches. In the small sized classes Pax and Cedric, Lady Pearl and Rosalie reigned supreme, with one exception—the champion class for bitches, where the prize was taken by Mr. Oliver's Luna, also bred by Mr. Whitehouse. In the medium class for dogs Mr. Norrish was first with Don the 2d, and Mr. Parr second with Don.

The English setters are admitted on all hands to be the *crème de la crème* of the show this year. The foremost of our setter breeders were well represented. Mr. Laverack, a veteran breeder of this century, was conspicuous by his absence, but representatives, and worthy ones, too, from the kennels of Messrs. Jones, Macdonald, Price, Llewellyn, Lower, &c., well supplied this deficiency, all of whom have the best Laverack blood in their respective strains. In the champion dog class Mr. Jones had an easy victory with his Quince II., Rap looking as well as ever—full of utility, good loins, stern and coat, and as sound feet as a dog of his age could have. In the champion bitch class Mr. Jones' Flash had to give in to Mr. Llewellyn's Petrel, his latter being without any pedigree given in the catalogue—why we don't know. It is not fair to the other exhibitors who comply with the Birmingham Show rules, by giving the pedigree as requested in the schedules, that their dogs should be given in prizes to competitors who exhibit dogs in violation of the rules of the show by withholding the pedigrees of the dogs entered. In the open class for dogs the first prize goes to a pure Laverack dog named Dash, by Pride of the Border, out of Dicken's alle; the second merit to Mr. G. de Landre Macdonald's young dog, Ranger II., son of his champion field pointer, Ranger, from Wonder, No. 1,567 in the Kennel and Stud Book, and winner of the stakes at the Devon and Cornwall Field Trials, 1873. This young dog won the second prize in the open class at the Crystal Palace Show at Summer; he was the best sterner dog in the show, and is faultless in his head, having a long, lean, intelligent face, full of expression. He is very much improved in addition, and is a young dog that must "come with a sh" to the front as soon as he is full grown, his pedigree both sides being long and illustrious, and his appearance all but perfect. Mr. Bower's Bandit deserves special mention, as he is somewhat of a celebrity, being by Mr. Jock (own brother to Mr. F. R. Hemming's Rock), and Mr. Bishop's field winner Judith. The English setter bitches were a grand class; in fact, the best in the show; Mr. Jones' Rival being one of the handsomest we have seen for a long time, though she succumbed to Phantom, a winner of the first prize, and Doro the Second, belonging to Miss H. Alderson.

The black and tan setters were a very good class. In the champion class we regret we cannot endorse the judge's opinion, as Lang, which was passed over, was immeasurably superior to Mr. Meyrick's Rock. Though showing a very superior in his muzzle, yet Lang's grand head and erect limbs, and well ribbed flanks, are as perfect as of record. In the bitch class Regalia, the property of Mrs. re. won the champion prize, and looked in brilliant condition of coat. In the open classes a new exhibitor, Mr. L. Parsons, of Taunton, showed in Grouse and Floss—both took the second prize for dogs and the first for bitches—a very beautiful brace, in splendid coat and condition, evidently evincing the patient care and attention bestowed upon them by their constant attendant, William. The first prize for dogs was won by Mr. Seville's house, and the second, for bitches, by Mr. Webley's alle.

The Irish setters were as fine a lot as have yet been exhibited at Birmingham, and Mr. Sandell gains first in dogs with Palmerston, the great winner at Irish shows; and Mr. Llewellyn second, with Kite. The prizes for bitches went to Mr. McHeffies' Mina and Mr. Kennedy's bus.

A correspondent of *Bell's Life* says of Dash:—He is a blue Belton, of the size and somewhat ressem-

bling old Dash, but he has not such a good head as his ancestor, being a bit broad across the forehead, and the shape has not altogether the remarkable Laverack carving, as it were, about it, which marks this breed of setters. The success of a Pride of the Border will be read with interest by our American cousins, for Mr. Laverack sold this dog and Fairy together, and an American has recently told me Pride of the Border is the best dog that has been imported.

THE MONTREAL HUNT SEASON OF 1875.—The "Montreal Hunt" held their first autumn meet at the "Kennels," 10th September and the last on the 13th November, at the village of St. Henri, nearly a fortnight sooner than ordinary seasons. The meets were well attended, the average number of horsemen present being about fifteen or twenty.

The pack consists of twenty-six couples, about twenty being the average hunted each day—Tuesdays and Saturdays. The covers usually drawn were situated within an area of from 20 to 25 miles on either side of Montreal.

It may fairly be assumed that the best horses in the Dominion are hunted with the Montreal hounds, and that in no portion of Her Majesty's Empire is to be found a stiffer country over which to ride than the Island of Montreal—the usual height of the post and rail fences and stone walls being 3½ to 6 feet. The best commentary upon a sharp and severe run of over an hour or so, is that of a field of thirty horses not more than three or four can live the pace!

THE MEMPHIS FIELD TRIALS.

THE FIELD IS THE TOUCHSTONE.

MEMPHIS, December 6, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The report of the Memphis Field Trial as given in the FOREST AND STREAM, leans so strongly toward the defeated Blue Beltons and Field Trial strain of setters, in spite of results already crystallized into history, that this critique is to defend the home and winning dogs, for whom no arm nor voice has been raised, and who are so freely pronounced inferior by those who failed to run anything against them superior, of which the plate, the purses, and the whole results wherever they were entered, are silent and eloquent witnesses. I honor the liberality, pluck, and chivalry of "Dogwhip," "Mohawk," Adams, and Taylor, in coming so far among strangers whom they left enduring friends, and am glad to know they came, and will come again not for gain, but for glory and for the good cause. They may in 1876 and thereafter, be able to demonstrate what they so staunchly believe: that the imported strains can surpass in the field our best natives; and when we see it we shall be heartily converted. But, this is not to detract from their merits—they are beautiful and good—but when the golden apples of the Hesperides shall germinate African crabs, or the virtuous loves of Sientia Caucasians shall engender Siamese twins, then shall I believe a noble race of pure native setters whose parents, grandparents, sons and brothers, have already proven capital field dogs, able and willing to beat the scions of imported stock before a cloud of witnesses, should be rejected as inferior, and accomplished facts discarded for an unfulfilled prediction of evil. In excess of enthusiasm, your own reporter has canonized faults as virtues, for he says "Maude and Paris, both flushing, were taken up. Romp and Rake—flush for Romp in corn, and well done." Had he but pointed, what eulogies and encomiums might we not have been favored with! In the genesis of this critique I wish to clearly state I base it on figures and awards we have had, and which I deem a bulwark of defence against imputations of unworthiness, shielding the natives with theegis of protection from ingratitude, and let us forgive them even for the capital crime of having beaten, both in the brace and champion single stakes—in all they ran for—the sons and daughters of the magnificent Leicester, of the queenly Dart, of Llewellyn's Prince, of Jerome's imported Shot, and of the near blood of the Marquis of Anglesea crossed on the Tilley Gordons. We adopt "Mohawk's" declaration that the Tilley Gordons are more closely allied to the imported than native strain, and this imported strain being bred to the English Blue Beltons of the Marquis of Anglesea, classifies Romp and Rake as nearer the imported than the native strain, I am specially glad that in these genuine English Blue Beltons the native brace, Tom and May, had adults (four years old) and broken, and here worked by the acknowledged prince of trainers, Mr. Thomas M. Horsfall, to contend with. Over the Field Trial entries it is conceded the natives had an advantage in age, but this should have been more than balanced by the claimed extreme superiority of blood, and was certainly reinforced by the more careful breaking also of the royal entries. If the royalists aforesaid must have equality at least, at all points in order to compete at all with native setters, their superiority is not evident as sunlight, but per contra, is so occult as to demand a microscope. While we are sincerely glad the imported strains contested in the Memphis Field Trials, giving the natives worthy foes and beautiful prisoners after the test was over, we will have passed America's second Centennial ere practical sportsmen will utterly discard winning republicans, doing royal work under the poorest handling (as did Campbell's Tom and May, Tom again when he won the American championship) for royal losers, doing less perfect work with far higher scores for breaking. It will be after the asserted superiority of the Beltons and the Blues shall have been clearly proven and their defeats covered up with victories yet in the dim uncertain distance, ere our pure, fast, staunch, and oft-tried winning natives can shake their gory locks at us and mutely say, as we discard merit for fleecy beauty: "Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend, how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is!" Gentlemen, when you shall have won the laurels, it will then be time enough to wear them; do not anticipate and claim them in undue confidence, for your pleasure and renown will be lessened when you shall have reached the now unwon goal; and should you by any chance again be beaten in 1876 as in 1875 and 1874, your Phaphar and Abana of Hope will again be tinged with the Marsh of an annual defeat. If those who are more than satisfied with their own true Blues, and are more than dissatisfied with the native ready Reds, assert the Campbell entries were flukes, we are quite sure those who have known them, longest and best, proclaim them all flukes of the same calibre, a whole race of flukes without a known exception. I doubt not the defeated have abundant plausible excuses, but the most numerous excuses are the most barren substitutes for success. However, they may prove sorely needed crumbs of comfort—manna steeped in honey. Had the case have been altered, it might have altered the case. Let not the blue bloods again say (for their own credit) their dogs had been run too much, were exhausted, for the extreme limit of each race was two hours, and allowing them to have run the full time of each race consecutively (which they did not), they had to run but six hours in two days. If that pumped them out I do not admire their system of water works. And this, too, after several frosts. What will Summer prairie shooters think of this, men who have hunted dogs under eighteen months old, the same length of time in one day, without distress, and repeated it merrily on the morrow? But one writer says it is the produce of imported dogs that is destined to sweep the natives from the field. For us, "Shamrock," he is a Cassandran prophet, but all his demonstrations are as yet castles in the air of the future; but let us see how this idea works retrospectively, for exactly such an animal ran in the late Field Trial at Memphis, the Gordon bitch "Mab," aged and worked by her trainer, the chiefest among ten thousand, Mr. T. M. Horsfall. I do not fear contradiction from any witness or any reader of the record, when I say her work was extremely poor, her chances the most favorable of the

day, and her score the lowest of the entire meeting. One point, with her tail awag all the time, and five flushes, made among hard lying quail in sedge-grass, was the evidence she gave to support the authority above, and prove her superiority over our best natives. The record shows 53 out of 100 for her and her mate, and their most partial friends knew that to be a most liberal score of their earnings. The statement that Maude, Paris, and others of the Belton and Llewellyn strains were put down at the worst time of day, and the natives when birds were feeding and it was cooler, is a weak begging of the question, proven by the fact they were taken up, and again put down at most favorable times. Did I not feel assured this is an omission of the writer referred to, I would not fail to say *suppresso veru* is cognate to *suggestio falsi*, but he shall have the benefit of the doubt. One commentator, whose eyes can see but an imported mouse, although a home mountain were between, endeavors to put Tom and May, the winners, to disadvantage, by saying they had already had many thousand head of game killed to them, showing they had been elegant workers and perfect successes. That is what we want, and while their meritorious past is thus inadvertently admitted, he would have us adopt untried dogs for the future. This argument is like "vaulting ambition which overleaps itself and falls on the other side." Is proof of ability, will, and success, a bar? If so, I call on Mr. Clickener and Mr. Williams, (of McLaren & Williams, St. Louis,) to join me in drinking the health of the Campbell dogs, pronounced by them, disinterested witnesses, the best dogs of the entire trial to draw blood over. GUIDO.

FOOD FOR DOGS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I was much amused at Mr. Fitchet's idea of the proper way of preparing food, and ere long will give you mine. All I could say in favor of mine is, that I seldom have a case of sickness of any kind, and not a single case of perceptible distemper within the last ten years, and during that time I have at no time had less than ten to twelve dogs in my kennel, and at present I number sixteen. E. A.

By all means give us your mode of feeding dogs so as to get rid of distemper.—ED.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—On the 16th inst. Mr. J. E. Fisher's red Irish setter, Belle, dropped four strong pups to Hamilton Thompson's Duke. The litter comprised two dogs and two gyps, all a rich blood red, and doing well.

MAGAZINES.

St. Nicholas. The promise made by the editors of this charming magazine that its December number should excel any of its predecessors appears to have been faithfully fulfilled. A perfect plethora of good things has been served up as a Thanksgiving dessert for all the good little boys and girls (and are there any who do not?) who read *St. Nicholas*. Very appropriately, the portrait of the great story teller, Hans Christian Anderson, adorns the frontispiece, surrounded with illustrations from his own inimitable stories. Mr. Noah Brooks' story, "The Boy Emigrants," is continued to the fourth chapter, the only serial, by-the-bye, in the number. Nearly all of the articles are illustrated, and one of them, "One Hundred Christmas Presents and How to Make Them," is accompanied by no less than twenty illustrations and diagrams. Mr. Trowbridge's "Bass Cove Sketches" are continued, the present one being entitled "Off to the Island." Jack in the Pulpit continues his pleasant week day sermons, and the Riddle Box offers a handsome model yacht as a prize to the best guesser.

The Popular Science Monthly for December contains the usual number of valuable papers, contributed by some of the foremost scientific writers of the day. Prof. W. S. Barnard contributes an interesting illustrated article entitled "Opossums and Their Young," which treats in an elaborate manner of *Didelphys Virginia*. It is a little remarkable that this our only marsupial is found neither in Europe, Asia, or Africa. Mr. Herbert Spencer discourses of "Idol and Fetish Worship," and Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth gives close attention to a very worthy subject—"Strange Mental Faculties in Disease." The place of honor is accorded to a valuable paper by Prof. Tyndall, entitled "Martineau and Materialism." We desire to congratulate Prof. Youmans, editor of this magazine, upon his safe return from his European trip.

Wide Awake. The sixth number of this new publication, edited by Ella Cameau, and issued from the press of Messrs D. Lathrop & Co., is before us. It is wonderful how the children of this generation are catered for. Here is a rival to *St. Nicholas* springing up and already taking hold of the affections of the little ones. The present issue is a perfect mine of treasures, comprising illustrated stories for all ages. The favorite story of "Little Silver Hair and the Bears" is done in rhyme, and birds, beasts and fishes all come in for notice. "Kim's Last Whipping" points a moral, and "The Magic Carpet" is like a glimpse of the "Arabian Nights." *Wide Awake* has been consolidated with the California juvenile magazine known as *Sunshine*, and the combination promises to work successfully.

THE TRAVELER'S OFFICIAL GUIDE is published monthly by the National Railway Publication Company of Philadelphia. Being the recognized organ of the National General Ticket Agents' Association, it is thoroughly reliable, besides being the most comprehensive publication of the kind issued. The December number is now out.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. 23.	8 27	5 12	4 27
Dec. 24.	9 13	6 2	5 16
Dec. 25.	10 4	6 50	6 4
Dec. 26.	10 54	7 39	6 54
Dec. 27.	10 56	8 18	7 35
Dec. 28.	morn.	9 6	8 25
Dec. 29.	0 30	9 48	9 2

WINNING YACHTS OF 1875.

WE last week published a list of regattas and matches in American waters for 1875. We now print a list of winning yachts in our own as well as English waters. We may make the same remark as we did last week, that there are probably some omissions and inaccuracies, but such are almost inseparable from a work of this kind. The American list comprises over three hundred vessels, and the English but seventy-four, but in the latter case only yachts of five tons and upward are noted, and if the list had been continued to the same limits as our own the numbers would have been more equal. It must be borne in mind that across the water a vast number of yachts are

used for cruising purposes whose names never appear in lists of entries, and that the vessels below are almost exclusively racing craft.

We cannot see that the past season has been productive of anything of unusual interest as tending to determine any of the vexed points in yachting matters. The question of keel versus centre board for large yachts still remains in *statu quo*, and while bearing in mind some of the really meritorious performances of the Mohawk, we think that the balance of the testimony tends in favor of the keels. The coming season, however, promises to be fraught with incidents of much importance. The occurrence of the Centennial, and the establishment in England of a Yacht Racing Association, indicate a thorough revision on both sides of the water of all rules applying to time allowance and measurement for tonnage, where the latter forms the basis for allowance.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LIST.

A. Y. C.—Atlantic yacht club.	L. I. Y. C.—Long Island y. club.
B. Y. C.—Beverly yacht club.	M. Y. C.—Manhattan yacht club.
Bea. Y. C.—Beaufort yacht club.	N. Y. Y. C.—N. York yacht club.
Bk. Y. C.—Brooklyn yacht club.	N. J. Y. C.—N. Jersey yacht club.
Bn. Y. C.—Boston yacht club.	N. R. Y. C.—N. Rochelle y. club.
Bur. Y. C.—Burlington yacht club.	N. H. I. Y. C.—N. Hamburg Ice c.
B. H. Y. C.—Bunker Hill yacht club.	P. Y. C.—Portland yacht club.
C. Y. C.—Columbia yacht club.	Pv. Y. C.—Pavonia yacht club.
Cam. Y. C.—Camden yacht club.	P. A. Y. C.—Perth Amboy y. club.
Car. Y. C.—Carolina yacht club.	Ph. Y. C.—Philadelphia y. club.
Ch. Y. C.—Chester yacht club.	Q. Y. C.—Quincy yacht club.
Chi. Y. C.—Chicago yacht club.	Q. C. Y. C.—Queens county club.
C. H. Y. C.—Gen. Hudson y. club.	R. C. Y. C.—Royal Canadian club.
D. Y. C.—Dorchester yacht club.	R. H. Y. C.—Royal Halifax y. club.
D. R. Y. C.—Del. River yacht club.	R. R. Y. C.—Raritan River y. club.
E. Y. C.—Eastern yacht club.	S. Y. C.—Seawanhaka y. club.
E. B. Y. C.—East Boston y. club.	St. A. Y. C.—St. Augustine club.
G. Y. C.—Genesee yacht club.	S. F. Y. C.—S. Francisco y. club.
Hm. Y. C.—Hamilton yacht club.	S. B. Y. C.—South Boston y. club.
Hv. Y. C.—Haverhill yacht club.	T. R. Y. C.—Toms River y. club.
H. R. Y. C.—Hudson River y. club.	W. Y. C.—Williamsburg y. club.
I. Y. C.—International yacht club.	War. Y. C.—Warwick yacht club.
L. Y. C.—Lynn yacht club.	

NAME.	Club or Port.	No. of Races.	Times 1st without allowance.	Times 1st with allowance.	No. 1st prizes.	No. 2d prizes.	No. 3d prizes.
Addie V.	S. Y. C.	7	3	2	2		
Adela	New Orleans.	1	1	1	1		
Adelphia	D. R. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Alert	S. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Alice	Providence.	1	1	1	1		
Alice	Jersey City.	1	1	1	1		
Alice	Wakefield.	1	1	1	1		
America	Bn. Y. B.	2	1	2	2		
Andrew Blessing	H. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Anna	Glen Cove.	1	1	1	1		
Annie	Q. Y. C.	4	1	2	1		
Annie C.	Staten Island Sound.	1	1	1	1		
Annie Cuthbert	R. C. Y. C.	5	1	1	1		
Annie Louise Carey	Chi. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		2
Annie M.	N. J. Y.	1	1	1	1		
Annie M.	B. H. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Annie M.	Newport.	2	2	2	2		
Argonauta	Bayonne.	1	1	1	1		
Ariel	B. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Ariel	Bn. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Atalanta	N. Y. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Au Revoir	New York.	3	1	1	1		
Aunt Jerusha	Jersey City	3	2	2	2		
Avis	B. Y. C.	6	1	1	1	1	1
Banshee	E. B. Y. C.	4	1	1	1		
Bernice	Halifax.	1	1	1	1		
Bianca	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Blunt	C. H. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Brewer	Ph. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Bristol	D. Y. C.	4	2	2	1		
Brunette	R. C. Y. C.	5	1	1	1	2	
C. B. Knowles	Albany.	2	1	1	1		
Carrie	St. A. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Carrie Hayward	San Francisco.	1	1	1	1		
Charles Abel	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Charm	N. J. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Charry Hooper	T. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		1
Chemau	P. A. Y. C.	4	2	2	2	1	
Christine	S. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Circe	Halifax.	1	1	1	1		
Clara S.	H. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Claudine	Shrewsbury River.	1	1	1	1		
Clio	N. Y. Y. C.	4	1	1	1		
Cloud	R. H. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Clytie	E. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Coates, P.	Ch. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Collins	I. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Columbia	St. A. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Comet	N. Y. Y. C.	6	3	5	5		
Comet	Duxbury.	2	1	1	1		
Coming	E. Y. C.	3	2	1	1		
Coquette	Charleston.	1	1	1	1		
Crocket	St. A. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Curlew	B. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Cygnat	R. H. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Cynthia	P. A. Y. C.	4	1	1	1		
Dauntless	N. Y. Y. C.	2	1	2	2		
Dauntless	Bur. Y. C.	4	1	1	1	1	
Dick	Newport.	1	1	1	1		
Die Lorelei	Duxbury.	1	1	1	1		
Dolly	War. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
E. O. Matthews	Newport.	1	1	1	1		
Eagle	St. A. A. C.	1	1	1	1		
Edith	Q. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Edith Rose	Cotuit.	1	1	1	1		
Edward Mintum	Shrewsbury River.	1	1	1	1		
Edwin Forrest	Boston Pilot.	2	1	1	1		
Eleanor	Q. C. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Eleanor	Charleston.	2	2	1	1		
Eliza	D. R. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Eliza	Shrewsbury River.	4	2	2	2	1	
Ella	N. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Emily P.	L. I. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Emma	N. J. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Endeavor	Pv. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Enid	Belleville.	1	1	1	1		
Enigma	Bn. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Estelle	N. Y. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Eva	B. Y. C.	13	7	8	7	2	
Fanchon	"	3	1	1	1		
Fannie	D. Y. C.	4	2	2	1		
Fannie	E. B. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Fanny	Ch. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Fashion	D. R. Y. C.	3	2	2	2		1
Fearless	E. Y. C.	3	2	2	2		
Fearless	D. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		1
Fei Seen	S. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Fidget	C. H. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Fidget	New York.	8	6	4	4	3	
Fiona	Q. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Fleetwing	L. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Flora	Q. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Florence	Q. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Florence	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Florence	Shrewsbury River.	1	1	1	1		
Flying Cloud	N. H. I. Y. C.	2	1	1	1	2	
Four Brothers	L. I. Y. C.	4	1	1	1		
Frank	"	1	1	1	1		
Frank	Shrewsbury River.	1	1	1	1		
Frank Pidgeon	W. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Freak	C. H. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Freda	U. S. Navy.	3	2	2	2		
Frolic	Chi. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
G. B. Deane	C. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
G. W. Dilks	N. J. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		

NAME.	Club or Port.	No. of Races.	Times 1st without allowance.	Times 1st with allowance.	No. 1st prizes.	No. 2d prizes.	No. 3d prizes.
Gael	E. B. Y. C.	5	3	3	3		
Gazelle	S. F. Y. C.	2	1	1	2		
Genia	N. Y. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Georgie.	P. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Georgie.	L. Y. C.	2	1	2	2		
Georgie.	Savannah.	1	1	1	1		
Geraldine.	R. C. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Gracie.	P. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Gracie.	Bay Side	4	2	2	3		
H. A. Brush.	W. Y. C.	6	1	1	1		
H. O'Neal	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Halcyon.	E. Y. C.	2	2	2	2		
Harry Hill.	Whitestone	2	1	1	1		
Hattie Hull.	Savannah.	1	1	1	1		
Henrietta.	St. A. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Hoff.	Ph. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Ibis	B. Y. C.	5	4	4	4	1	
Ida May.	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Ideal.	N. Y. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Idler.	"	8	4	3	3		
Ina.	Hm. Y. C.	5	3	4	4		
India.	Q. Y. C.	3				1	
Ione.	Marion	1					
Isabel.	Westport.	2	1	1	1		
J. C. Dubman.	Cam. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
J. M. Sawyer.	W. Y. C.	2	2	2	3		
J. P. Felden.	Cam. Y. C.	1				1	
J. P. Midgely.	Flushing.	1	1	1	1		
J. P. Slaven.	D. R. Y. C.	1				1	
James Hagen.	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Jennie.	Q. Y. C.	5				3	
John Brugen.	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Joseph Saunders.	L. I. Y. C.	3	2	2	2		
Journeymen.	C. Y. C.	4	1	1	1	1	
Kaiser Wilhelm.	A. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Katie Gray.	Belleville.	1					1
King.	Ch. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Lady Standley.	Bur. Y. C.	6	1	1	1	1	1
Lawrence.	Ch. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Le Roy.	C. H. Y. C.	3	2	2	2		
Leader.	Marblehead.	1				1	
Lena.	Q. Y. C.	4	1	1	1	1	
Leo.	Belleville.	1	1	1	1		
Lido.	D. Y. C.	9	2	2			
Lightfoot.	Q. Y. C.	4	2	1	1	2	
Lillie.	C. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Lillie.	L. Y. C.	8	3	3	3		
Lily.	Q. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		1
Lincoln.	Ch. Y. C.	2					1
Little Charlie.	D. R. Y. C.	1				1	
Little Walter.	Car. Y. C.	1		1	1		
Lizzie.	Ch. Y. C.	1				1	
Lizzie Artis.	"	1				1	
Lizzie L.	Bk. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Lottie.	Boston.	1				1	
Louise.	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Lucy.	B. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Lucy.	Chicago.	2				2	
Luella.	Cotuit.	1	1	1	2		
Lulu.	C. H. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Lulu.	P. A. Y. C.	1				1	
Lulu.	T. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Lulu.	Chi. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Lurline.	N. Y. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Lurline.	N. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Mabel.	D. Y. C.	12	6	6	3	2	
Macduff.	"	1	1	1	1		
Madcap.	N. Y. Y. C.	5	1	1	1		
Madeleine.	"	4	3	2	2	1	
Maggie.	Savannah.	1	1	1	1		
Maggie B.	Bk. Y. C.	3			1	1	
Magic.	L. Y. C.	5	1	1	1	3	
Maisie.	Q. Y. C.	5	1	1	1		
Mariquita.	D. Y. C.	5	2	2	1		
Mary.	Southport.	1	1	1	1		
Mary Emma.	S. Y. C.	6	5	6	6		
Mattie.	I. Y. C.	1				1	
Mignon.	E. B. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Millie.	Ph. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Millie Keyser.	D. R. Y. C.	1					1
Mohawk.	N. Y. Y. C.	7	2	1	1		
Moma.	Cotuit.	1					1
Mommy.	Ch. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Myers.	D. R. Y. C.	1				1	
Myra Bell.	Oshkosh.	1				1	
Napoleon.	B. H. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Nellie.	S. B. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Nellie J.	L. Y. C.	1				1	
Nettie.	Q. Y. C.	4	3	3	2		
Nimbus.	E. Y. C.	3	2	2	2		
Nina Foster.	Duxbury.	1	1	1	1		
Niobe.	Oshkosh.	1	1	1	1		
Nonpareil.	Dorchester.	1	1	1	1		
Nymph.	L. Y. C.	1				1	
Ocean Spray.	Shrewsbury River.	1				1	
Ocean Wave.	Canada.	1	1	1	1		
Octopexara.	Q. C. Y. C.	3	1	1	1		
Only Daughter.	N. R. Y. C.	4	1	1	1		
Oriole.	R. C. Y. C.	4	3	2	2		1
Oriole.	M. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Otto.	Duxbury.	1	1	1	1		
Palmer.	N. Y. Y. C.	4	2	2	2		
Peerless.	A. Y. C.	4	1	1	1		
Petrel.	R. H. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Phosie.	Waretown.	2			1	1	
Pollywog.	Duxbury.	1			1	1	
Posy.	S. B. Y. C.	6	2	2	1		
Puff.	N. H. I. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Queen Mab.	B. Y. C.	12	2	2	1	1	1
Qui Vive.	N. H. I. Y. C.	2	1	1	1	1	
Quickstep.	N. H. I. Y. C.	2	1	1	1	1	
Quimper.	B. H. Y. C.	1			1	1	
Rambler.	N. Y. Y. C.	4	1	1	1	1	
Rambler.	Marblehead.	1	1	1	1	1	
Red Lion.	Q. Y. C.	5	1	1	1	1	
Resolute.	N. Y. Y. C.	9	4	2	2		
Restless.	"	4	1	1	1		
Reveille.	L. I. Y. C.	1			1	1	
Ripple.	Car. Y. C.	1	1			1	
Rival.	P. Y. C.	2	2	2	2		
Robinson.	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Rocket.	B. Y. C.	6	3	4	3		
Rosa.	Car. Y. C.	2					1
Rosina.	Pv. Y. C.	2	1	2	2		
Rover.	T. R. Y. C.	1				1	
Ruby.	B. Y. C.	3	1	1			
Sadie.	N. Y. Y. C.	5	2	3	3		
Sappho.	Newport.	1					1
Saule.	D. R. Y. C.	1				1	
Schemer.	Bk. Y. C.	2	1	2	2		
Sea View.	Cotuit.	2	1			1	
Secret.	Q. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Seminolo.	St. A. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Seth Green.	G. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Shadow.	E. Y. C.	2	2	2	2		
Shoo Fly.	Ch. Y. C.	1				1	
Shoot Branch.	L. I. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Skip Jack.	M. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Smuggler.	Swampscott.	1	1	1	1		
So So.	P. A. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Sorceress.	W. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Sparkle.	P. Y. C.	1	1			1	
Spray.	B. Y. C.	3			1	1	
Squirrel.	R. H. Y. C.	2	2	2	2		
Starlight.	S. B. Y. C.	3	2	2	1		
Stella.	D. R. Y. C.	1	1	1	1		
Stella.	Ch. Y. C.	1				1	
Sunbeam.	D. Y. C.	9	1	1	2		
Sunberry.	Belleville.	1	1	1	1		
Sunny Side.	Bea. Y. C.	2	1	1	1		
Surprise.	R. C. Y. C.	1	2	2	2		
Susie.	N. R. Y. C.	1	2	2	2		
Susie S.	L. I. Y. C.	3	2	2	2		
Szyzygy.	Dorchester.	1	1	1	1		
Tartar.	Boston.	2	1	1	1	1	
Three Brothers.	Jersey City.	3	1	1	1		

Furs and Trapping.

QUOTATIONS FROM C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.			
BEAR—Northern, according to size and quality, prime.....	\$10 00a	\$15 00	
Southern and Northern yearlings, prime.....	5 00 a	10 00	
BEAVER—Northern, per skin, parchment, according to size and color.....	2 50 a	3 50	
Western, according to size and color, prime.....	1 50 a	2 50	
Southern, and ordinary, per skin, according to size, prime.....	0 50 a	1 00	
BADGER—Prime.....	0 20 a	0 50	
CAT—Wild, Northern and Eastern States, cased, prime.....	0 50 a	0 60	
Wild, Southern and Western, prime.....	0 40 a	0 50	
House, ordinary, if large, prime.....	0 05 a	0 08	
House, black, furred, prime.....	0 15 a	0 25	
FISHER—Northern and Eastern, according to size and color, prime.....	7 00 a	12 00	
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western, ditto, prime.....	5 00 a	8 00	
Southern, ditto, prime.....	3 00 a	5 00	
FOX—Silver, ditto, prime.....	15 00 a	50 00	
Cross, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.....	3 00 a	5 00	
Red, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.....	1 50 a	1 65	
Red, S. Penn., N. J., and N. Ohio, ditto, prime.....	1 25 a	1 50	
Red, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.....	0 75 a	1 00	
Grey, Northern and Eastern, cased, ditto, prime.....	0 75 a	1 00	
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.....	0 50 a	0 60	
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, open, prime.....	0 40 a	0 50	
Kitt, ditto, prime.....	0 30 a	0 50	
LYNX—Ditto, prime.....	1 00 a	2 00	
MARTIN—States, ditto, prime.....	1 50 a	2 00	
MINK—New York and New England, ditto, prime.....	3 00 a	4 00	
Canada, Michigan, and Minnesota, ditto, prime.....	2 00 a	3 00	
S. New York, N. J., Penn., and Ohio, ditto, prime.....	1 00 a	1 50	
Md., Va., Ky., Ind., Wis., and Iowa, ditto, prime.....	0 75 a	1 25	
Missouri, and all Southern, ditto, prime.....	0 50 a	0 75	
MUSKRAT—N. New York, and Eastern, Spring.....	0 60 a	0 60	
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Spring.....	0 00 a	0 00	
Northern and Eastern, Fall and Winter.....	0 23 a	0 25	
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Winter.....	0 20 a	0 23	
Southern, prime.....	0 15 a	0 20	
Southern, Winter and Fall.....	0 12 a	0 15	
OTTER—Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern, according to size and color, prime.....	10 00 a	12 00	
Penn., N. J., Ohio, and Western, prime.....	8 00 a	10 00	
Ky., Md., Va., Kansas, and vicinity, prime.....	6 00 a	8 00	
North Carolina, prime.....	4 00 a	6 00	
South Carolina and Georgia, prime.....	2 00 a	4 00	
OPOSSUM—Northern, cased, prime.....	0 18 a	0 30	
Southern and open Northern, prime.....	0 12 a	0 15	
RACCOON—Mich., N. Ind., N. Ohio, Indian handled, dark, according to size and color, prime.....	0 80 a	1 00	
Ill., Iowa, Wis., and Minn., prime.....	0 50 a	0 65	
New York and Eastern States and N. Penn., prime.....	0 65 a	0 75	
N. J., S. Penn., Ill., Mo., Neb. and Kan., prime.....	0 40 a	0 50	
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tenn., prime.....	0 30 a	0 40	
N. and S. Car., Ga., Ark., Florida and Ala., prime.....	0 15 a	0 25	
RABBITS—Prime cased.....	0 02 a	0 03	
SKUNKS—Prime black, I., cased.....	0 00 a	1 30	
Prime black, I., open.....	0 00 a	1 00	
Prime black, 1/2 white streak, II., cased.....	0 00 a	0 80	
Prime black, 1/2 white streak, II., open.....	0 00 a	0 50	
Prime whole streaked III. and IV.....	0 15 a	0 20	
Prime scabs.....	0 00 a	0 03	
WOLF SKINS—Mountain, large.....	2 00 a	3 00	
Prairie, average age, prime skins.....	0 75 a	1 25	

There will be no change in our fur quotations until the middle of January.

For Forest and Stream.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD TRAPPER.

"EAST SLANG" and the "South Slang!" Since the first Green Mountain boy set up here his household gods and began his "betterments" in the heart of the great wilderness which covered all this fertile plain, these tributaries of Little Otter have borne these euphonious names. Rich fields were they, and for many a year were the haunts of the otter, the mink, and the muskrat. The otter has long been a thing of the past in these waters, to which he stood godfather even in the aboriginal days, for "Wonakakutuk"—the river of otter—was it known to Abenakis. "Riviere La Loutre" the French explorers christened it, and the English only translated the name again to Otter Creek. The last otter seen in this region was shot at by Platt Gage, in the South Slang, thirty years ago, and the last killed succumbed to the long smooth bore of old George Champlin, longer ago, in Lewis Creek, hard by.

Such a fertile trapping ground was this that L., who lived at the falls, when hard pressed by creditors to name a day when he would pay a bill, used to put them off by saying "He didn't know, it all depended on Tim's luck up the East Slang." Tim was his son, a mighty hunter and trapper, and the father of fox hunting here, according to the New England fashion.

Mink have become scarce since their fine fur grew so valuable, and will soon be numbered with the extinct unless they fall from gracing the forms of the fair sex, and to such cheapness as they bore in the days of my boyhood, when Bill Berch caught thirty-six one Fall, and was thought to have been on the high road to fortune when he sold them for seventy-five cents each. They were plenty as squirrels then, and their regular tracks — — — dotted their way through the snow from hollow log to hollow stump all along the shore of this stream. Then C. W. and I trapped with one trap—a double spring one—fit to hold a wolf, and given to me by Sils Bailey, having come into his possession in some mysterious way, and we seldom failed to get a mink for each setting. I remember well how we found where a mink had dragged a large perch all the way down from Lewis Creek to the Slang, a mile at least, and had left some crumbs from his bounteous feast at the door of his house, which was the hollow stump of a great water maple, standing in the marsh, and these fragments we used for the bait of the trap, set with such pious care as became young trappers, and how upon going next morning to the place I found unmistakable signs that the mink had been caught; but he was not there, only the trap, all in pieces, but neatly piled up, and some small tell-tale boot tracks leading away. These I followed, and ran the young thief to cover in his father's house, a mile away, and recovered my stolen furry.

The old stump and old trap are gone, and my old comrade is in the great West, engaged in greater and more lucrative business than trapping mink at seventy-five cents a skin, but never happier, I'll warrant, nor as free from care, as when he and I were vagabondizing on the shores of Little Otter and the East Slang.

The muskrats—"mushrats" we called them—were innumerable in those days, and towards the close of a bright April day we would seat ourselves on an old log and see a dozen of the sleek fellows at a time clearing the calm waters on their silent way to a neighboring burrow, or to some bog or log, on to which they would crowd with a clumsiness so different from the ease and grace of their movements in the water, that one might think the animals underwent some magic metamorphosis on emerging from their most congenial element. Then we would "sneak" them up to us, simulating the cry which they utter in the season of their amours, which resembles the whining of young puppies. When our victim was within easy range

we would blaze away with our charge of BB's. Then our rat, if he was ours, riddled through and through, and done to death, but struggling bravely to the last gasp, would splash and spatter furiously for a moment, turn on his back, and with a few final kicks give up the ghost; or perhaps dive, and when he had been lost to sight until hope had died within us, would pop suddenly to the surface stone dead, with his jaws full of the bottom sedge and rushes, to which he had fastened with a death grip. But too often, alas, for the satisfaction of our thirst for his innocent blood, he would disappear at the flash of our gun, and as instantaneously would go his way under water, and we would see no more of him till he was far out of range. Then it was the gun that hung fire, or the shot was too light, or anything but the flurried aim of the too certain shooter. And so we would continue blazing away till the shades of night came down, and the swimming rat could not be seen; only the bright wake, at which we would shoot just where its brightness clove the darkness of the shadowed water. And then, when sights were undistinguishable, we would gather up our dead and wind our way homeward, splashing through puddles, stumbling over logs, tired, happy, and hungry. Here, now, is a log—an ancient log—barkless, mossgrown at its landward end, smooth and water-worn towards the stream in which its smaller end lies, at right angles with the shore, and notched all along at intervals for half its length, on the upper side, by the axe of the trapper. Here, nearest us, is a water-worn trap notch, made thirty years ago, perhaps, by the axe of old Josh, who said "the rats were decreasin' faster than they diminished." It was high water that Spring, and the water was over this notch then, as the brown turf is now over the man who cut it. There towards the farther end, where you see a forked stick in the water, is a trap set now, in a notch like this, about two inches under water, and into that forked stick is slipped the ring of the trap chain. Just this side of the trap you see a little "sign," showing that the favorite old log is still in favor with the few surviving members of the house of Musquash, and no doubt when our friend, the trapper comes to-morrow he will be rewarded by pulling to the surface the humped up and water soaked body of a "drowned" rat. If the trap is not so set that the rat will drown, he will leave the trapper nothing but his toes as a memento of his brief captivity. But there comes the trapper now, making his daily round, poling his "trotlish" craft through the tangle of button bushes and the sprouts of the water maple. Now his quick eye detects signs on that old log; he levels a place for his trap, sticks his tally pole, has his trap set in five minutes, and goes on his way towards that remnant of muskrat house. There is a feed bed, and a trap set in it, and, see, he has taken a rat there. Now he comes towards us, and hauling up alongside our log he sees his trap is not on it, as we supposed it was, so he takes out his trap hook—much like a gaff, only with a longer handle—and groping on the bottom soon gets foul of the trap chain, and directly brings up a muskrat, stark dead and dripping, with one forepaw in the trap and his scaly tail curved downward, shaped like a cimeter.

"What luck?"

"Only seven to-day out of twenty traps I've been to; they haint no rats."

These fellows are always grumbling that there are no muskrats, while it is their own fault that the animals are not plentiful, for they trap for them in the Fall, catching many worthless "kits," and in Winter and Spring they also trap them, leaving the poor, persecuted brutes unmolested only during the Summer, and they would not give them even that respite if the skins would then bring five cents each.

The trapper will land to chat with us, and skin his rats while the feast of reason is progressing. You see that he begins at the head, ripping from the chin to between the fore legs, and, skinning the head, he strips the skin off whole to the tail. How readily he does it. He will have the seven skinned in twenty minutes. Those rods of "nancy bush" in his boat are bows for stretching these skins. He will bend them into the shape of a snow shoe and draw the skin on, flesh side out, and then fasten it at the ends of the bow by cutting a cleft therein with his knife, into which the skin draws and is held. This he will not do till he gets home, as the stretched skins would make an awkward bundle. And now our trapper goes his way, leaving the carcasses of the muskrats lying on the ground; and a royal feast will they make for those hungry crows cawing in the tree tops yonder.

Make a note of the fact, in case you should ever wish to catch a mink, that there is no better bait for him than a bit of muskrat. It will attract him quicker than fish even.

AWASOOS.

HOW TO TRAP FOXES.—The trapper selects a spring as near as may be to the line of travel followed by the foxes. This is dug out so that the water may occupy a pool at least four feet in diameter. The brook or streamlet issuing from the spring should be so arranged that the trapper, approaching the latter, may do so by walking in the water, for if a human foot track is ever found about the premises no fox will come near it, save with the greatest suspicion. The trap—the common steel one—is placed in the water of the spring, just so deep that the pan of the trap is under it not more than half an inch. The position of the trap, in reference to the margin of the spring hole, is about that of the distance of the length of the trap spring. The bait is placed in the water beyond the spring, in the direction of the middle of the spring, about the same distance from the trap that the trap is from the margin. The trapper then cuts a little pole about six feet long, and, balancing it upon his finger to find the middle of it, drives into it there a staple, and thus fastens the chair of the trap to the pole. The best bait is a piece of a skunk with the hair on. This is placed upon a stone so that the hair side shows. The trap being in its place, the pan of it is to be covered with a bit of moss so arranged that while it covers the pan it does not touch the jaws. The jaws are to be covered with leaves, and the chain also, if it cannot be hid in the mud at the bottom of the pool. The whole spring should have its bottom strewn with leaves. A few drops of the musk of the skunk should be left on the ground, within a foot of the pool, on some hard dry spot. In all the work which these directions involve, the utmost care is necessary that the human hand shall touch nothing except that which is under water. The bait has to be handled with sticks. The pole should be, if possible, sunk in the mud of the outlet. Neither the hand nor the foot of the trapper should touch the ground around the pool for twenty rods, if possible. The trap should be visited once in two days. If the

trap is gone the track of the game can be easily followed in the snow. In any case the fox cannot go far before the toggle catches and brings him up. He commonly goes down hill.—Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

F. F. J., Springfield.—To obtain "Fur, Fin and Feather," forward 50 cents to Chas. Suydam, No. 149 Chambers street, this city.

E. M., New York.—Mr. W. P. Pape has returned to England, but, we understand, will be here again in the Spring.

RATTER, Port Hope.—The Bazar office, 32 Wellington street, London, have just published a six penny work on ferrets, with instructions concerning their breeding, management and working. It is well spoken of.

CONN, Danbury, Conn.—Please inform me where I can get a safe and good gun for \$35, what make; breech loading? Ans. There is no good safe breech loading gun made at that price. We have a good second-hand gun for sale at \$35.

D. W., Chicago.—I would very much like to get your opinion as to which gun would have the greater recoil, a large or small bore, everything else being equal, as length of barrel, weight of gun, same style and material, same charge each of powder and shot, etc., with reasons therefor? Also, would it follow that if either bore has greater recoil that it shoots the stronger, or the reverse? Ans. The larger bore would, in all probability, have the least recoil, and shoot equally as strong, if not stronger.

G. S. J., Keene.—1. Is a Remington gun, 10 bore, 8½ pounds, perfectly safe with 4 drachms of good powder as its charge? 2. I am about to buy a rifle; want one that I can use at the target 500 yards; want the ball as small as possible, yet to be death to a deer, if well directed. What will be the right thing? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. We cannot recommend any particular rifle. You have half a dozen to choose from among those advertised in our columns.

F., Pike county.—Do the Sharps sporting rifles correspond with your ideas of a short range rifle? If not, whose make does correspond in the twist and penetration? What is the objection to the old-fashioned Sharps rifle that used paper cartridges and caps? There must have been some, or they would not have quit making them. What is the address of the maker of the sporting rifle? Ans. Yes. The objection to the old style was the use of the cap, whereas in the new rifle, fixed ammunition is used. Messrs. Merwin, Hubert & Co., are the makers of the Phenix rifle.

BLUE JAY.—Is such an article manufactured for gun barrels as laminated steel, and will you please state process of manufacture? Ans. Laminated steel is used for all the best gun barrels; the process may be briefly described as twisting narrow strips of metal spirally round, and welding them together. 2. Can you tell me the season of the year the worm fish (called fall fish) spawn? Ans. Don't know. Has Blooming Grove Park lately suffered by forest fire? Ans. Up to last month it had not.

W. LIVINGSTONE, Rutland, Vt.—1. Where would I be most likely to sell a case of Vermont birds, containing over 100 kinds, mounted by myself? Ans. Advertise in FOREST AND STREAM, or write to C. J. Maynard, Newtonville, Mass. 2. Write in reference to employment to the Secretary of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., or to the Society of Natural History, Boston, also stating your wish to collect in the South. 3. Your liability to fevers in the South will depend on various localities and other circumstances, and cannot altogether be decided beforehand. 4. Do you know of any rifle shooting a single B shot that I could get cheap? Ans. We know of no rifle of so small a calibre, unless it is the Hobart parlor rifle; price \$10 to \$15.

BISMARCK, Hackettstown.—I have a very fine Bismarck pup eight months old. When about two months old I washed him with carbolic soap to destroy fleas, and three days after he went blind in both eyes and remained so for two weeks, when the right eye came to and the left eye remained blind four weeks, and when the left eye came to, the right eye went blind again, and enlarged twice the natural size, and remains so yet. I would like to ask your opinion, whether it will make any material difference in his hunting or not; and if there is any cure for him, and if so, what? Ans. We have doubts if your dog can be cured; but the loss of an eye will not materially affect his hunting. The famous Sancho, belonging to Mr. Forman Taylor, has but one eye, yet it has been offered to hunt him against any dog in the country.

ONTARIO, Cleveland, Ohio.—1. In your issue of Nov. 11th you have an article headed "Pistol Shooting Extraordinary," which induces me to ask your opinion of the enclosed target, made by myself with a Colt's navy, 5 consecutive shots, 100 feet. What do you think of it? 2. What is the cost of the Wesson rifle, and where is it manufactured or sold? Ans. 1. We have never seen better shooting than that represented by the target you sent to us. 2. The Wesson rifle is manufactured at Worcester, Mass., and is sold by the gun dealers advertising in our columns. Prices vary according to size and finish; the rifle mostly used is sold for \$27.

B. M. R., Danbury, Conn.—1. Will you be kind enough to inform me in regard to the points of an Irish setter? I bought one, which was recommended to me as such, but have been told that he was not. Mine is large and high standing; color, red, except the chest and toes, which are white; he has soft silky hair and curly around his shoulders; nose not very broad; large, fine formed head—a fine-looking dog in every particular. 2. Another question I would like to ask: Did the Irish Rifle Team, the first time they came over here to shoot, bring with them an Irish setter for breeding purposes? If so, who had the dog, or who did they leave it with when they returned? Ans. 1. We cannot tell from your description if he is an Irish setter or not. 2. We have no knowledge of the Irish team having brought out any dog with them.

T. H. M., New York.—A friend of mine, a few weeks ago, had knocked down to him at an auction sale, a fine 12-bore, top snap, rebounding hammer gun marked "Wm. Moore & Co., London," for the sum of \$72. On taking it to a practical gunsmith, however, to be looked over with admiration, he was somewhat disconcerted to be assured that the gun not only never came out of Moore's shop—if there is any such place—but was never made in England at all, being evidently of Belgian manufacture; that the gun was, however, a good piece, and worth the money. Is there really such a firm as Wm. Moore & Co., and if so, how do their guns stand, and do they have an agent in this city? Ans. There is no such firm now in existence, but if your friend has a gun worth the money paid for it, why should he be dissatisfied? We should not, however, consider an auction sale as the place to pick up a really fine gun, unless, indeed, it was a sale of the effects of some sportsman gone to the happy hunting grounds, or otherwise *hors du combat*.

ALECK, Hannibal, Mo.—I am troubled with bronchial and throat disease, and have been advised by my physician to go to Colorado next Summer and "rough it." Please state if the enclosed list is a proper outfit, etc.? Ans. Forty pounds, in addition to a rider of average weight, is all that prairie travelers are willing to pack on a horse's back. Blankets, extra clothing, etc., are strapped on the counter; the saddle bags contain little conveniences; it is quite practicable to carry your flour, etc., in bags, as you suggest, if you can only keep it dry. On the plains good horses can be bought for \$40 each, and an extra animal is usually taken along for a pack horse. The best mount you can have is a mare, and a mule to follow. Matches are often carried in a bottle to keep them from the damp, but a bottle may break. A vulcanite rubber box will not break, sink, get wet, or burn. A gun and rifle are necessary. For a trout rod, cut a sapling in the mountains, whenever you require to use it. It would be quite unwise to travel alone, but there are generally parties that you can attach to. Holabird's clothing makes a very desirable over-suit, and is becoming much in vogue.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INOCULATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!!

CHRISTMAS FOR POOR CHILDREN.—The Children's Aid Society, which has been an important agency for the relief of the suffering poor, appeals to the benevolent, young and old, for means to enlarge its usefulness during the approaching holidays. The Society desires means to send out a party of homeless children to the West, to furnish clothing, shoes and food to thousands of destitute children in the city, and to give good Christmas dinners to the inmates of the Lodging Houses. Donations of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, 19 East Fourth street; money may be sent to W. A. Booth, President, 100 Wall street, J. E. Williams, Treasurer, Met. Nat. Bank, 108 Broadway, or C. L. Brace, Secretary, 19 East Fourth street, New York. This society has cared for about 14,000 boys and girls in its five Lodging Houses, during the year, of whom over 4,000 have been provided with homes; over 10,000 children have attended the various schools of the Society, and many thousands more been furnished with meals and lodging. The almoners of such wide-extended and important charities deserve encouragement.

A KINDLY ACT.—The fish dealers of Gloucester, Mass., have forwarded to the Howard Mission of this city a present of 3,000 pounds of cured fish, which, with the potatoes supplied by other charitable persons will make a hearty meal for many a hungry family this Winter. The generosity of sailors is proverbial, and in this instance the virtue is extending to the shore division of the calling.

FROM THE WEST.—We recently received a pleasant call from Mr. Zimmerman of the St. Paul Sportsman's Association, who presented us with photographs of himself and his splendid dogs, Fuller and Occie, also one of Mr. G. W. Baldwin, who for two years past has held the champion badge of Minnesota against all comers at the trap. If they shoot as well as they photograph in Minnesota, their "artists" must be at the top of the tree.

By the bye, speaking of photographs, we are indebted to Rev. Joseph Waugh, principal of the Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Seminary, for another, showing a perfect pyramid of game, and indicating that the institution of learning, over which Mr. Waugh presides is admirably adapted as a place for teaching the young idea how to shoot.

SUGGESTIONS TO NEW RIFLE ORGANIZATIONS.

FOR practical purposes, at the commencement of a rifle organization use military arms, for such weapons are exceedingly accurate at all ranges up to 500 yards. One great point to be gained by employing these particular arms, is, that they are inexpensive and readily obtainable, but what is more important is the fact that by using military arms National Guardsmen are naturally led to become a part of such association, and regimental officers of all grades are ready to give their assistance. Having a preponderance of military men in the association is of vital importance, as it entitles it to public support.

It is exceedingly unwise at the initial movement of the rifle range to devote too much attention to long range shooting. As it is, we are all inclined to think that a great many associations outside of New York are giving too much of their time to this branch of rifle practice. Let us have prose first, and afterward we may indulge in poetry. In order, then, that men should be somewhat accustomed to their arms, is the reason that we advise at first the use of the military rifle. As the taste increases, more accurate and elegant arms, adapted for distances over 500 yards, may be employed.

At 200 yards, as an extreme range, outside of the military arms there are innumerable rifles which do capital work, and which are readily purchasable at a low figure. Most especially develop, then, off-hand shooting, for the simple reason that in a very short time, with a moderate amount of practice, the members will be amazed at the skill acquired. Most individuals in a rifle association are accustomed to shoot off-hand, but have never been taught to appreciate distance, nor effects of elevation, nor any of those simple corrections for light or wind, which enter so largely into accurate shooting. As there is nothing very new or not readily comprehensible to those shooting off-hand, as to position alone, these more novel points as to corrections may be readily inculcated. Off-hand shooting, predisposing to composure of nerve and steadiness, is the first great school of the rifle. It may be taken pretty much as a fact that a man who can score bullseyes off-hand at 200 yards, will find no difficulty in doing the same thing at 1000 yards, while there are a great many skillful riflemen who may be dabblers at extreme ranges, who would not make an average of centres at 200 yards. Some men can dance very elegantly who walk very awkwardly. A good leaven of military men in all country rifle associations, on account of the discipline which they bring into it, is of the greatest advantage. It is true that the country soldier does not rendezvous in a palatial armory, nor can he be resplendent in a showy uniform, nor does there exist the *esprit de corps* which is found in the crack city regiment. Even his drill may be looser, and martinet officers exceptional, but what he has is, in the first place, greater familiarity with arms in general, and what is better, more time, more leisure than the city man which he can devote to practice. It is extremely difficult in a large city to find men, engaged in any business, members of military organizations, who can find the opportunity to shoot. In the country men are not so entirely absorbed in their business. The distance to be traveled over in New York, for instance, in order to get to a range takes several hours, and it is a whole day's business to go and return. In the country, a mile off from the town centre, a squad of men could practice, and accomplish in a couple of hours or so, what would have taken the New York man all day to get through with. So certain are we that the country possesses the stuff out of which the ablest marksmen are to be made, that we believe, in time to come, in the next three or four years, that the champion men in some future American team, will be in the major part drawn from the country and country towns, and not from the larger cities. The best proof we can now bring forward, in defending this prophecy, and of the excellence of country organizations, is the skill developed in the Fourth regiment, of Oswego, and it is no small feather in their cap, that a company of them beat clean out of sight such crack city companies as those of the New York Twenty-seventh and Twenty-third regiments. It was a familiar early acquaintance with off-hand shooting which gave the Oswego men almost fifty per cent. better scores than their competitors.

It might be well, in order to interest a certain class of marksmen, who, though good as off-hand riflemen, do not care for the monotony of regular target shooting, and who are used to sporting rifles, to practice on a moving target. Such targets could be made out of sheet iron, either in the shape of a man or a deer, and fastened on a track and allowed to pass down an inclined plane. For such a purpose the inclined track should be about 50 feet long and the velocity imparted to the figure ought to be about 7 to 8 miles an hour. This kind of work would be sure to bring out the hunting element, the men certain to knock a deer over when running through the woods. That coolness and quickness of aim which is found so abundantly in the country could show its prowess here. Before a running deer on a range the country marksman would develop such wonderful skill that the city man would play a ridiculous figure. In regard to "the running deer" it seems singular that the manufacturers of repeating arms have not seen before this the advantage of such a moving mark, as the use would essentially help to establish the claims to excellence urged by various makers. It would be a triumph of marksmanship and of arms to see a man hit a running deer three or four times as it passed over a space of fifty feet. Such a target is about being provided at Creedmoor. The system of monthly matches for badges, to be shot

for until won by the same individual three times, has done more to stimulate rifle practice than anything else. It allows the inexperienced opportunities of measuring their strength against veteran shots. It keeps up a pleasurable excitement and occupies the range. It induces many indifferent shots to enter into the association, and men of means are never found wanting, who are not glad to offer prizes for such a worthy cause as the development of military rifle shooting. Lastly, by all means propitiate the local press. Never on gala occasions neglect having a Press Match. Creedmoor and the National Rifle Association, in fact, the whole rifle movement in the United States, owes a great deal of its progress to newspaper men. Treat your local editor and the reporter who comes on the ground with the utmost courtesy. If he does not understand it all at a glance, you may be sure that he will be at the very bottom of it in a remarkably short time. Ink and paper, though they are noiseless, keep up a din of an incessant character no rifle can make. Then it is best always to advertise your matches. Above all, remember that ranges and rifles associations are made chiefly for the soldier, and that the element so unfortunately called "the sporting man" must have no place on it. Sedulously keep down all bets, or wagers, or anything likely to convert your association into a gaming club. So far in this country, and it may be one of the reasons for the great success of the rifle movement, no missionary association has ever been purer, nor freer from the gambling pollution than our rifle organizations.

GAME PROTECTION.

THIS special department of our paper, which we make so prominent at the present time, is most valuable, because it not only reflects the opinions and personal observations of our leading sportsmen all over the country, but serves as a receptacle for valuable information and discussion respecting the habits of creatures, the proper times for fixing close seasons, the rights of farmers and landowners, the depredations of poachers, violations of law, &c. &c.; all of which will eventually be of great service to any committee appointed to investigate these matters.

With regard to the difficult problem of law to stop violations of the game laws and punish offenders, in face of a strong public prejudice against their enactment, which makes prosecutors odious, too much wisdom cannot be secured. One correspondent whose influence and reputation is wide, writes as follows regarding the abuses in the Adirondacks:—

"I need not assure you that I am interested in the preservation of our Adirondack game; at the same time I must confess that I have become sick of the game law business. The law has been changed so often that I have little confidence in its being made efficient, and still less in keeping it so, if perchance the right policy should ever be adopted. You know that hotel keepers, guides, and hunters break the law in relation to deer, and have always done so without fear of consequences. Can you suggest any way to make the law operative in the woods?"

"You know my views in relation to the market question. The Adirondack territory cannot afford to furnish venison for our large city markets. I may remark here that with a dead letter law that forbids killing deer after Nov. 10, the market season is kept open until Feb. 1st, the natural effect of which in respect to still hunting, needs no comment. If there is really any intention to improve the law and make it more efficient for the preservation of game, I shall rejoice, and will do all in my power, but I very much fear, from past experience, that nothing will come of it. If night hunting and still hunting in deep snows could be suppressed, leaving August, September and October open for hunting, the deer would increase rapidly. I should by all means advise an early closure of the market season in respect to venison."

We take few exceptions to the law as it now stands, which is good enough, if enforced. One remedy has been suggested by a prominent resident in the Adirondack country. It is to secure the services of detectives appointed by the State, and paid for out of a special appropriation, to visit the lakes and known hunting grounds with power to arrest the first person caught violating the laws. When caught, the offender should be punished. In the wilderness the news of the arrest, fine, or imprisonment, would spread like wild fire, and from his knowledge of men there, he feels certain that it would have the effect to deter all others from infringing the laws, except in out of the way places.

In our opinion, to make any good law wholly effective, there should be a Chief Game Commissioner, appointed by the Governor of the State, having jurisdiction over its entire territory; the State should be divided into districts and each district be placed in charge of a Deputy Game Commissioner to be appointed by the chief; these in turn to select proper overseers and wardens and employ them on sufficient salaries to police the river courses and forest ranges assigned to them—the salaries to be provided as hereinbefore suggested. This system is in force and successful operation in Nova Scotia and can easily be adopted here.

With regard to the collecting of game for wholesale shipment to market, we have long been aware of the extensive operations in the West and Middle States, but did not know until lately that the same system was in vogue to any great extent in New England and the British Provinces. One informant in New England says that for the past few years market shooters have come far and near, and made it a business to go through the country towns, loaning cheap guns to the farmer and supplying them with ammunition, and paying them five to ten cents for each ruffed grouse they would bring in to the nearest office, and then ship the game thus obtained to the Boston and New York markets. An officer of the Eastern Express Company has stated that on a single day last Octo-

ber his company shipped 1,500 pounds of ruffed grouse to Boston and New York, and that they had carried more tons this season than he dared to say. Away off in the Province of New Brunswick these game collectors are also busy. In Charlotte county they have been engaged for two months past netting ducks. They select the spot most frequented by the fowl and set a lure by strewing corn on the border of the lake. This is repeated until the birds are great in number; then the nests are set with a fall adjusted so that when the ducks are well under it, the net is dropped on them, when a general butchery is proceeded with by clubbing the birds with stout sticks. They are then, as quickly as possible, gathered together, put in barrels and sent on their way to the American market.

In the Province of Quebec, a leading journal announces that parties are making preparations to export venison to Europe just as our prairie fowl are exported from our own ports. No locality can long stand such a drain upon it, and unless something is done to prevent, no game will be left. One remedy that suggests itself is to pass a law prohibiting the exportation of game beyond the limits of the State or Province. We have our doubts about the constitutionality of such a law, but the difficulty can be obviated by the appointment of Game Commissioners and Detectives as already advised.

—Forty Americans who had gone into the Province of Ontario for the purpose of killing deer after the commencement of the close season, (Dec. 1st.) have been arrested.

NORFOLK, Va., December 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Our Legislature is now in session, and there will be some resolutions offered in regard to game laws. What is needed is a more uniform set of laws through the country. W. E. Taylor, a gentleman of this place, is much interested in the subject, and I think intends to call the attention of the members with whom he is personally acquainted to the desired improvement of the existing game laws. He is an active member and original starter of the Norfolk Game Protective Association. Weather clear and cool to-day. Saw some quail in market last week only three-quarters grown. S.

PORTLAND, Me., December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We have a good deal of legislative work on our hands in this State the coming session, and but few workers. Among our proposed alterations are an entire revision of the fish laws; additional protection to deer and caribou, as well as moose, including, if possible, an appropriation for the pay of wardens; also some measure to prevent the wholesale slaughter of ruffed grouse. I trust that the next year will show some improvement in our laws, and that in time we may make a respectable appearance in this respect, even by the side of your model State.

MANASSEH.

We have received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Bay Club of Sodus Point, N. Y., which was organized a few months ago for the protection of fish and game, and now numbers 125 members. Sodus Point offers fair advantages to anglers and gunners. Our correspondent, Charles Wood, furnishes the following notes:—

"The town is situated on Lake Ontario, about mid-way between Oswego and Rochester, or its lake outlet Charlotte, and is built on a small elevation or ridge extending along the long narrow point which almost separates the dark blue waters of the lake from intermingling with the silvery wavelets of Great Sodus Bay, save at one point where the government piers by running out into the lake keep the channel open. The bay is from two to two and a half miles in width, embellished by three small wooded islands, whose sandy bars and shaded holes the black bass and pickerel know and love right well; and a fourth islet about twenty feet by fifty feet in length covered with marsh grass, where I have stopped the swift career of many a wild fowl. In Summer a fair bag of plover, yellow legs, and now and then a curlew may be made on the beach and point. Later on, the ruffed grouse and English snipe, particularly the former, are plenty in this vicinity, and I could once have added woodcock to the list, but for some reason unknown to the writer, this bird has completely deserted its old haunts this last season.

A REVIEW OF A YEAR'S EFFORTS.— WHAT ADVANCE HAVE WE MADE?

NOW that the Summer is past and the rod, gun, and collecting basket are, for a while laid aside, it seems proper we should review the Summer's work, and every effort that has been made, whether in the field, in the forest, by the stream, or in the study, and see if in anything we have advanced.

We commence with angling. There is no disputing the fact, that every year adds much to our stock of knowledge in this art, also that there is yet much to be learned. None can be blinded to the fact, that the art is not only a gentle art, but that it is fast advancing to a refined one. If we continue thus to advance, the day is not far distant when angling will become a fashionable pastime for both sexes, especially for the higher classes. Well! let that day come quickly, for angling facilities will then be increased in proportion. It will then become fashionable to have fish preserves and to stock streams and lakes, until all our waters shall yield a tribute to the enterprise of the people and give room for many thousand anglers.

In angling goods we have made this advance during the year: We have become more familiar with what we have, and more qualified to decide which is best and most suitable for different waters. We think it is now demonstrated that the split bamboo rod, is the rod of rods for trout angling; but that an eight ounce rod of this character is too light for bass fishing; certainly it is for our Western lakes. There we often hook two, and sometimes three black bass at one cast. And then we are likely at any moment to hitch on to a twenty or twenty-five pound pickerel. In either case, with an eight ounce rod, one may make up his mind to devote the rest of the day to landing his fish. A

jointed bamboo or Japanese, with lancewood tip, we believe to be the most comfortable and safest bass rod ever used. As to hooks, we believe that about all anglers will agree in saying that the Sproat and O'Shaughnessy are two of the best hooks ever invented. We prefer the former for all bait and fly hooks, and the latter for spoons, spinners, and artificial minnows. In lines, the fine waterproof silk are the best on the stream, and the braided linen for lake and sea. In flies there has been but little change; however, we are learning some important lessons: First, that many styles made with no resemblance to anything that flies, creeps, or swims, proves to be very successful. Second, that hackles or palmeres are after all the standard flies, and had we no others, these would be sufficient. Every year we are more and more inclined to the hackle flies, and now provide ourselves with a greater variety than ever before. In bass flies there is this advance: they are in greater demand, and more have used them the last year than ever before. The fly should be large and gaudy and shot for deep fishing; in shallow water use the same as trout flies. We trust all have learned these simple lessons. If they have, then we have gained something. It is gratifying to see that very few now prefer bait fishing. Fly angling is practiced now more than at any time before in our history. As a consequence light and delicate tackle has been in greater demand the past season. Thus we are making greater advances in the gentle art.

FIELD SPORTS.—In field sports we have also gained much. Certainly in the breed of our dogs we have made great advances, and in time the pure bloods will entirely displace the mongrels whose numbers are legion. The bench shows and field trials, if continued, will create a universal demand for the purest strains. Again, in a very few years we shall not be under the necessity of importing dogs. We shall have them of our own breeding. The demand for the best dogs is constantly on the increase, and the few who have been instrumental in introducing and breeding in this country the pure strains, are entitled to great credit, and should be encouraged by every lover of a good dog. As to the treatment of the diseases to which dogs are subject, we in this locality feel that we have made no advancement. About one dozen of our most valuable local bird dogs have succumbed to the distemper the last season. Mayhew's or Stonehenge's treatment proved of no avail, neither was the skill of our best physicians sufficient to save them. The first attack seemed to be paralysis of the spine. Under this they went down at first, and it was impossible to raise them to their feet again. It is humbling to us as dog fanciers, that we could not save our valued servants. But not only here, but all over the country, we hear of many dogs dying with this complaint. Therefore it is plain to see that a new treatment must be found or a specific discovered.

GUNS.—In guns there has been this progress: The breech loader has steadily advanced and occupied the whole country, so that in a very short time there will not be a single muzzle loader left save as the relic of a long and illustrious career. It seems to me, among many lessons we have learned regarding improvements in guns, there is one very important one, viz: that our own American guns can be made equal to the best in the world. Now if it is true that we can furnish a gun of our own manufacture as good as the guns we have been in the habit of importing, then it is an advance of which every American should feel proud. The choke bore question is yet in abeyance and although some of our best sportsmen are using them, their superiority, except for trapshooting, is not, we think, unquestionably demonstrated. [In fixed ammunition and in all shooting apparatus there have been immense improvements. Our cartridges, powder, shot, hunting suits, and our camp equipage, are equal to the imported. It is unnecessary to particularize, but in all these things our achievements have been very great and very satisfactory.

FISH CULTURE.—Is it not wonderful how long we have been in learning the simplicity and value of increasing the supply of food fishes. Again, it is wonderful to what extent this enterprise can be carried. What we have already accomplished is but the beginning of an immense public work, which is certainly the greatest enterprise of this age. Our depleted and heretofore barren waters will soon teem with unnumbered millions of edible fish, proving a greater blessing to the masses than any other discovery of the last quarter of a century. Now that the enterprise has become national in character, we cannot set any bounds to it accomplishments, and it is gratifying to see that almost every State in the Union is waking up and now beginning to comprehend its value and magnitude. If the members of our various State Legislatures have been reading and observing men during the last year, we may hope for ample appropriations to carry on the work during the year to come. We expect to see, yet in our day, fresh water fishes more abundant than was ever known before in the history of the world.

GAME LAWS AND PROTECTIVE SOCIETIES.—It is yet impossible to estimate the value of the various game laws the States have already given us. But this much we can say, thus far, they are working out a great good, and if the States shall unite, as they ought, and give us co-operative game laws, with extreme penalties for violations, it will be just what the country, even at this late day, has come to demand. The good results which have followed the execution of the laws we already have, are apparent to every observer. But, have as many game laws as we desire, they will be void, or almost useless, without the aid of protective societies to enforce them. These are doing an

immense amount of good, and we are only astonished that their value is not more fully comprehended by the sportsmen and by the people. Strange it is that all sportsmen in the country cry out for a game laws; yet there are many places where sportsmen are many, in which a sportsmen's club or a protective society cannot be found, or does not exist. Until Congress or the States adopt such a system as will hold the officers, in a degree, accountable for the violations of protective laws, we must form societies for this purpose, and rely upon our own efforts. It seems to me that a part of our business should be this Winter to induce the legislatures not only to give us proper game laws, but to provide for the faithful execution of the same. But if sportsmen will have a little more respect for each other, and unite to elevate and execute, great will be the result. We must not tire in this work. We have made great advances the last year, but we shall do more than this, if we unite for action. Again, it is encouraging that this subject has become national and international. And we apprehend that the International Association for Protecting Game and Fish will accomplish a work which will astonish us by and bye. Societies auxiliary to this should be found all over the country, whose mission should be the protection and study of game and fish. Before our work is accomplished we shall, no doubt meet with many discouraging results, but we have advanced, and shall still advance.

NATURAL HISTORY.—It is gratifying to see that every year the study of this branch of our outdoor pursuits is more and more attracting the attention of sportsmen. To the naturalist sportsmen we are greatly indebted for very much that we know regarding the habits of our game and fish, and we have reason to expect much more from them in the future. Again, it is gratifying to see that the masses are beginning to respect the sportsmen and naturalist. We well remember, and not many years ago, when we returned from the fields and streams burdened not only with game, but curious creeping and flying creatures, singular things animate and inanimate, that we were made the laughing stock for almost a whole community, and men said, "he had better throw his collection out of the window and do something more useful." Our great field at present seems to be to study more fully the habits of our food fishes, for the more thoroughly we understand this subject the more successful we shall be in fish protection. For the next year let us all see how much we can learn regarding the habits of our fish, and having learned, let us report, that all may share in the knowledge we have gained.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—Who among us does not feel elated when he sees all around him the good effects of the press, our special advocates. It is impossible to estimate its value, not only to us as a class, but to the whole people. How comes it that Legislatures and the best of our people begin to open their eyes, and are making haste to help us in our efforts to protect and increase the supply of game! How comes it that the secular press begins to notice us, occasionally copying an article from our papers! It all comes because of the existence and wide spread influence of the FOREST AND STREAM and kindred papers. The former is doing more to win the secular press and the people to our favor than all else besides. What we have gained in this respect the last year is astonishing. What we want now, is also the influence of the local press, and we think the time has now come when it is demanded of every secular paper in the land to devote at least a small portion of its space to this kind of news and to the advocacy of fish culture, games laws, and protective societies, and also to encourage and laud the efforts of those engaged in these pursuits. If they will do this we shall have but little difficulty in obtaining and enforcing all the protective laws we demand or require.

Now, in conclusion, let us say to our collaborators, during the year to come let us make a greater effort to learn, and to improve upon everything, and above all, to see what we can do to encourage and sustain our literature, for without this medium our hopes and aims are hopeless. Again, let us see what can be done to induce our local press to aid us in our efforts to create a public and popular sentiment in favor of game laws and game protection; against poachers and pot fishers; and in favor of gentlemen sportsmen and humble naturalists.

Lake City, Minnesota.

D. C. ESTES, M. D.

—The Toronto Weekly *Globe* has just undergone a surprising and most creditable metamorphosis. By one single effort of exceptional enterprise it has quite outstripped the whole of its Canadian contemporaries, and now appears in a form and character that would do credit to the best journals printed in the United States. The Provinces of the "Dominion" have never been distinguished in their journalism, most of the papers being laggard in news, primitive in their letter-press and form, and decidedly unmetropolitan in every aspect. Quite recently the Montreal *Gazette* adopted the folio sheet, and is now greatly improved and quite creditable to the chief city of Canada. The *Globe*, however, eclipses it, appearing as a twenty page paper, printed with exquisite typographical taste, and including a great variety of departments that meet the requirements of a mixed constituency and render it acceptable in every respect.

CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA.—Editors of newspapers who have not received copies of this seasonable book for review, and wishing them, will oblige us by notifying us to that effect.

FLORIDA.—After two weeks of stormy weather, the sun shone out on the 10th instant, to the delight of the inhabitants and sojourners in the "Land of Flowers." Friday morning early there could be discerned a glistening white frost, covering the grass in many places.

The St. John's railway is now running four trains a day each way between Toco and St. Augustine.

St. James Hotel at Jacksonville has nearly one hundred guests, and the other hotels are doing well. The tide of permanent settlers is drifting towards Marion County, which contains some of the richest land in the State of Florida. The residents give visitors a warm welcome.

The St Augustine Press completed its fifth year on the 11th December, and in a review of the period since 1869 it says:—

"At that time, the only hotel receiving visitors was a small portion of the present Florida House, and capable of accommodating about 40 guests. This was all the hotel accommodation that was required for the visitors of the Winter of 1869. There were several boarding houses, but their accommodating capacity was limited. Probably, that season, the total number of guests in St. Augustine, did not exceed 500, all together. Last year, 1875, the number of visitors reached nearly, if not quite, 10,000.

This is but a simple illustration of the great advance St. Augustine has made in five years, in all branches of trade, and the rise in real estate has been of a corresponding character. Property which could be bought in 1869 for \$500, to-day is worth and will bring \$5,000."

—Prof. Robt. Bell, of the Dominion Survey, has just completed the seventh year of his explorations in that extensive region lying between Lake Huron and James Bay. The territory comprises many millions of acres, and is found to abound in Huronian rocks which are rich in metallic ores and other economic minerals. Valuable discoveries of copper, iron, serpentine, soapstone, etc., have been made. Coal exists in large quantities to the northward of this great Huronian area, and gypsum along the lower part of Moose River. Fish were not found to be generally abundant in the lakes and streams passed over, nor in the southern part of James' Bay; and game was very scarce except around the shores of the bay in the Autumn.

John Ross Browne, the famous American traveler, died at his residence in Oakland, California, last week. Mr. Browne traveled over the greater part of the United States, and very extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Having acquired a fair ability as a sketcher, he made pictures of whatever struck his fancy. The result was the publication of a number of humorous works, which attained wide popularity. Among them may be mentioned "Yusef, or the Journey of the Fangi; a Crusade in the East," "Washoe," which grew out of an inspection of the new mining regions of the Pacific, under an appointment from the Government; "An American Family in Germany," "The Land of Thor" and "The Apache Country." In 1868, Mr. Browne was appointed Minister to China, which post he held for two years. He was fifty-eight years of age.

—An association has just been formed under the title of the Virginia and North Carolina Poultry and Pet Stock Association, and the following officers were elected: A. M. Bowman, of Augusta county, President; First Vice President, R. T. Fulghum, Raleigh, N. C.; Second Vice President, Dr. L. R. Dickinson, Richmond; Third Vice President, V. M. Firor, Charlestown, West Virginia; Fourth Vice President, Dr. E. C. Withers, Danville, Va.; Fifth Vice President, W. S. Thorn, Wythe county; H. Theodore Ellyson, Richmond, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Ellyson is one of the proprietors of the Richmond Dispatch, one of the ablest journals in the South. This new association will doubtless be of much benefit to the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA.—Of our new book the Albany Journal says:—

"We have already noticed this admirable volume on Florida, and the more we read of it the better we like it. It contains valuable information for every one, but it is especially valuable and interesting to the angler and sportsman; for it shows Florida to be a very paradise for these classes. No one should go to that 'happy hunting ground' without this volume with him."

FOREST AND STREAM finds its way to our table regularly. We find it invaluable for all that is claimed for it. It has drawn to its columns a corps of learned contributors, which enables its editors to present to their readers a journal unexcelled in its specialty.—Philadelphia Farmer's Journal.

—In the East River, the other day, a sea gull was so persistent in securing a fish it had caught, that it was run over by a ferry boat and drowned.

—A very appropriate present for a friend addicted to the soothing influence of the weed, may be obtained at C. Stehr's, 347 Broome street, dealer in meerschaum pipes and cigar holders.

—Sunflowers prove to be the most perfect preventive against chills and fever that has yet been tried.

—Some New York engravers are trying the wood of the magnolia as a substitute for boxwood.

The Rifle.

FOREST AND STREAM BADGES.—The sixth contest for the FOREST AND STREAM badges, took place Thursday, December 16th, 1875, at Conlin's Shooting Gallery, 930 Broadway. The conditions were as usual, viz: ten shots, off hand range, 110 feet, 200 yards target reduced in proportion for distance, Wimbledon rules. The winners were, L. C. Bruce, first badge; score, 44; "Centre" badge, by L. V. Sone for the second time, score, 39; "Inner" badge, by J. O. Wright, with a score of 30. The following is a summary of the six competitions for the FOREST AND STREAM badges:—

COMPETITION NO. 8.					
1st Badge.	Center Badge.	Inner Badge.			
1—Wm. Klein.....43	G. W. Hamilton.....40	J. E. Whitley.....30			
2—C. A. Cheever.....44	R. Wiley.....39	G. W. Smith.....30			
3—Thomas Lloyd.....44	A. Marsh.....40	C. Blackie.....30			
4—W. B. Farwell.....45	L. C. Bruce.....40	J. Waydell.....30			
5—D. L. Beckwith.....44	L. V. Sone.....40	C. E. Blydenburgh.....30			
6—L. C. Bruce.....44	L. V. Sone.....39	J. O. Wright.....30			

The fifth competition for the Turf, Field and Farm cups takes place Thursday, December, 23, commencing at 4 P. M. All are cordially invited to participate in the contest.

—At Creedmoor Jr. 100 yard range, a Subscription Match was shot on Wednesday Dec. 15th, open to all comers. Distance, 100 yards; position, off-hand; entrance 50 cents. There were 102 entries. One-half the entrance money was divided between the first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth and twentieth best scores. The winners were: Herman Funke, Jr., score, 24 out of a possible 25; W. B. Farwell, score, 23, but as no prize, was given for second best, his shooting was too good for second prize, for which there was a tie between C. C. Harris and J. L. Allen, which was shot off and won by Mr. Allen. For the third and fourth prizes there were ties between T. C. Banks, R. Rathbone, F. Backofen, J. L. Allen, A. J. Holcombe, and M. J. Duffy, which has not yet been decided. There being no limit to entries, Mr. Farwell came in for fifth prize, on a second entry, with a score of 20. Wednesday the 29th the second subscription match will take place.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The third competition shooting in lying position for a gold medal, a rifle, Remington model, and a Colt's new model revolver, took place at Hellwig's new gallery, No. 273 Eighth avenue, Dec. 15. The following are the winners: A. B. Vanheusen, first prize, 46; D. L. Beckwith, second prize, 40; J. McGlensey, third prize, 30. All below twenty-one not counted.

MILEY'S GALLERY, BROOKLYN.—At the tournament for the benefit of St. Peter's Hospital, now being carried on at this gallery, the following are the best targets as yet made: Conditions, ten shots string measurement. Mayo Fulton, 6 5-16; John Burns, 6 3/8; James F. Halligan, 7 1/4; P. Cadden, 7 1/2; James Connors, 8 1/4; T. J. McCabe, 9; Owen McShane, 11 1-16; P. Baker, 10 15-16; A. Dougherty, 10 11-16; J. S. Case, 10 11-16; P. H. McMahon, 10 15-16; J. H. Dougherty, 13 15-16. The shooting will continue every Monday and Friday from 2 to 12 P. M., until January 7, 1876. The first prize is a cup from the Turf, Field and Farm; the second, from Col. B. E. Valentine, and the third Mr. Miley presents.

MORSEMER.—On Friday last the members of the Yonkers Rifle Association held their fifth competition in the marksman's match. Mr. Langram made the highest score yet accomplished in this match. The following are the scores:—

Geo. Langram.....	200.....4 3 4 0 4 4 4.....23	55
E. Connell.....	500.....5 4 5 4 5 5 4.....32	51
H. Maynard.....	200.....0 4 3 3 4 4 4.....22	48
H. W. Blakemore.....	500.....2 5 4 5 4 4 4.....29	46
T. Coyle.....	200.....4 4 5 4 5 4 3.....25	23
	500.....5 3 3 4 0 4 4.....23	
	200.....3 3 4 3 4 5 5.....27	
	500.....0 2 5 4 4 4 0.....19	
	200.....0 4 5 4 0 2 3.....18	
	500.....5 2 5 0 0 3 2.....15	

The next match on the tapis at this range is that for the "Harris Trophy," a beautifully mounted Sharps rifle, presented by Mr. G. L. Harris, of New York. The conditions are twenty shots for each contestant at 300 yards; this range being selected so as to put outsiders on an equality with the Yonkers riflemen, the latter never having shot at this range. Some of the "Glen Drakes" should go over. Christmas will be a gala day at Morsemer. Besides the Harris Trophy mentioned above, a match will also be shot between members of the Yonkers team—Major Shonnard, A. H. Jocelyn, L. M. Ballard and H. J. Quinn on one side, against Capt. Smythe, H. L. Garrison, G. L. Morse and Dr. Perry on the other. Conditions: forty shots each at 500 yards.

The Yonkers riflemen have declined the challenge of the American Rifle Association, of Mount Vernon, on the terms proposed by that organization, at least for the present season, but are thinking of shooting a match with the Chicago team, by telegraph, but have not fully decided on it. By the use of the Geiger boards no bullseyes on the wrong target are now possible.

GLEN DRAKE.—The American Rifle Association have issued a programme for Christmas Day, Saturday next. Twelve prizes are distributed in the different matches, which will consist of an all-comers' match, a ladies' match, a subscription match, and the De Peyster Badge match. The distance for all the matches will be 300 yards, shooting off-hand. The matches will commence promptly at 10:30 A. M., and close at 4 P. M.

Trains leave Grand Central Depot, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, for Pelhamville, at 9:05 A. M., 10:05 A. M., 12 M. and 2:20 P. M.; return at 12:30 P. M., 2:25 P. M., 5:15 P. M., and 8 P. M. Stages will run from depot to range on arrival of trains.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The National Guard Shooting Club held a monthly competition for their medals last week. The range of this club is located at San Bruno, where bulkheads have been fitted up for two targets at 200 yards, one at 500 yards, one at 600 yards, and one at 1,000 yards. Everything has been done to enable the markers to indicate the shots with the greatest facility. Adjoining this range the Union Guard, Co. A. Second Infantry, have established a range, with bulkheads for targets at 200 and 500 yards, and the ground surveyed for a bulkhead at 1,000 yards. This range was inaugurated on the same day. The scores made by the Nationals were as follows, there being five shots at each distance:—

Name.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Hentz.....	17	24	41
LeBreton.....	23	17	40
Snook, E. N.....	18	19	37
Muller, H.....	18	19	37
Smith, C. T.....	19	17	36
Sherman.....	18	17	35
McElhenney.....	20	15	35
Dunn.....	17	16	33
Robertson.....	16	16	32
Sime.....	16	16	32
Ford.....	17	15	32
Pascoe.....	17	15	32
Snook, E. C.....	18	14	32
Doane.....	16	15	31
Beaver.....	18	13	31

Mr. Klose, President of the Shooting Club, invited Gen. McComb to try a match, to dedicate the range, with the following result:—

Name.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
A. F. Klose.....	26	19	45
General McComb.....	24	17	41

The California Guard Light Battery have been entrusted with the charge of the Gatling Battery which has replaced the old Parrott guns belonging to the State.

—The riflemen of Auburn claim to have a natural rifle range with a dead level of 1,000 yards and a natural bluff fifty feet high.

ILLINOIS.—A rifle club to be known as the Elgin Amateur Rifle Club, has been formed at Elgin with the following officers: O. Chisholm, Esq., President; Frank Leman, Vice-President; J. S. Dumser, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee—E. Hancock, M. S. Moulton, Charles Lightner, D. M. Turner, and M. D. E. Lull. Last week Major Fulton visited the Club and participated in a match gotten up for the occasion. The distance was 500 yards, and the Major made a long succession of bullseyes. Of the other participants Mr. D. W. Rogers' score of 21 out of a possible 25 was the best.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RIFLE MATCHES.—With regard to our proposed badge for a match to be shot by undergraduates of American colleges we have received the following letter.—
HARVARD COLLEGE, Dec. 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In regard to our rifle club here, of which I am a member, I am afraid your generous proposition to present a cup to be shot for by colleges, with military rifles, will not meet with much encouragement here, as we all use sporting rifles, and our aim is to become good shots with them. I am happy to say that at last a great deal of interest is taken in the club, and that it is to be formed in the Spring beyond a doubt. We have had several trial shots—best score, 40 out of a possible 50, at 200 yards, off-hand, but hope to do better. Yours, R. TALLANT.

One of the objects which governed us in naming military rifles was the equality under which the contestants would be likely to shoot, and because we conceive it to be proper that the use of the military rifle in large institutions should be encouraged in preference to that of a purely sporting weapon. At Amherst, and we believe some of the other colleges, military drill is practiced, and it would add greatly to the effectiveness of our volunteer force if it was made a part of the curriculum in all institutions of learning. The use of a military rifle would not prevent the riflemen from using any other weapon for amusement or practice. We should be glad to hear the sentiments of college men on this subject as applied to our badge, and stand ready to so amend the conditions as to make them satisfactory to the greatest number.

THE USE OF THE STRAP.

HAMILTON, Ont., December 13, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I inclose you a card of myself, lying down in the position of shooting, with a strap attached to the rifle and around my knee, the object of which is not for a brace, or to steady the rifle, but simply to receive the recoil on the knee instead of any other part. Now, my opinion is, according to the various positions which riflemen are permitted to shoot in now, that the use of the strap is just as fair as the use of a pad on the butt, or anything else that would tend to make it easier to shoot. But we will take it for granted that the strap might be objected to; the individual using it might go to work and get a stock made with a curve on it to fit the knee, which would answer the same purpose, which I don't think could be objected to, as there is no law which prohibits any pattern of stock which a rifleman may choose being used. For example, take the pistol stock: it is a recent invention, and of course is an advantage, otherwise it would not be so generally used, and no objection was ever raised against it. But I am of the opinion that all those positions where the barrel of the rifle rests on any part of the body are unfair, and that the intention or definition of "Any Position" means strictly, that no part of the barrel should rest beyond where it is supported by the left hand, when shooting from the shoulder, because if it does, it is simply a solid rest, and might as well rest on a stone, a stump, or anything else. And as for nerve, the most nervous individual is just as good in that position as the individual with a nerve of steel. This brings the whole matter down to who has got the best rifle, and not a test of men at all. Again, I understand that the National Rifle Association disallow shooting with the Military rifle in the back position. Why is this? Because I believe there are numbers of men who could not by any means twine themselves into the knots which it is necessary to do to hold the rifle perfectly steady, and of course those men shooting in the front position would be at a great disadvantage shooting against men whose peculiar formation of body enabled them to shoot lying on their back or side. I think the executive of the National Rifle Association of New York acted very wisely in enacting this rule. But I know many of your readers are more conversant with the subject than I am, and I would like to hear their opinions on it. As to using the ramrod for a rest it could very easily be done, by having a hinge on it half-way, or where it might be required. It could be pulled out when shooting and rest on the ground, or stuck in so that the muzzle

would rest perfectly steady; but that would be opposed to the rule which says, "No part of the rifle must rest on the ground, the ramrod being a part." Yours truly,
JAMES ADAMS.

[We think that our correspondent errs in his remark that the lying position brings all riflemen on an equality, and that the shooting becomes merely a test of rifles. At the distances at which the prone position is allowed the nicest judgment as to elevation and allowance for wind is required. As far as the use of the strap is concerned, we published in our issue of the 9th inst., upon the authority of a well known riflemen the following remarks:—

"In the case of a military or other rifle having a sling, there would be no objection to twisting it around the arm or knee in firing. In Russell on 'Rifle Practice' mention is made of a well known shot, who fired while sitting with the sling of his rifle around his left arm and knee. Still, the sling must be used as a sling only, and as attached to the rifle. To use a Creedmoor rifle not made for a sling when firing lying down, by attaching a strap to the trigger guard, and passing a loop at the other end on the foot, as shown in the photograph, is not using it as a sling, but as an entirely distinct apparatus, equivalent to an artificial rest. I do not think it would be allowed at Creedmoor."

For our own part we look upon the increased use or desire for adventitious aids in rifle shooting, as wrong, and if persevered in, likely to result in much harm.—Ed.

—Whether artillery practice on the Creedmoor principle is exactly within our scope we are not prepared to state; but our National Guard are following out what the volunteer service has been doing for some time in England. We give place, then, to the following, taken from our exchanges: "The new Parrott Rifle battery of the Twentieth Brigade at Elmira, has started an artillery Creedmoor of its own, at 1,200 yards. There are four sections in the battery, and they commenced practice Nov. 11th, at 1,200 yards, targets twelve feet square, bullseye three feet by six feet, each section firing twelve shots in a high cross wind. The result of the practice was as follows: Section I—seven outers, five misses; Section II—one bullseye, four outers, five misses; Section III—one bullseye, six outers, six misses; Section IV—One bullseye, five outers, six misses. The example set by Captain Walker's battery is one to follow. In militia artillery accuracy of fire is the first thing requisite, and by no means impossible of attainment.

—The removal of Sharps rifle works from Hartford to Bridgeport will be completed about the 1st of next February. The new works in that city are located about a mile west of the railroad depot, and include three buildings, all of brick. The main building is 250 by 40 feet, four stories and a half high. The blacksmith shop is 160 by 40 feet, one story high. The cartridge shop (including store room) is 40 by 70 feet, and one story high.

—The scores made by the members of the Yonkers Rifle Club have not yet been beaten.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN DECEMBER.

Moose, *Alce Americanus*.
Elk or Wapiti, *Cervus Canadensis*.
Red Deer, *Cervus Virginianus*.
Caribou, *Rangifer caribou*.
Hares, *Lepus*.

Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallinago*.
Ruffed Grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*.
Pinnated Grouse, *Cupidonia cupido*.
Quail, *Ortyx Virginianus*.
Wild Ducks, *Anatina*.

GAME IN MARKET.—The supply is still more scarce than it should be for the season, the receipts of Western game being extremely limited and prices continuing high. Ruffed grouse sell for \$1.25 per pair, while prairie chickens are worth \$1.50; quail bring \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen, mostly Long Island birds; canvas backs are higher than when last quoted, say \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pair. There are no red heads in market, unless it be a few refrigerated birds. The supply of ducks during the week from the Chesapeake and Currituck has been limited; at the latter place gunners say there are plenty of birds, but that the weather has been too mild to bring them inside, and consequently there is but little "fighting." Mallards are worth \$1 to \$1.25; brant, \$1.25; widgeon, 75 cents to \$1; black ducks, 75 to \$1; broad bills, 60 cents; teal, very scarce at 75 cents to \$1; geese, 75 cents to \$1.25 each; hares, 75 cents per pair; rabbits, 50 cents; venison, 25 to 30 cents per pound.

—A party from Mineville, Essex County, N. Y., recently killed in the North Woods, four deer, whose weight ranged from 200 to 275 pounds each.

A NEW RECOIL CHECK FOR GUNS.—This is an invention intended to check the backward blow of a gun by neutralizing the effect of the recoil through the medium of a spring. Providing that the result would not be to lessen the penetration of the gun the idea is a good one. The illustration in our advertising columns explains the principle upon which it acts.

—At the November meeting of the Board of Supervisors, of Green County, New York, a resolution was passed, making it unlawful to kill rail or expose them for sale between the 1st of January and 20th September, under penalty of \$25 for each bird. This excellent provision was secured through the influence of prominent sportsmen of Catskill, and will meet with general approval.

—Messrs. Burwell (proprietors of the Ondawa hotel, Schroon Lake Village), Pardo, and several other gentlemen, have just returned from a hunting excursion to Crane Pond, where they enjoyed glorious sport for several days. But think of camping out when mercury stands 20° below zero! They brought out several deer, numerous ruffed grouse, and other small game.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—Ira A. Paine and Miles Johnson shot a match on Monday last, at Dexter Park, on the Jamaica road, Long Island. The conditions of the match were, to shoot at seventy-five single rises, each to furnish half the birds, for \$250 a side, English rules, twenty-seven and a half yards rise. The match resulted in favor of Paine by the following score:—

Paine—1011101111100111, Johnson—01111111111101
11111001011111110111, 1111101110101100110111
1111111110110011111011101010110011100010011
011011111—Killed 56; missed 111111110011—Killed 50;
16. [missed 20]

—Capt. Bogardus has accepted the challenge of Mr. John G. Clark, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, to go to that State and shoot a field match at quails. The champion also publishes a counter challenge to Mr. Clark, inviting him to come to Illinois and shoot a match at prairie chickens.

MOOSE IN THE MEGANTIC BASIN.

December 6th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

After the thaw here November 25th and 26th the weather suddenly changed cold, and bade fair to make a hard crust on the snow, favorable for hunting moose. On the evening of the 27th the writer and a friend from Long Island stood at the railway station in Robinson anxiously awaiting French's team to convey us to Scotston. After a pleasant drive of an hour and a half we reached Scotston, where we found Archie MacDonald, who was to accompany us as guide and trail leader. Early the next morning we drove up the Megantic road to a camp situated at the base of the northeastern part of the mountain, built by Messrs. Low and Pierpoint, of your city. The first day we hunted in the swamps and over the spruce ridges north and east of the camp, but saw no signs of either moose or deer. The next morning we crossed over the mountain into the basin, where we soon found a moose yard, but there was little or no crust on the snow, which was at least two and a half feet deep, which made it impossible to run them with our dogs, or to still hunt them successfully, as our snow shoes would sink into the snow with a crackling sound at every step we took. This would alarm them, and keep us from getting a shot. We however satisfied ourselves that there are an abundance of moose in the upper parts of the basin. The low alder flats along the brook is one immense deer yard. We there shot a fat buck to replenish our larder. Should there be a heavy fall of snow, or a thaw, and settle the present snow, so that it would be possible to use dogs, there could be some rare sport had in that basin before the close season (February 1st) commences. In crossing over the mountain from the camp we mounted a peak to the left of the trail, where we had one of the finest views imaginable of the surrounding wilderness. North and east of us lay a long stretch of level country, dotted with small lakes, whose waters must be teeming with speckled beauties, and many of them as yet unvisited by the "knights of the rod." Nearly due north we could see Nicolet Mountain, and to the right of it, and farther away, the St. Francis. Both mountains are near lakes of the same name. In the east were seen the boundary mountains, with lakes Megantic and Spider at their base. Under our feet, at the south, we had a birdseye view of the basin, with the main mountain in the rear for a high background. At the west we caught occasional glimpses of the Salmon River, near the "still waters," and back of the river the forests of Ditton and Newport, with the eastern township mountains in the far distance. I must again protest against parties who come here from New York or elsewhere paying those that they employ here such exorbitant prices. This was a cheap country for sportsmen, and would remain so if you New Yorkers would refrain from paying Adirondack prices. A man here is willing to work with his team for three dollars, and you come here and pay him ten dollars, and also pay the men who act as guides two dollars, when they used to be well satisfied with one dollar or a dollar and a quarter per day. You may be able and willing to pay such prices, but in so doing you do a great injury to us brother sportsmen who are not able to pay such fancy figures, for after you have established such rates we must either pay them or abandon our old sporting grounds. Perhaps you are not aware of the cheapness of labor here in this district, or perhaps you have been imposed upon by those whom you have employed. If the latter is the case please inform me of it, and we will try and remedy the matter at once.

STANSTEAD.

P. S.—We christened the peak where we had our view "Hot Draft Peak," as a strong current of warm air issued from a crevice in the rocks near the top.

We emphatically endorse the protest of our friend, which is not without cause. We recall an instance that came under our personal observation on the piazza at Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, three years ago. "Moses, here!" called out a prominent Brooklyn sportsman of wealth to his guide who was passing, "if you'll drive a deer into the lake for the Judge to-morrow morning I'll give you \$20!" The Judge sat near, and was doubtless pleased with the attention of his friend, the guides were tickled by the liberality, the impecunious were awe struck by the display of wealth that could afford so great a largess, the greenhorns gaped in admiration at the prowess of the hunter, the latter enjoyed the opportunity to patronize the judge and to have his vanity gratified, the dogs liked the run, and in fact everybody was happy except the poor fawn (as it proved), which took the water and yielded the ghost in the scorching month of July.—Ed.

STILL HUNTING IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 12th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have received a letter from Mr. Fenton, of No. Four, Adirondacks, dated Dec. 6th, in which he narrates a hunting adventure which, I think, would be interesting to the numerous sportsmen who read your valuable paper. We quote:—

"There has not been much hunting since I wrote you, but, I have been out just three days and bagged three deer—I am mistaken, I have been hunting four days; it took me two days to kill one. The first day I killed a three-year old buck. In about a week from that day there came another favorable time for still hunting; the wind howled through the woods, the trees clashed together, and the snow fell thick and fast. I crossed the lake and entered the woods in search of new tracks of deer. I traveled rapidly for two hours, when I came upon a buck's fresh tracks where he had just risen from his bed and gone slowly on, feeding as he went. I advanced cautiously, being confident that he was not far away. I soon ran on to him, and as he raised his head I brought my rifle to my shoulder and fired rather quickly. He wheeled at a right angle and made a few quick bounds and stopped short. I brought the other barrel to bear upon him, but he was too quick for me, for he sprang just as I drew the trigger, and the ball passed harmlessly by him; he only made a few jumps and then halted again. Ah! then if I only had had a breech loader, I could load up again, but he was off. I felt sure of him, for the first shot must have given him his death wound. I struck across the angle to his track, expecting to find blood on the snow where he ran, but what was my chagrin to find none. What did it mean? It can't be possible that I missed the first shot. I went back to where he stood, and found some hair that the ball had cut from his side and carried it twelve feet beyond, and never drew blood. But I soon found another track, made about an hour previous, which I took and followed perhaps

one mile when, as I came over the brow of a hill, I met a monster buck coming up the hill not fifty yards away. He looked much surprised to see such a looking object as I was, and eyed me keenly. I quickly brought my rifle to bear on the point of his shoulder and fired; but he was too massive for the penetrative powers of my rifle, for the bullet smashed against his shoulder and was torn into a dozen pieces, breaking the shoulder bone, but penetrating no deeper. When I saw the nature of the wound I knew I should have a hard hunt to get him. He made no halt for a mile, when he laid down. I saw him and prepared to give him another shot, but he anticipated my kindness and sprang to his feet and made away at the top of his speed, on three legs, as fast as most deer go on four. He now made for Beaver River, and I expected he would cross it, but he only went to the edge of the water and ran back into the woods, where I started him again without seeing him. He now took directly up the river, and after pursuing him more than half way to Wardwell's (the distance from No. Four to Wardwell's is eleven miles) I gave up the chase. I had a very serious time in getting home, for darkness came upon me when I was more than two miles from Beaver Lake. It was fearfully dark and I was completely exhausted. It would take a good mathematician to enumerate the number of my falls. Once I came to a perpendicular ledge of rocks, and in order to get down I crawled off on to a tree which grew up from the base of the cliff, and slid down to the bottom. I reached home at eight o'clock, weary and disheartened over the misfortunes of the day. The following day, although feeling foot sore and tired, I started at daybreak for the old fellow's track, six miles away, which I reached at half past ten. I started him about a quarter of a mile from where I left him on the previous night. All hope died within me when I started him without even seeing him, and I saw that he ran as fast as on the previous day. I knew that only strategy could capture him, as it was so noisy under foot that I could not approach him without his quick ear detecting me. I well knew that he would make for the river, and I pushed on with all possible speed to see if I could catch him in the water; but in this I was disappointed, for he plunged in and got across without my even getting a glimpse of him. A little way above, at a still place in the river, the ice was frozen across strong enough to bear me. I crossed and kept well back from the river, to come upon him in an opposite direction from which he was expecting me. I knew he would soon lie down after he came out of the water, and in this I was right, for I soon saw him rise on of his bed and fly at fearful speed through the woods. Quick as thought I sent a bullet flying after him, which struck him in the flank and passed forward, causing him to fall, and after firing four more shots into him, I succeeded in dispatching him. I have killed no larger deer in a long time. The saddles weighed 105 pounds."

Yours for the woods,

FRANK BOLLES, JR.

The above method of "still hunting" will receive no remonstrance from any sensible person, although some of our correspondents have decried it. It tests the skill, strategy, endurance, and general knowledge of a hunter more than any other mode known. Indeed one has to work hard for his venison.

ANOTHER DEER CHASE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 9th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Seeing in your paper of the 2d inst. an account of a race between a locomotive engine and a deer, I thought I would give you an account of a similar race which happened under my observation. In making one of my regular pay trips of this road, and while on the Florida Division, running at about twenty-five miles per hour, a buck and a doe jumped on the track just ahead of the engine about seventy-five yards. The engineer gave chase, increasing speed and gradually gaining on the flying deer. The race was for about a mile, and when we were almost upon them we came to a small trestle. The buck took one side and the doe the other, and our train passed between the two at the rate of forty miles per hour.

C. SANSEY.

BREECH LOADERS AND THEIR ACTIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., December 10th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Judging from the interest exhibited in guns through your columns, a few words upon the necessary points of the breech loading action may not be inappropriate. In the number of guns which at different times I have had the opportunity of examining, and which have betrayed symptoms of determined weakness, it has struck me forcibly that the purchaser, with merely the most common elements of criticism, could have foreseen that which must prove to be the ultimate weakness of his gun.

In the first place, a breech loading action, to be effective must be upon a good principle. The numerous improvements and inventions which have taken place during the last twenty years go to prove that the public upon the one side seem struggling to secure a breech loader which will fulfill all requirements, and the inventor, upon the other hand, trying to cater to the public want. It cannot be doubted but that safety and solidity seem to have been the first requisites, and, curious to say, when this necessity was met on the part of the inventor by the introduction of the double grip, it had not even the support of a patent, the first builder of the same being Jones, an action fier, who introduced it fifteen years ago; no one can doubt that for safety and simplicity nothing has yet superseded the double grip Lefauchaux.

The next effort seems to have been automatic closing, or the introduction of spring and snap work to secure the barrels to the action. In this class of work there seems hardly to be a mechanical motion but what has been tried for the purpose mentioned, and few that have been based upon principles good enough to last above a year or two; in some cases not even that long. It is in this class of guns that the purchaser requires to exercise a closer scrutiny, as the incentive upon the part of the maker to make his guns close with a click limits very much the chances of a durable gun.

Believing that, in the case of sporting guns, inventions seem to have culminated in the tipping up or dropping of the barrels as the preferable method, I confine myself to that principle particularly. One of the first points to be observed in a breech loader is that there is a good distance between the axle upon which the barrels hinge and the face of the action upon which the base of the cartridges rest, and in addition, that the axle is as close to the plane of the action as is commensurate with the strength of points upon which the barrels hinge, the more direct that the axle is in front of the line of fire the less is the strain upon the bolt which holds the barrels to their place. The next important part is that the gripping, or bolting, takes place at the extreme end of the barrels. The extended lump in this case claims some attention, but as it must necessarily be narrow, or make an ungainly action, it prevents it having that abrading surface or breadth of bearing which is so essential to containing surfaces under great strain. If the lump attached to the barrels extend as nearly as possible flush with the breech end, a great advantage is secured in the case of all snap actions. I look upon the failure of the side snap, in comparison to a number of other actions, as being purely from the fact of the gripping taking place so far along the body of the action and not at the extreme end of the lump. Make the side snap action with the gripping near the end of the barrels, and it makes a durable and simple action. There is no more important point to be observed than that the line of motion of the bolt moves in a line direct with the centre of the axle upon which the barrels hinge. This must be an obvious necessity. During the moment of strain upon the action by explosion, a tendency to separate is the result, and in the case of a bolt not at its biting part moving in the direction of the axle, a heavy abrasive motion is the consequence, and which in the course of time shows itself in a rickety and shacking action. In the case of an action bolted in the direction of the centre of its hinge, when the tendency to spring takes

place during explosion, pressure is the only result between the contending surfaces. In the case of extended lumps, pass a straight edge along the surface of the bite and it will miss the centre of the axle by nearly, and sometimes over, half an inch, and the top of the bolt, which is likewise essential, will be a great deal worse. Here then we have the advantage of a very powerful grip while it lasts, more than neutralized by a sheer mechanical loss. In addition to this, there is much more power in forcing the barrels into position when the bolt runs in its proper direction, and in snap actions, where the power of the spring requires to be economized, this forms an important consideration.

Another feature, adopted in higher qualities of guns, is the practical value of the extended and projecting rib which continues back into the action. This rib, in having to work into the action at an angle sufficient to clear itself as the barrels move upon the hinge or axle, does not admit of that efficiency in holding the face of the action to the face of the barrels so necessary at such a place; but it must not be forgotten that in the case of actions carefully bolted they spring slightly beyond the bolting from a neutral axis nearly half way between the face of the barrels and the very back of the breech piece. Here, then, the extended rib helps restrict, though not thoroughly, the tendency to separate between the two faces. This style is likewise useful in presenting lateral motion, making it a great assistance in the case of double rifles made upon the drop down principle and using heavy charges of powder. To assist in such cases, a multiplicity of bolts have been adopted, forgetful of the fact that if there is one effective place in the action for the bolt to operate to its best advantage, then the power of the spring had best be expended on that one than lavished away at other parts to counterbalance the friction thus introduced. This more particularly alludes to bolts which labor under a mechanical disadvantage. To possess the extended rib to its best advantage, it should, when looking down upon the top, appear to put out suddenly to each side and then round off at the corners, instead of being nearly circular, as they are generally made.

When safety and solidity have been well attended to it is not too much to say that certainty of fire is one of the most urgent requirements of the breech loader, and, while speaking of this, I must differ from your opinion in *FOREST AND STREAM* of December 9th. To the eye of the sportsman it looks well to see the strikers or plungers lying parallel with the barrels. Now, were it possible to have the motion of the hammer take place from a centre directly or vertically below the end of the plunger where it has to strike, no one could dispute the efficiency of such a blow, so that it took place at a sufficient distance from the centre of the tumbler, and thus secure velocity; but gun locks, as they are ordinarily attached, render it impossible to have this done without spoiling the appearance of the gun, and the question stands, How can the greatest certainty of fire be secured with the present means at disposal? I would urge that principle which gives the least friction at the point of contact between the hammer and plunger, and which gives the greatest or generates the most sudden heat at the point of contact of plunger and percussion. To effect this no better method can be adopted than to make the plunger operate in the direction of a right angle with the axle of the tumbler, the top of the plunger being the corner of the angle. If this be done no force is lost in grating along the face of the hammer. But it is contended that it is lost at the front of the plunger. This will be admitted, and also that it is the very place the force should be lost; and, seeing that it is attrition, it merely means heat. Any one can notice in those guns with direct strikers how the nose of the hammer seems grated down, and the amount of surface that seems to have been traveled over before the blow has been completed. This means lost force, which should have been expended at the other end of the plunger. It must not be lost sight of that in the direct strikers the blow from the hammer is given at a part nearer the centre of the tumbler than is the case with the oblique plungers. The consequence is less motion on the part of the plunger, and, still more, less velocity. This is everything when certainty of fire has to be taken into consideration, and gives conclusively the preference to the oblique striker, so long as the obliquity does not exceed 45°. This excessive angle is merely the result of pitching the locks too high and too far back; otherwise, with care and a good thick breech piece, it need not exceed an angle of 30°, if that much.

D. KIRKWOOD.

MATCH RIFLES—MUZZLE LOADERS vs. BREECH LOADERS.

DUBLIN, Ireland, December 2d, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

In yours of the 18th of November you do me the honor to quote from a letter of mine to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*. I could have wished, however, that your extracts had been made so as to enable your readers to see that my letter was not written for the purpose of disparaging the American victory over the Canadians, nor yet to excuse the defeat of the rifles used by the latter, which any reader of your paper would suppose were all "Rigbys," whereas there was only one of my rifles in the match, the other "Provincials" using Metfords. I wrote to correct an erroneous comparison made by the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, and incidentally remarked that the score showed that the American rifles did not hold their elevation so well as the Metfords, inasmuch as about twice as many misses were scored to the Americans as to the Canadians. You ought, I think, to have quoted this remark as well as the sequel from which you draw the conclusion that my rifles "want more powder and more lead for long ranges." As the reputation of my rifles has been made by their shooting in strong winds at 1,000 yards, I can hardly take this as proved; but as there is practically no limit to the charge which may be used with a muzzle loader, except the ability of the shooter to endure the recoil, whereas the charge of the breech loader is limited to the capacity of the cartridge. No superiority can be claimed for the latter on that ground. I have shot with both breech and muzzle loading rifles for fifteen years, and for target practice have no hesitation whatever in preferring the latter. They need no cartridges; no previous preparation of ammunition, and no cleaning between the shots. They will give equal velocities with less powder than the breech loader. Whenever the progress of art gives breech loaders which, without cleaning, will equal the performance of muzzle loaders, I am ready to reconsider this opinion. I am, yours truly,

JOHN RIGBY.

SHOOTING IN BAVARIA.

MUNICH, November 14th, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

I spoke in my last of the hare shooting here, and having now the leisure time I send you a short account of it. Yesterday I had the pleasure of attending one of the first *treib jagden* of the season in the Kyf River. About seven in the morning we met at the depot, some twenty or twenty-five guns, most of them old and well known sportsmen. I would like here to say one word in regard to the politeness and attention of the railroad officials to sportsmen. As an illustration, one of the company was late, and hadn't sufficient time to procure his ticket, so when the guard came round he stated the case to him. "It makes no difference," said the guard, "you can buy a return ticket in Dachau (the name of our destination), and then give it to me." They also issue tickets for dogs, which you take with you in the cars.

But to continue. At last we arrived at Dachau, after a half hour's ride through a country all of which is preserved by the king. We saw plenty of game from the car window, and anticipated good sport. On arriving we were met by the head game keeper and about twenty boys, called *treibers*, to collect and carry the hares. After a glass of beer in the *wirthshaus* we started out, and were soon at work. In the first *boden* we had the best luck, and shot about thirty, of which I had the good fortune to kill five. For about five minutes I had pretty warm work, for the hares came so fast that, between my loading and shooting, several escaped that I could have easily killed if I had been prepared. And so the day passed away in excitement. On every side was heard the constant shooting and the yelps of the dogs that were retrieving the wounded

hares. About half past three the horn was heard telling us that the shooting was over, the result being 115 hares and some six partridges which was not up to the average. We then returned to the *wirthshaus* where we found a good dinner waiting for us, to which we did ample justice; after which we rode home in our car, attached to a freight train. Enclosed you will find the statement about grayling, which I promised some time ago to send you. I send you the original in German, and the translation.

Now, one word more and then I am finished. In your paper for October 21st there is a picture of a so-called dachshund. I have shown it to several of my friends here, and they all say it can be no real dachshund. I shall send you a photograph of what is called here the real dachshund, as soon as I can find one.

W. G. M.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, December, 1875.

EDITOR *FOREST AND STREAM*:—

I notice in your last issue a suggestion of testing shot guns of different makers, for pattern, penetration, and merit of workmanship, material and design, and as I have two guns for which I entertain a very high opinion, I should be pleased to have them shot against any guns of the same bore by any maker with reference to above claims to excellence. Both of my guns are made by W. W. Greener, 10 bore, one weighing 9 pounds, the other 13½ pounds, the heavier, modified choke bore, the lighter, choke bored; charge for the heavier gun to be 5 drachms powder, 1½ oz. shot, and of the 9-pound gun 4½ drachms powder and 1½ oz. shot. Competing guns to use the same quality of powder and size of shot. Chilled shot not allowed. The loading to be done by a party mutually agreed upon. The targets to be at 40 yards range, and of uniform size and thickness.

Knowing that many of your readers have guns of high excellence, I should be pleased to extend this challenge to all who may wish to compete, to show which is the "champion gun." The match to come off any time within two weeks of acceptance, and I hope that Mr. Scott's and Mr. Pape's guns, or any other maker's guns of equal excellence, will come forward and compete in this trial. Each owner of guns entered to name a judge, and both parties to agree on an umpire. The heavier gun is perfectly plain, the lighter gun engraved. Each competitor to bear his own expenses. The ground selected to be within five miles of this city.

F.

Rational Pastimes.

CRICKET.—A meeting of cricketers was recently held in London, at which it was resolved to send a representative "gentlemen's eleven" to the United States during the Centennial Exhibition. The visit will be a combination of the pleasures of a tourist party and of cricket, as the company (which will include about twenty-five cricketers) will visit Niagara, Saratoga, and other places of note. Their principal matches will be those played in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia cricket clubs will shortly hold a meeting in that city to arrange a grand international centennial cricket fete for next July, in which representative elevens from England and Canada will compete with the American eleven—the sides being equal this time, there being no longer need of odds being given to our American club team.

—A game has recently taken a step towards popularity in this city which bids fair to be the commencement of a rapid increase in public favor throughout the country, and that is rackets. As played here and in Philadelphia—in which city it has become quite a favorite recreation for the Winter season—it differs from the English game somewhat, inasmuch as it is played with a small wooden bat instead of the racket bat used in the English game. Moreover, the ball is larger and more elastic than the regular racket ball. In all other respects "American rackets," as the new version of it is called, is the same as the old game. It requires great agility of movement, keen sight, and quick perception, and it is an exercise which brings into healthy action every muscle of the body in running, stooping, jumping, and in the active use of both arms in batting. The best racket court now in this city, and the only complete one, is that of Barney McQuade, located in Madison street, near the junction of Grand. On Friday, December 17th, a grand match was played there between Oscar Manning, Philadelphia's champion player, and Barney McQuade, New York's strongest exemplar of the game, it being the first six games of a series of eleven, the other five having to be played in Philadelphia. The match began at 2:20 P. M., and it was continued until near dark, at which time each player had won three games, Manning, however, scoring the most aces, or points. In the first game McQuade was the victor by a score of 21 to 19, the game occupying twenty-five minutes, it being admirably contested throughout, the manly character of the play and the courtesy shown each other being marked features of the match. The grace and activity of movement of Manning, and his gentlemanly deportment, won for him high commendation from the crowded assemblage of spectators. He easily won the second and third games, by scores of 21 to 9 and 21 to 10, but the fourth ended in favor of McQuade by 21 to 17. This left the score of games at two for each side, and the closing play was watched with deep interest. In the fifth game Manning handled his bat in handsome style, both in "serving" and in his "returns," and the result was his success by a score of 21 to 9. The last game, however, was won with ease by McQuade, it being nearly dark, Manning falling off in his returns. The score was 21 to 6 in favor of McQuade, leaving the tally of games at three to three. It will be seen, therefore, that the match is in an interesting position for the concluding games in Philadelphia.

On Saturday, 18th instant, a four hand contest took place at McQuade's between Manning and Moore on one side, representing Philadelphia, and McQuade and Lenahan on the other, the two latter winning three games out of the five constituting the match.

A splendid racket court is in process of construction in Twenty-sixth street, this city, for a private club, the outlay for the building reaching over \$100,000. In fact, quite a revival of rackets is promised, as it is eminently a game suited for those of sedentary employment, such as our merchants, bankers and commercial men, not forgetting literary and newspaper men.

—The advent of Mr. H. E. Bird, of the London chess club—one of the most noted of its members, and a well-known writer in the European chess magazines—in the metropolis, has given quite an impetus to the game in the chess circles of the city. He has met our leading chess experts at the game, and only Captain McKenzie has been able to cope with him successfully. He defeated Mason with ease in four games out of five, Mason playing his favorite Ruy Lopez gambet, and on Saturday night last he polished off Signor Alberoni at the Brooklyn chess club to the tune of four out of six games, one being drawn. Mr.

Bird is a quiet, good natured, gentlemanly looking person of forty-five; bald, short, portly, of round, florid face, fringed with light, soft whiskers. He moves the pieces gently, but without hesitation, and plays an interesting game for lookers on to observe.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.—A match has been made between M. Louis Carteron, who is said to be champion of Europe, and Professor Miller, the late antagonist of Andre Christol, to be decided at the Brooklyn rink on Christmas night. The stakes are \$1,000, and the articles of agreement permit of any hold. Christol is anxious to have another bout with Professor Bauer, three falls in five, to be decided before the close of the year.

—The ball was hoisted at the Capitoline Lake again on Friday, 17th instant, and on the 18th there was a large congregation of skaters on the lake, the number of ladies on the ice being noteworthy. No skating was at command either at Central or Prospect Park, as the ice was not thick or strong enough to admit of safety with such a crowd on it as would throng the park lakes when the skating signal goes up. At Prospect Park on last Thursday, though there was no skating, the ice boats of the Park club were out on the lake, and rapid sailing was enjoyed. The Lady of the Lake flying from the south end to beyond the dam in about a minute and a half. As soon as the ice is in condition there will be a regatta at the lake, in which boats of the Park and Capitoline clubs will race for the pennant. A base ball match will be played on the large lake at the park on Christmas day, by which time no doubt skating will be at command.

—The National Curling Association committee have decided to have the grand annual match, North vs. South, at Prospect Park this season, instead of at Central Park, as heretofore. The large sixty acre lake at Prospect Park will be placed at their service for the occasion, and on this thirty rinks can be laid out with ease, as it is half a mile long and nearly a quarter wide.

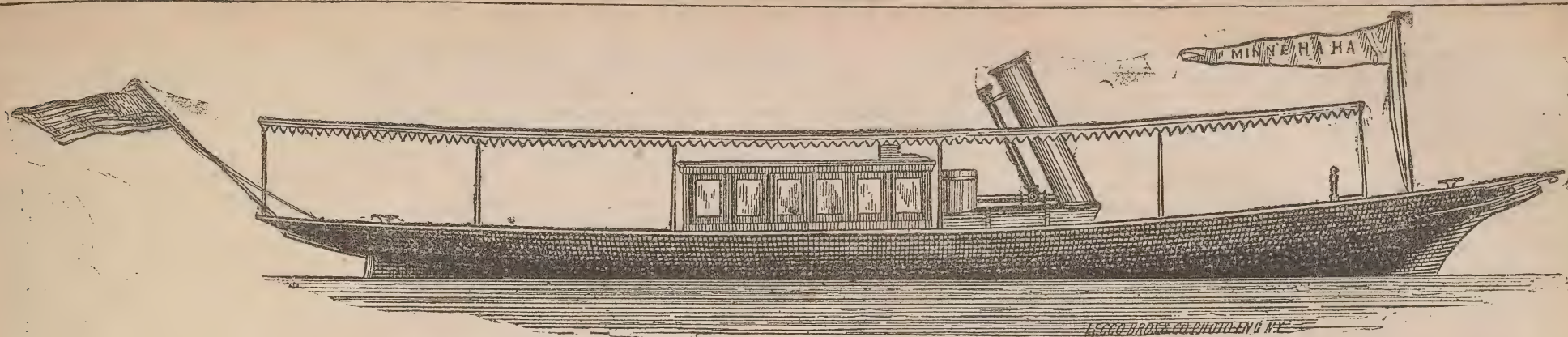
Billiards.

SLOSSON AFTER SEXTON.—Since Sexton beat Slosson at the late Tammany Hall tournament, the latter has been extremely anxious to get on a match with his old antagonist, as he attributed his defeat at that time to his want of practice. Considerable talk has been indulged in *pro* and *con*, but the friends of neither party could effect a match. Slosson has now gone at it in a business like way, as the appended challenge to the editor of the *Sportsman* will show, and we have been assured that Sexton, who has just returned from the East will accept:—

I hereby challenge William Sexton to play me for \$500 a side. The game to be three ball, 600 points up, governed by the rules for the three ball championship of the world, and to take place in this city. The date of play and other details to be mutually agreed upon. In earnest of my intention I enclose \$250 as a preliminary stake. This challenge to remain open ten days from date.

GEO. F. SLOSSON.

ALL SORTS.—Rudolph Wendolake, aged 17, who had charge of the fifteen ball pool table at Loton and Murphy's, this city, died suddenly on the 19th instant from the effects of a spider's bite. . . . Sexton and Garnier exhibited at the Bay State House, Worcester, on the 17th instant. In a three ball game of 250 points Garnier went out with a run of 125 and an average of 17 6-7. Sexton scored 102. A four handed game was then played, two prominent local players assisting. This game, which was four ball, caused a great deal of amusement, as the amateurs seemed not over courageous when they found themselves in such distinguished company. Sexton and Gould, and Garnier and Brooks played as partners. Brooks opened the game with three, and Gould followed with thirty, the largest run made by either of the local billiardists during the game. At the close of the eighth inning the game stood—Garnier and Brooks 1,158, Sexton and Gould 852, and the game was brought to a close. . . . Henry A. Horn, of billiard notoriety, repeats his lecture on "Drumming as a fine art" at Boston December 23d. . . . Patsy Fitzgerald is now in charge of the fifteen ball pool table at Garnier's. . . . As the proposition to match Wilson, of this city, against Ned Bryan, of Providence, for \$1,000, best in thirty-one games at fifteen ball pool, has not been accepted, the backers of Mr. Wilson now propose to play two games, one in Boston and one in New York, for \$500 a side each game, and to be played ten days apart. The balls to be 2½ inches in size, the fifteen ball to be placed outside of the bunch, and the games to be played on a Collender table. . . . Joseph Gerstel is working at his trade, that of a jeweller, in Newark, N. J. . . . Lawrence Farrell, formerly a partner with Maurice Daly, recently opened a wine room at 63 Nassau street. . . . William Zarringer, who marked the recent Burleigh-Maggioli game, is superintendent of the Jewell billiard room at New Orleans. Charles D. Quaid is at the Crescent hall, and John Oberlander at the St. Charles room, in the same city. . . . George F. Slosson ran 216 recently in a three ball game. . . . At Ypsilanti, Mich., December 15th, Albert Harrington, clerk of the Hawkins House, that city, ran 1,266 at the four ball game. . . . James Kernan, the veteran pin pool player, is now with John T. Reeves, 234 Broadway. He talks very seriously of getting up a pin pool tournament. . . . Neil Bryant was in Chicago on the 16th instant. . . . The Drew of Texas proves to be Schafer, of San Francisco, who, together with Gates, were at New Orleans last week. . . . Wm. Burleigh, considerably enriched in pocket, is back at Chicago. It is thought that Eugene Carter will be the next challenger for the badge unless Louis Shaw, of Indianapolis, Ind., has not changed his mind. . . . Frank Parker, who beat Rudolph at Buffalo for the four ball championship of the world, has opened a pin pool room at Tom Foley's place, Chicago. . . . Up to December 15th the result of the games played at Philip Tieman's, Cincinnati, for the amateur championship of the State of Ohio, were as follows: West won two and lost none, Graham and Meyer each won one and lost one, while Jones and Radcliff had each lost a game. A correspondent writes that the attendance has been large, and considerable interest was evinced by the billiard players of that city. . . . Cyrille Dion has published a card, giving his reasons for not accepting Garnier's challenge. . . . An amateur tournament is now in progress at Newark, N. J. . . . The tournament for the championship of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was concluded last week at the Columbia room. Mr. Wright won the first prize, Mr. Ives the second, and Mr. Massey the third. . . . The room of Van Cleaf, in Brooklyn, is offered for sale, the proprietor going into other business.



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Fig. 1

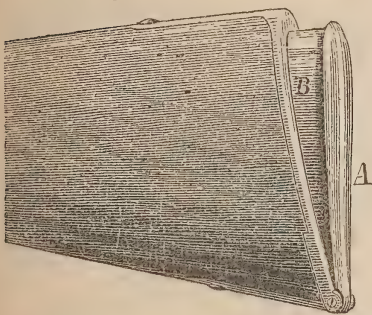
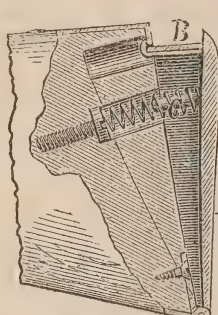


Fig. 2



Repels and neutralizes the recoil, permits steadier aim, insures greater penetration, and can be attached to any gun. It is a great protection to the piece, and to those who use it.

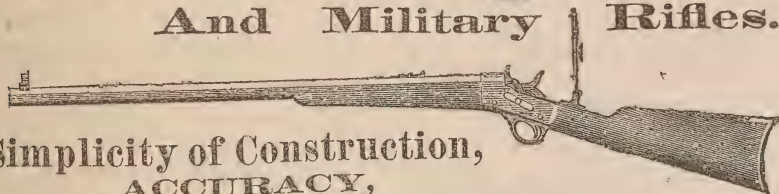
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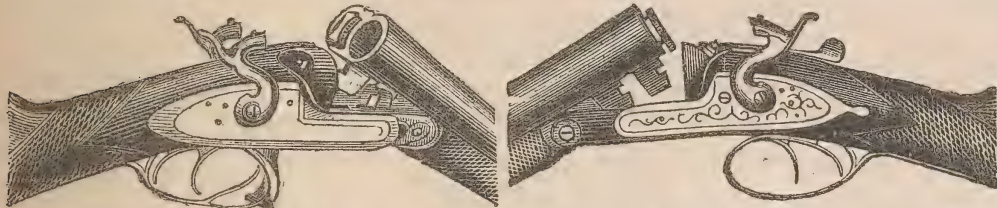
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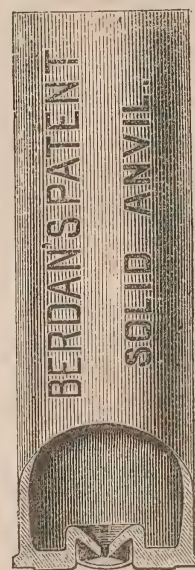
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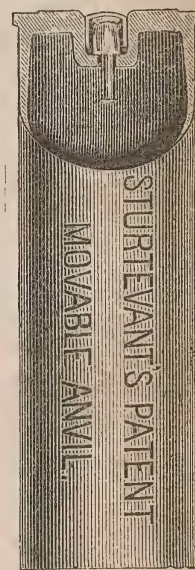
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all lengths and calibre.

Every Rifle purchased can be tested in the 100 range on the premises.

Send for illustrated circular.

HOMER FISHER,
dec 23 3m] 260 Broadway, cor. Warren St., N. Y.

THE

HAZARD POWDER CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GUNPOWDER.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. only.

Hazard's "American Sporting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 and 12 1/2 lb. kegs. Burns slowly and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with great penetration. For field, forest and water shooting it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12 1/2, and 6 1/2 lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFG is also packed in 1 and 1/2 lb. canisters. Burns strong and moist. The FFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard Rifle powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER. GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office.

88 Wall Street, New York.



THERE CAN BE NO GREATER PORTABILITY without serious defects. They are the only portable boats that are equal to the very best whole ones for local use.

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Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

TUBBS' HOTEL,
OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF
the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July 22-6m

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.
SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.

This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

DUCK SHOOTING.—THE ATTENTION of sportsmen is called to the fact that the best shooting ground within three hundred miles of New York city is Shinnecock Bay. More ducks of all kinds in the bay now than has been for a number of years, and sportsmen are bringing in bags of birds daily. The most experienced guides and gunners, with boxes, battues, decoys, etc., furnished at the Bay View House. Address
ORVILLE WILCOX, Proprietor,
Good Ground Post Office,
Suffolk county, Long Island.

nov25

For Florida.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
Mail Steamship Company's line to Savannah, Ga., sailing every Saturday, from Pier 22, below Pine street, Delaware River, at 12 o'clock noon, making close connections through to all points South. The line is composed of the steamships JUNIATA and WYOMING. The Wyoming does not carry passengers. The Juniata is a favorite ship with the traveling public, having passenger accommodations of the most superb character. She has recently been refitted and elegantly furnished with everything requisite to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Families en route for FLORIDA, Georgia, Alabama, and even as far as New Orleans, will find the Savannah route the most desirable for comfort, as well as the most economical. Through trains of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Florida, leave Savannah every morning and evening. The Florida steamers leave Savannah three days in the week for all points on the coast.

For through passenger tickets and bills of lading to all points in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent, 416 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

Florida Excursions
Season of 1875-6.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets
AT
Reduced Rates
are now for sale to

Jacksonville, Florida,

at the following Ticket Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad:—

Boston—203 and 205 Washington street.
New York—No. 1 Astor House, Nos 526 and 944 Broadway, Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries. No. 182 Market street, Newark; and Pennsylvania Railroad Depots Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick and Trenton.
Dec16-tf

TO YACHTSMEN VISITING FLORIDA.

SARASOTA, Manatee county.

TO SPORTSMEN VISITING FLORIDA
This Winter I will furnish a schooner yacht of eleven tons, that will accommodate about a dozen persons. I will let them have her and two men to run her, and a small boat, for eight dollars a day. I will meet them at Cedar Keys or Key West, whichever is most suitable to them; only let me know when to meet them.
WM. S. BENNET,
Nov11tf Capt. schooner Cary M.

Muzzle Loaders
CONVERTED INTO BREECH LOADERS,
OUR PATENT

Electric Rebounding Lock
ADJUSTED TO ANY GUN.
FROM \$4 PER LOCK.
EXTRA BARRELS FITTED AND CHOKE BORED
IF DESIRED. STUB DAMASCUS
FROM \$30 AND UPWARDS.

Mortimer & Kirkwood,

24 ELM Street, Boston. Mass

Thomas Sparks,
Shot and Bar Lead
MANUFACTURER,
[Established 1808.]

Office, 121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



C. STEHR, 347 Broome st., 3 doors from Bowery, under Occidental Hotel, recommends his large assortment of Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Monograms on Pipes and Cigar Holders artistically executed. Call and examine my stock and get Price List.

The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder

CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre slides, weighs but 1 1/2 pounds, and is only 1 1/2 inches wide. Holders flare at top so as to quickly receive the shells, and, being elastic, securely clasp the same. For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.

PRICE, C. O. D., \$6.50.
In ordering, give the size of shells and a loose measurement outside of vest.
N. S. GOSS, Neosho Falls, Kan.
July 22-17

Sportsmen's Goods.

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,
For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6 1/2 lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,
The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g. FF.g. FFF.g, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12 1/2 lbs., and 6 1/2 lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. All of the above give high velocities and less resiliency than any other brands made.
BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.
SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

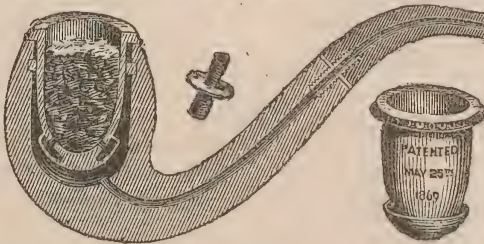
LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,
21 Park Row, N. Y.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

DITTMAR POWDER
MANUFACTURING CO.

MY NEW IMPROVED POWDER
can now be loaded from an ordinary powder flask; grains hard. Use it now like Black Powder. No fear of overloading. Burns slow now. No fouling of the gun. Little or no smoke. Little or no recoil. Not very loud report. Less heating of the barrel in rapid firing. Good penetration and good pattern. Safe to keep, as it does not explode if set on fire except well confined. Shells furnished loaded with powder only, if desired. None genuine without my signature on the can. CARL DITTMAR.
NEPONSET, MASS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.



Received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

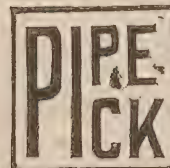
Fred. Julius Kaldenberg,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN AND MANUFACTURER OF
Amber Goods, Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, etc.

Monogram and Crests cut on Pipes and Holders. Portraits made from Photographs. Pipes and Holders of any design, or made to order.

N. B.—By a new process I boil Pipes so that the color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

Pipes sent by mail to all parts of the world.
Stores: 4 and 6 John st., one door from Broadway; N. W. cor. Nassau and John sts.; 6 Astor House, Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 81. Send for Illustrated Catalogues.
nov25-3m

FOR EVERY SMOKER.



PIPE PICK
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE PIPE. Pick, Spoon and Press combined. Can be carried in the pocket. Has long been used in Europe, and now manufactured in this country for the first time. Sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents. Address
WALKER & WELCH, 212 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov11-3m

TRY IT Vanity Fair.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Liberal sample on receipt of 20 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular.
WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
FEEBLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From G. V. N. Ogden, Rye Neck.

The Vanity Fair tobacco arrived all right. There is only one fault I can find with it—it has a peculiar flavor, exclusively its own, unlike any tobacco I have heretofore smoked, and of such exquisite sweetness that it seduces a poor fellow human being into smoking much more than he would of any other tobacco. This fault is, however, counterbalanced by the fact that it does not burn or bite the tongue, nor affect the head as most all other tobacco does. The effect of smoking Vanity Fair is to permeate the smoker with a "good will-towards-all-men" sort of feeling.

Does not make the Tongue Sore.

SMOKE VANITY FAIR.—There must be some magical properties in it, akin to the wonderful Eastern plant that made captive those who inhaled it.

From Isaac I. Hite, Mellenville, Orange Co., Fla.

I have by accident gotten hold of a few packages of your Vanity Fair, and find it better than any brand in this market. It sells at double the price of any other tobacco.

I have a drug store, and would like to keep and sell your tobacco. Please quote price, &c.

Best in the World. Ask your Dealer for it.

With Vanity Fair you can commune sweetly all the day long; incense for your success; mourner in ashes for your disappointment. Best dealers have it.

VANITY FAIR.—We wish those who hear of this tobacco the first time to ask some friend about it. Many people know it; they invariably praise.

MAPLE SYRUP IN AIR-TIGHT
gallon cans, \$1.50 per gallon. No charge for cans. R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vt.
Nov12-6t

CHAMPION GUNS OF ENGLAND
PAPE'S
Unrivalled Sporting Guns.

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.
Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.
1st—Greener. Greener.
2d—Pape. Davidson.
3d—Pape. Pape.

Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

1875. 12-Gauge, Old Sporting Bore.
Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.
1st—Pape. Davidson.
2d—Pape. Davidson.

1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bore.
1st—Pape. Davidson
60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.
1st—Pape. Davidson
Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3 1/2 dr. to 1 1/2 oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2 1/2 oz. shot.

1875. The Sportsman's Sub. Cup, valued at £45, was also awarded to W. R. Pape, for the original invention of choke boring. Winner of the London Gun Trials of 1858, 1859, 1866. Address
NORTH OF ENGLAND GUN WORKS,
Newcastle on Tyne, England
NO AGENTS.

Dec2

J. & W. TOLLEY'S
FINE ENGLISH
BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order
OR
FROM STOCK.

These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

Pioneer, - - - - \$65 Gold.
Tolley, - - - - 90 "
Standard, - - - - 115 "
National, - - - - 140 "
Challenge, - - - - 180 "
Paragon, - - - - 225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price sheets to our

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NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,

Birmingham, England

H. C. Squires, No. 1, Courtlandt st.

New York.

THE GREAT
London Gun Trial,
1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous clients in the United States that he has been very successful in the above trial, having secured the first prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12 bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any other maker, and is far superior in the three most essential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION, and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St., New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be examined about the 15th. All special orders given to Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape, Tolley, and others, will shortly be published, and can be had on application at No. 1 Cortlandt St.

W. W. GREENER,
Champion Gun Maker,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt street has just received an invoice of these close-shooting guns, and from him any information in reference to the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on application

The Up-Town Sportsman's Depot.
Chas. L. Ritzmann & Co.,
943 BROADWAY (above 22d St.)
Factory, 114 Centre Street.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle

Remington Rifles and Shot Guns, Holabird Shooting Suits, Cartridge Vests, Belts and Pouches. Implements for both muzzle and breech loading guns. Sportsmen's Goods and Ammunition of All Kinds.

We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns on hand cheap.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

Ivory and Pearl Stocks put on Pistols. Repairing of all kinds artistically executed.

Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order.
aug5-6m



W. W. GREENER'S
DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING
GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup, value 40 guineas, at the Great London Field Trial 1875, beating 33 competitors with 68 guns, also winning in all the other classes for the Improved System of Boring. These guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards, loaded with large shot, and will shoot well with small shot with a less powder charge than guns bored upon the old system. For report of the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. McLaren, Williams & Co., Agents, St. Louis, U. S. A. Address
W. W. GREENER,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

J. D. DOUGALL'S
EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 30 inches; 800 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340 pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to
59 St. James's Street London.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern made by

our Close-Shoot-

ing 12 Bore,

1 1-8 No. 6, 40

yards.

HIGHEST PEN-

ETRATION

AT

FIELD TRIAL

[1875.

Express Rifles, Double and Single,

.360, .400 and .450 Bore.

RIGBY'S Celebrated

MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN, or

72 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAMS & POWELL,
Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,

Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE OF THE BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on application, and orders may be forwarded through any of the best houses in the States for execution in the Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

NO. 25 SOUTH CASTLE STREET,
LIVERPOOL.
Established 1780.
aug26-tf

JOSEPH C. DANE,
MANUFACTURER OF THE
Dane Breech Loading Shot Gun.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.
Solid Breech Snap Action.
EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.
Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.
my27



SNEIDER

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN.

PRICES, \$50.00 TO \$250.00.

Muzzle-Loading Guns Altered to Breech

Loading.

AGENTS FOR HOLABIRD'S SHOOTING SUITS.

Send for Circular.

Clark & Snider.

214 W. Pratt st., Baltimore.

The Kennel.

To be Sold.

A few puppies of the celebrated Ranger and Lucy blood, just taken from the mother; price \$5 5s. each. Also, four of the strain of champion Plunket blood, out of Music (own sister to Plunket) and Shirley; price \$5 5s., on board ship at Liverpool. Bank orders first received have choice in priority. Just weaned—rare opportunity of getting the genuine blood.
G. DE LANDRE MACDONA.
dec9 3t Hilbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire, Eng

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR, thoroughbred, well broken, retrieving setter. Also a splendid brace of Blue Belton pups, 6 months old. Address H. SMITH, at this office. tf

THOROUGHbred SETTER DOG and bitches, broken and unbroken, and setter and pointer whelps, low. Address Amateur, Delaware City, Del. Dec23-tf

THE NEW YORK KENNEL CLUB offer for sale the following highly-bred dogs at low rates in order to diminish stock:—
DANDY, a handsome red 2½ years old setter, Irish and Gordon stock; well broken. \$100.
DON, a year old black Gordon, out of Mr. Belmont's imported brace. \$50.
Two 9 months Setter Puppies, black, tan and white, out of Mr. Bennett's imported brace, bred by Sir Wm. Call, England. \$50 each.
Four 3 months Setter Puppies, red and red and white, from the finest stock in the kennel; cannot fail to be good ones. \$40 each.
Apply to DOCK STEWART, nov4 Johnson's Station, Orange county, N. Y.

DOG TRAINED.

SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, Charge, To-Heel, He-on, To-ho, and controlled by hand or whistle, for \$50 Extra field practice, \$50 Tricks taught. Dogs boarded for \$6 per month.
FRANKLIN SUMNER, Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass.
P. O. Address, Blue Hill, Mass.
Reference: Wm. R. Schaefer, gunmaker, 61 Elm street, Boston. nov18 6m

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. No. 111 South Fifth ave., N. Y. Oct 22

U. S. Camp Lounge Co., TROY, N. Y. Circulars Free. Folds Very Small. Price \$3 to \$10. Adopted by the Militia of Massachusetts.

The Popular Sheridan Lounge, \$5 plain; \$10 quilted, is the standard with sportsmen. Sold at Eaton & Co.'s, 102 Nassau st., and E. S. Harris, 177 Broadway.

Third Edition.

Camp Life in Florida.

By CHARLES HALLOCK,

AUTHOR OF THE FISHING TOURIST.

This is a most seasonable book for Sportsmen, Tourists, Invalids, and Settlers, and has been long needed by Winter tourists to Florida and persons seeking settlement there. It gives a full classification of the game and fish of the Southern Peninsula, routes of interior and coastwise travel, the agricultural resources of the country, and sites for settlement, hints for camping out, resorts for game, hotels, and such other information as will be of great benefit to visitors seeking Florida for health, pleasure, exploration, or permanent settlement.

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CARPENTER'S MANUAL.—A practical guide to the use of all tools and all operations of the trade; also drawing for carpenters, forms of contracts, specifications, plans, etc., with plain instructions for beginners, and full glossary of terms used in trade. Illustrated, 50c. of booksellers or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, N. Y. 2t

Water Pipe
A SPECIALTY.

SEAMLESS

Lap Welded, Wrought Iron
WATER PIPE,

From One-half Inch to Fourteen Inches diameter; in lengths from 16 to 20 feet. Capable of sustaining a pressure of 1,000 lbs. to the square inch. Manufactured by the

National Tube Works Co.,

Boston, Mass., and McKeesport, Pa.

COATED INSIDE AND OUT WITH AN
INDESTRUCTIBLE ENAMEL.
WARRANTED.

Joints are connected by our Patent Sleeve Couplings, preventing all leakage. Specimens can be seen and obtained on application at the Company's Offices, 8 Pemberton Square, Boston and 78 William street New York. Oct21-19w

CHAS. GREEN,

Manufacturer of

Breech Loading Shot Guns.

The strongest and most durable snap action made. Shooting qualities first-class.

MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH LOADERS.

Same action as new guns. Send for circular and price list, No. 3 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y. Oct 3-6m

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Sportsman's Emporium.

102 Nassau St., N. Y.



HOLABIRD'S CELEBRATED SUITS.

Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete\$30.00
Wading Jackets 6.00

DUNKLEE'S CAMP STOVES. Price\$15.

Those desiring something light and durable for camping purposes will find this stove exactly right; weighs only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons. The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper, Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove Pipe, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of which nests and packs inside of stove, which only occupies a space of 12x12x20 inches.

CAMP LOUNGES. Price \$5.

When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl strapped. A light, durable, compact, and comfortable couch. Sent by express C. O. D., \$5, including side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing for the camp or lawn.

CAMP TENTS,

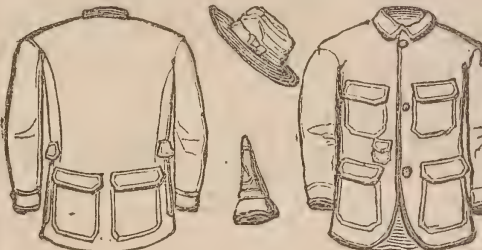
for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square for six persons, \$15.

American Dog Biscuits,

Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material, and is the only portable food for dogs made in this country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds, and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price, 10c. per pound.

Jack Lamp,

for night shooting and fishing, running rapids, lighting camp, etc.; the best light ever invented. \$6 25.



THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS, best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color, especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light, durable and very cheap. English style; extra pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.

HEGEMAN'S PORTABLE CANVAS BOATS.
BOND'S METALLIC BOATS.

MILES JOHNSON'S PIGEON TRAPS—Price, \$14 per pair.

Hart's Metallic Shells.

The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes on hand and made to order.

Moccasins, Oil Tanned,

for the woods; three different styles. \$3, \$5 50 and \$6.

"The Ampersand."

COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.

The most complete portable boat constructed. The largest size weighs but 12 pounds. Can be packed in space of less than half cubic foot. Prices within reach of all.

No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds.....\$25 00
No. 2, 10 feet, weight 10 pounds..... 32.00
No. 3, 12 feet, weight 12 pounds..... 40.00
sep9

Flobert Rifles.

LITTLE NOISE. PERFECTLY SAFE. Sighted and ready for use. \$10, \$12, \$16. Just the arm for first lessons by Young America in acquiring the requisite skill for a position in the Rifle Team, and sure death to cats in the back yard. sep9

The Phoenix Single Barrel Breech Loader

12 gauge. Uses either Ely's paper, or Hart's metallic shells. Just the article for young sportsmen. \$18.00.

Special attention paid to selection of guns for gentlemen at a distance by an expert and an old sportsman.

Bogardus' New Book, "Trip to England."

With how guns are made and hints to sportsmen. Price 50 cents.

Sole agent in New York city for J. H. Batty, U. S. Taxidermist, N. A. birds and eggs for collectors, Buck's heads, and game birds a specialty. Orders filled with dispatch.

We furnish every article necessary for the outfit of sportsmen in the camp or field. Goods sent everywhere by express. Remit only by draft, Post Office order, or registered letter to

EATON & CO.,

P. O. Box 5, 109. Sportsmen's Emporium,
No. 102 Nassau street, New York City.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

THE TRAP SHOOTER'S REFEREE

CONTAINS THE

Rules for Pigeon Shooting

of all of the prominent Gun Clubs of the United States and Canada, including the Rules of the Hurlingham and London (English) Gun Clubs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Gunsmiths everywhere, and at the office of Forest and Stream, or mailed on receipt of price by CHAS. SUYDAM, Publisher, 149 Chambers street, New York City. Sept 2tf

J. B. Crook & Co.,

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Apr 29-1y

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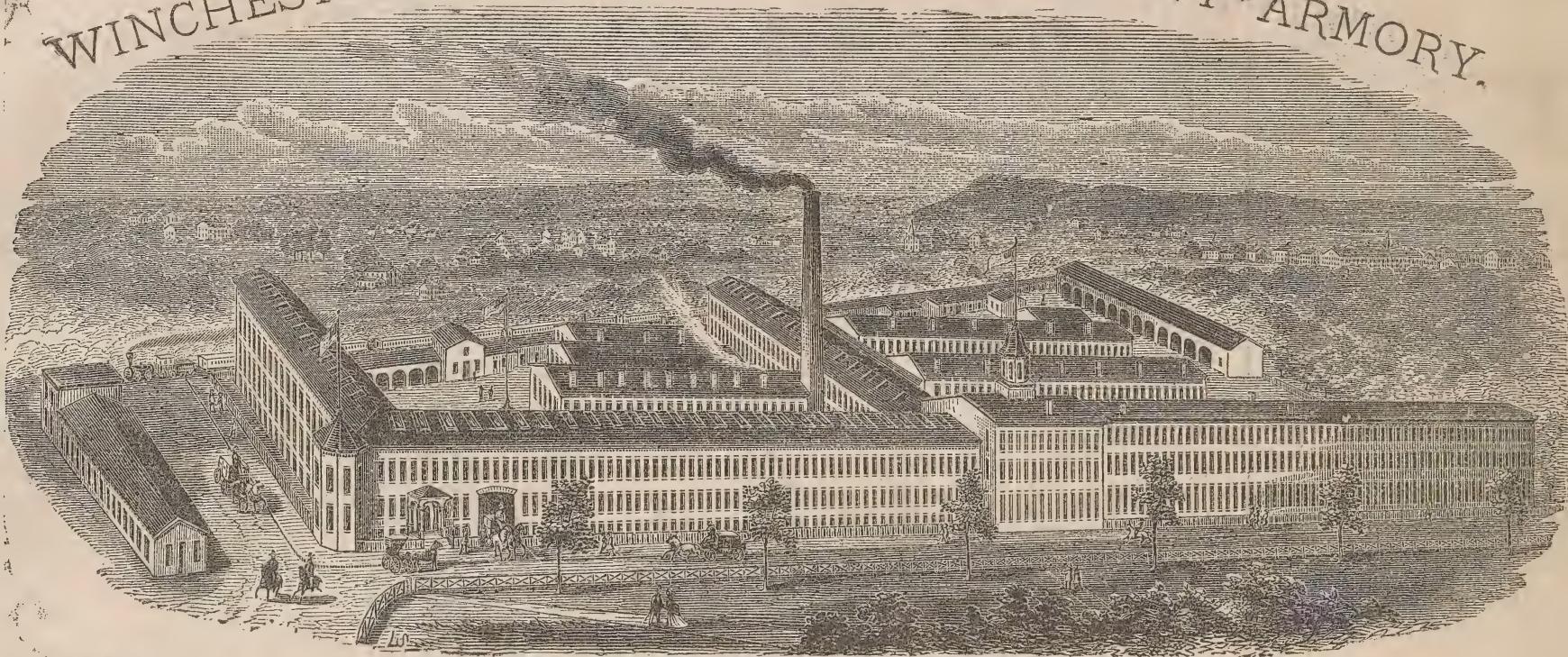
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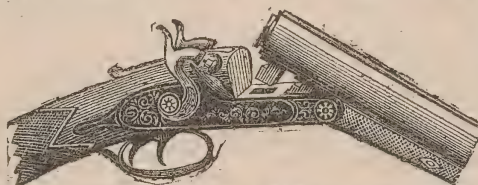
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Black's Patent Cartridge Vest.

This Vest affords the best arrangement yet invented for carrying

cartridges. The weight is so evenly distributed that it is

scarcely felt. Cartridges can be carried with the heads down in

this vest, which is of great importance when brass shells are used,

as when carrying them with the head up the weight of the shot often

forces the wad forward, when bad shooting is the result. In

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For the coming drawings, commencing January 5th,

we have reduced the prices of tickets as follows:

Whole, \$20; 1/2, \$10; 1/4, \$5; 1-5, \$4;

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Drawings take place every seventeen Days.

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Terms, Five Dollars a Year.
Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1875.

Volume 5, Number 21.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

ROD AND REEL.

UP and down, the range of the brook,
With artistic cast of feathered hook,
"Piscator Dapper" displayed his skill,
With spotted victims his creel to fill.

All lures but the fly he held in scorn;
Worms in boxes, or bugs in a horn;
Thus daily abjuring all grovelling things,
His taper line fluttered its dainty wings.

Quite confident he that no trout could swim,
But, sooner or later, would strike for him;
As thisledown soft in such plausible way,
His flies would hover, and touch, and play.

Nestling near the foot of the stream
Was a shady pool, where the flickering gleam
Stole through the green canopy overhead,
To kiss the place where the dimples spread.

Here dwelt, securely, in moss-grown hold,
Prince Trout, in vesture of red and gold,
Feeding on grasshopper, worm and bug,
Lusty and keen in his covert snug.

He was up to all the tricks of trade,
Knew every fly that was ever made;
When the gay deccits were near him thrown,
He watched and giggled—bent let alone.

Now and then rising, alert and sly,
He would lazily swallow a natural fly,
By way of a hint that for regular feed,
Artificial indulgence was not his need.

"Piscator Dapper" spent all one day
Changing his casts with dexterous play,
But all in vain, for at set of sun,
Safely Prince Trout was watching the fun.

To the mountain tavern there came that night
A pedestrian party in broad moonlight;
And among their rough knapsacks, thrown on the ground,
Leaf littered, and dusty, a trout was found.

'Twas the brave old prince of the shady pool,
Caught with a bait in the evening cool;
Exclusive science left empty dish,
But a common temptation beguiled the fish. T. W. A.

For Forest and Stream.

Hunting on the Illinois River.

THE most noted sporting grounds in Central Illinois, if not in the whole State, lie upon the Illinois River about twenty-five miles below Peoria. Hither come annually, Fall and Spring, but less in the latter, numerous sporting parties from all the surrounding country to hunt, fish, or trap. Indeed, this habit so long pursued, has finally passed into a regular custom throughout all the surrounding counties; hence the sportsman on every side, whether he hails from the city, village, or farm, now looks forward with the greatest anxiety and impatience for the "coming season;" the glorious October and November. Nor is this all, for hither come also other parties from distances more remote, from Chicago, Indianapolis, Ind., Rochester, N. Y., &c. All come armed and equipped "cap-à-pie," and fully prepared to enter, heart and soul, into the thrilling pastimes of these rural sports. Yes, they come indeed, till at times the whole forests and surrounding lakes seem peopled with their presence, and the air itself to be hallowed with the sweet music of their pleasures. And yet, I have never seen in your generous columns, any special notice of these grounds, or of the game in which they so richly abound. Hence I am assured that your numerous readers will rightly appreciate my motive, if I venture to post them upon this subject.

I am the better prepared, since I have just returned from my third Fall's sporting in this place, and speak from personal observation.

HUNTING GROUNDS.—These lie both on the east and west sides of the Illinois River, and nearly in equal portions. The part west of the river is in Fulton county, and that east in Mason county. Havana, a small village on the

river, is near the south end of them, and is a good initial point, either by railroad or the river. The United States is constructing a dam across the Illinois near their upper end. They are about eight miles long and three broad, or one and a half miles on each side of the stream. They are "bottom lands," and generally heavily timbered, but in some places open, except brush, flags, weeds, &c. They are lower back from the river than on its banks, which are open, hard, dry and fine for camping, with plenty of wood. Blind wagon roads intersect them generally, so they are easily entered on almost every side. The country back of this three mile belt of forest, is upland and divided into farms. Thus lies the land—now for the water.

THE LAKES, &c.—The river is generally about three hundred yards wide with a slow current, and has hard sloping banks, and is very pretty and pleasant indeed. On each side of this, and back at convenient distances for hunting, lie about twenty lakes, sloughs, and ponds, and varying in size and length from three miles and a half down to the ordinary pond. These, about ten on each side, stretch along at about equal distances apart, from north to south, throughout the eight miles of hunting grounds. As before stated, they are convenient from the river, where most of the tents are pitched, but many are located back on the different lakes, since the river does not afford much hunting. Camps are generally pitched so as to command several of these lakes. Each side of the river presents about equal advantages to the sportsman, and hence each generally has about the same number of camps and hunters. Persons living in the vicinity, either on the river or on the uplands, will always be ready to conduct strangers to the best camping grounds, or haul their camp equipment to and from the same. Steamboats from above and below often land parties right on the ground, hence Peoria or Pekin, from the north, are good initial points, besides a perfect outfit for camp may here be purchased. But when not too inconvenient I would recommend a full outfit to be taken from home. A small skiff or boat for crossing the waters and getting the game when killed, is almost indispensable, and should be brought along, as there are but few if any to hire. India rubber boots with high leggins, are another necessary article of outfit. Most of the game killed may be got by wading from the shore. The lakes are generally shallow and some may even be waded; some are open, but most are broadly belted with wild rice, flags, grass, &c. Indeed the shallow ones are sometimes covered with these throughout, especially in a dry season. These lakes during the Fall and Spring months are fairly alive with ducks, brant, geese, &c., which in passing south and north stop here to feed and recruit. Nowhere throughout the whole course of the river are so many waters found huddled together in so small a space, or none where the wild rice, &c., gives such ample food. I will now mention the names of a few of the game birds to be found here, and against which so many manly "braves" and "true knights" of the trigger love to contend.

DUCKS. 1.—Mallard, very abundant, and sometimes by the thousand; one of the principal ducks killed—very fat and delicious.

2. Wood, or Summer, very abundant, and breeds here during Summer; is the first hunted in early September; a beautiful but small duck, fat and good eating.

3. Teal, blue-winged, very numerous, large flocks come early in September before the mallard, and is hunted with the wood duck; color, brownish; very fat and the essence of good eating.

4. Teal, green-winged—remarks as above. Both are very rapid fliers—huddle in the water.

5. Widgeon, very abundant and comes early; not large, but a fat and fine duck; swift on the wing, and huddles.

6. Canvas back, common, but not abundant; he is the pride of the epicure. Give me the teal in preference.

7. Hooded merganser, small and very beautiful, has a "hood" (or crown) of white feathers on the head with a jet black border, the head (otherwise) and neck jet black; breast, white with a black belt around it; bill, straight, black and narrow, and hooked at the tip; he is a great diver and fish-eater. So beautiful is this little duck that I placed one in the hands of a taxidermist at Canton City, and had it mounted. Thanks to Gen. Pinegar for the bird;

the specimen is a prize to my collection. I especially admire the "dashing white" hood, &c.

8. Sheldrake, diver, rapid flier, fish eater, and not very good; fat.

The above named ducks are those generally killed; to this list might be added many others, and to include quite all our inland and some of the salt water species, but this I will omit.

Of geese, the brant and the common wild goose are the only kinds I saw. These are quite plenty and sometimes very numerous, especially late in the Fall, and again in the Spring. They sometimes make the whole welkin resound with their "honk-honk" music. This season there were less than usual.

OTHER BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS.—The white pelican, sand hill crane, herons, water turkey, coot, plover, snipe, common hawk, owl, bittern, curlew, loon, dipper, quail, pinnated grouse, racoon, muskrat, mink, and large fox squirrels are some of the animals to be found here; some plenty in their season, and others scarce. In the proper season I think splendid woodcock, snipe, and plover shooting over a good dog could be had here. The grounds are favorable, beside we saw and killed some woodcock, &c., and have seen many snipe.

FISH.—nearly all these lakes and the river abound in fish, but they are seldom caught by sportsmen with hook and line, but mostly by net and seine for profit, and sold for about three cents a pound to the farmers, steamboat stewards, or village fish dealers. The main varieties sold are the cat, buffalo, pike, and bass. The other varieties include most of our ordinary fresh water fish. The best of bass, and, I think, pike fishing, may be had in most of the large waters of Illinois, but the country is generally level and agricultural, and not strikingly romantic, hence not much visited by the fishing tourist. These grounds amply supply in season, all the fish required by the surrounding country.

I have omitted to mention the names of these lakes. The most prominent are, Thomson's, Johnson's, Slim and Duck Island, in Fulton county; Flag, Spring, Mud, and Clear in Mason county. These are from a mile to four miles long, and two of them are of beautiful clear waters, the rest less clear.

From about the 10th to the 20th of October is the best time to camp here. The air is then purified and purged of mosquitoes by the frosts, and the country subdued and beautiful. Then all the lakes are stirred up by sportsmen and the game kept on the wing from lake to lake. Shooting is generally along the borders, and a retriever will add much to the sport. Come at this season of the year and I will warrant the game to be on hand, and the balance I leave with the sportsman. You will find shooting.

To the "Farmington Sportsmen's Association," of Fulton county, I desire to give my thanks for the many kindnesses received at their hands. They are always ready for action, and ever found well represented on the banks of the pleasant Illinois. OLD SCOUT.

December 12th, 1875.

A FAMOUS HUNTER KILLED.—Jackson Frailey, known throughout the State as the "Deerslayer," a Nimrod of the Conewago, was killed in a fight with an immense catamount on Welsh Mountain, near Martinsville, Penn., last week. His body, when found, was terribly lacerated and the clothing completely torn from it. A mile distant was discovered the catamount; it was shot between the left shoulder and had a deep stab made with a hunting knife. Near by the hunter's rifle, with both barrels discharged, and his knife, the blade covered with blood, were found. It is surmised that after shooting the animal and supposing him to be dead, he placed his gun against a tree and approached the catamount to turn him over, when the beast sprang upon him and a terrible fight ensued. Frailey is said to have killed over 2,000 deer, 200 bears, twenty catamounts, three panthers and numberless wolves and foxes. In his tenth year he killed one bear and six deer. His experience in the woods embraced many hand-to-hand contests with bears and wounded bucks, from all of which he came out victorious, and his body was covered with scars, the result of these battles. He was only forty years of age, but followed the calling of hunter and trapper for thirty years.

For Forest and Stream.

THE RIVERS OF COLORADO.

COLORADO, like many of the Western States and Territories, has a large number of long, winding and rapid streams, which have been raised to the dignity of rivers, although, except for their length, little deserving of the name. None of the rivers within the confines of the Territory are navigable, or of any use whatever to inland trade or commerce. They are to the country what the veins and arteries are to the human system—they supply health and vigor to the earth, they stimulate agriculture, are of vast benefit to mining undertakings, furnish power for mills, and supply the indispensable water to cities, towns and villages. On the map these rivers appear of great magnitude and importance, threading the country, as they do in all directions, and containing within themselves the germs of wealth for the future State. A short description of these rivers may perhaps interest the general reader, as they are somewhat different from those in the East or Europe.

The Platte River has its source immediately under the snowy crest of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and is divided into two main branches—the South Platte and its north fork. The north fork of the South Platte and the river proper unite in Jefferson county, about twenty-four miles south and twelve miles west of Denver, not very far from where the turbulent waters of Elk Creek flow into the north fork. From their junction these two rivers receive the name of South Platte, and flow through the most picturesque mountain scenery until they reach the plains, at an elevation of about 5,600 feet above the level of the sea. In the mountains they are rapid, sinuous, narrow, of crystal clearness, and abounding in trout of the finest character. On reaching the plains, and on their way to Denver, these waters become shallow, of great width, and full of sand banks and quicksands. The tall pines and waving spruces disappear, and the banks of the river are fringed with a scanty growth of willow and cottonwood, with here and there the delicate foliage of the "quaking asp," a species of poplar. The country on both sides of the Platte is of varied character. On the banks of the little brook which forms its source are the log huts of the settlers, the board buildings of the miners, or the white tents of Summer tourists. On all sides rise dark, pine-clad mountains, gray precipices, snowy peaks and waving pines. All is nature—nature as undisturbed by the handiwork of man. Mountain sheep browse on the steep inclines of the mountains; the stately elk and timid deer peer from the willow thickets; the beaver is busy on his dam; the squirrel chirps from the top of the pine tree; grouse and ptarmigan flutter among the grass, and the waters of the bubbling brook seethe and foam in their moss-covered basins, as if impatient to be on their way to the great plains of the east. Further down, the waters increase in volume and pour past the lonely mountain farms, or skirt the mountain road. Here they are crossed by a rude bridge of unhewn logs. Down the opposite hill lumbers the red mail coach, with its freight of adventurous travelers; it rumbles over the bridge, the bright waters leap upwards and then pass on to the abode of man. Leaping over rocks, surging around stumps, boiling in deep holes, roaring over gravelly reaches, turning the wheels of many saw mills, past high mountains, through deep ravines, pleasant meadows, and by picturesque log houses, it pours through its final ravine and enters the wide spread plains below, just as the setting sun lights up the broad expanse of emerald with an effulgence which creates a sort of mirage on those pampas or steppes of the West. In the mountains

"'Twas pebble, rubble and fallen tree,
'Twas babbie, double, through every mile;
It battled on with a shout and shock,
And white with foam was the rugged rock,
And dark were the hemlocks all the while,
'Till the road grew broad and the creek ran free."

while here, on the plains,

"It creeps away in the tangled grass
With a voiceless flow and a wandering will."

The gap in the mountains from which the Platte enters upon the plains is a beautiful spot, and called the Cañon of the Platte. In the foreground are green meadows dotted with innumerable flowers of countless hues; tall grasses wave and nod in the passing breeze; the river ripples over its gravelly bed, and clumps of willows display their silvery buds and delicate foliage. Further back, to the right of the river, is a solitary farm house, surrounded by fields of grain and grass, and the background is formed by gently rising hills, bare of trees; pine-clad mountains and peaks covered with glistening snow. Over all is a clear, blue sky, dotted with fleecy white clouds, with here and there a flock of birds winging their silent way to their nests in the mountain solitude. Further down the river it is crossed by a long pile bridge, over which the heavy laden train rushes with a continuous roar on its way to the south. Farms, more or less cultivated, frame in the river on both sides. Waving fields of grain, serried plots of potatoes, emerald stretches of grass, bristly meadows dotted with mounds of fragrant hay, snug farm houses with their diminutive groves, herds of lowing kine, and long lines of freight wagons, like an Eastern caravan, form the chief features of the scenery of this portion of the Platte.

Beyond Denver the river passes through a vast expanse of prairie, dry, cactus grown, and full of the wild sage. Long irrigating ditches stretch out to the distant horizon; patches of glistening gravel or silvery sage dot the plains; to the right sit countless prairie dogs, barking and frisking in the sun. Here and there is a solitary farm house with outbuildings; the well has the old-fashioned sweep; fields of growing crops are scattered about, and many a tow-headed urchin waves his battered hat as the train from Cheyenne rushes by on its way to Denver, the "Queen City of the Plains." It would be useless to describe the lonely way stations, the thrifty villages, or the rising towns which overlook the turbid and shallow waters of the Platte, for they all have the same general character, and would not prove of interest to the reader. Out on the boundless plains the river, with its fringe of foliage, presents an agreeable change to the monotony of the grassy level. Herds of buffalo cross a ford; groups of graceful antelope bound over the plain; the shy coyote skulks among the sage brush; a long line of mounted Indians skirt the horizon, or a straggling train of white canvas-covered wagons toil along the river banks. It is difficult to give full justice to the scenery of the Platte, for it is of so varied a character that each view would seem to demand a separate description. To Eastern people, used to the grand scenery of the Hudson, the romantic views on the Susquehanna, or the rural beauty of the Houstonie, the

rivers of Colorado may appear tame and uninteresting; still, after a short residence in this country they will find many points of interest which they, in their nonchalance, have overlooked.

H. W. POLLITZ.

For Forest and Stream.

THE NOTTOWAY REGION.

DEER hunting, by this time, is getting rather unprofitable sport; not that the deer migrate or leave—but they seem to learn wisdom, and instead of being driven to certain points by the hounds, they run in erratic routes, and baffle the calculation of the sportsmen, who wait patiently for hours on a stand, in the hopes of getting a shot. In the Summer or early Autumn, five deer can be killed where one is now, and the explanation is simple: In warm weather, when started by the hounds, they strike in a direct line for the water, and whether it is a mill dam or a river, the huntsman knows exactly where his game will cross the road, and is nearly certain to get his shot. But in cold weather it is different. The deer take to water, it is true, when hard pressed; but in the usual drive they don't seem in a hurry to escape the hounds, and make for the woods and thickets, and the very number of animals is their safety in a long run. Other deer are certain to be started, and the tracks crossing and intermingling baffle the hounds, and confuse them so that they generally give up the chase.

As I said before in a former letter, notwithstanding their being hunted, the deer of this section are steadily increasing in numbers. They can only be killed by driving with dogs, and as but few farmers keep a pack, it is impossible to steal upon them, or to shoot them by night; the forests may be full of them, and one could walk the woods until doomsday and get but a chance look at them. Their hearing is good; the cracking of a twig, noise of a footstep—the very rustling of a leaf, makes them bound from their resting place and fly, even when the wind is from you; but their great safeguard is their scent. It is marvelous to see how they are gifted in this respect. I have seen them running at full speed directly for the spot where the huntsman lay concealed, with throbbing heart, bounding pulse and cocked gun in his eager hands, certain of his game; and I have seen them at a hundred yards detect their hidden enemy by their exquisite sense of smell, and turn obligingly without any reduction in their speed, leaving the patient but unlucky shooter staring with open eyes and drawn down mouth at the form fast vanishing in the distance. The rutting season commences now, and the bucks have desperate battles when they meet, and it is of common occurrence to come across plain evidences of the combat, the ground being torn up by their hoofs and the sod flecked with blood. The doe brings forth her young in the early Summer, one generally, sometimes twins at a birth; the fawns can keep up with their mother in a few days. They make beautiful pets, and are domesticated in a short time. Any one desiring to get these fawns can communicate with Capt. Wm. Blin, of Littleton, Sussex county, Va., who can obtain all he wants. The negroes catch many of them to sell in the Petersburg markets. I saw a gentleman in Sussex who found two pairs of antlers in the woods, so interlocked and so interlaced that he could not separate them. Near by was a pile of bones, the remains of the two bucks, who had clearly got into a struggle during the "rutting season," and in the furious battle their antlers had gotten the prongs so firmly fixed that they fell linked together, and died on the field from slow exhaustion and starvation. It is an exciting thing to see a deer running in full view, and I can understand easily why novices or the amateur hunters have what is called the "buck ague." Yet I think it is unjust to charge a man with having a tremor of the nerves and not being able to fire off his gun; the delay in shooting frequently arises from anything but nervousness. I can understand the feeling now. Not very long ago I was hunting partridges, and was slowly riding through a field, my pointers searching a cover of chestnut and oak at the bottom, and right before me jumped up a buck with at least ten points to his antlers. He did not see me, but stood for a moment, with starting eye and heaving flank, gazing at the dogs. As quick as thought I extracted my bird cartridges and slipped in a pair of Ely's wire cartridges, loaded with buckshot, which I had handy in my vest pocket, and then cocked the gun. The buck by this time was fifty yards away, running parallel to the fence, not going fast, but in an easy lope, with here and there a high bound. It was the most magnificent sight I ever saw in my life. The altered head thrown high in the air, the delicate figure, the movements—the very grace and poetry of motion. I did not fire, but only stared in honest admiration at the "monarch of the glades," and let him pass, free as the very air to go where he listeth. I could have as soon pulled trigger at a child playing in the abandon of glee, as to have shot that noble and graceful animal. I told my tale to the captain when I reached home, and in half an hour his pack of hounds was trailing his lordship splendidly. We had a fine run and that was all.

I believe I spoke in a former letter of the want of a game law for this section. The curse of this region is the negroes. The majority of them wont work, but squat on somebody's land, build a hovel, and live by hunting, trapping and stealing. They are generally armed with an old army musket, and will sit all day under the trees watching for a squirrel, and creep along all the paths in the late evening and shoot every old hare who is taking his evening prow; then they trap every living animal that can be caught. I was out hunting one day and I passed along the edge of a corn field about a mile in length, bordering the low grounds. A short distance away was the Nottoway River. In these low grounds are immense trees, that seem to have lived since the flood, and in them used to be countless hordes of squirrels, raccoons and 'possums; but now they are scarce indeed, and no wonder. They are baited and trapped out of all season. In this one cornfield bordering the swamp, in the distance mentioned, I counted sixty-eight log traps baited and set. They were placed at regular intervals of about ten yards distant; and this is just an instance—a thousand could be given. I gave sixty-eight kicks and sixty-eight traps fell. I performed this duty religiously. An old darkey, telling the Captain about it, said: "De debble must a bin a meddlin' wid dem traps; dey was all down, and no varmints caught, nuther!"

There is an old lady here—once the celebrated belle of the State—who lives near this place—a very old lady, one of the ancient matrons which many have seen in faded portraits, but few have met face to face—well, my friend has passed long since the limit of human life spoken of in

Holy Writ. She still retains the same remarkable mind, well stored with ancient lore, and her charming conversational powers that she was noted for in the Old Dominion a half a century ago. She is familiar with all the old traditions and historical records of Southeast Virginia, and can present a melange of facts that are worth knowing.

In the early days of Virginia, Col. Byrd, of Westover, a famous country seat lying on James River, afterward the manor of the Selden family, was selected by Virginia to run the dividing line between his State and the State of North Carolina. Col. Byrd was, at that time, one of the most learned and accomplished men of his day, and the high honor conferred on him was worthily bestowed. In the performance of his duty he selected the sites of the future city of Richmond, at the foot of the falls on James River, and also of Petersburg, on the Appomattox River. The size and prosperity of these twin cities show what marvelous judgment and far-reaching sight the Col. had. On his way back, he mentions in his chronicle—which was published in the old *Farmers' Register*, the great gentleman's sporting journal of that day, which was published in the State—that he camped on a stream called Sappony Creek, a branch of the Nottoway River, in the upper part of Sussex county, and gives a long account of the great profusion of game, and the large number of Indians, and also what excited his astonishment and wonder was the large specimen of silver ore which one of the Sappony Indians brought to him in exchange for knives and axes. Col. Byrd says he closely questioned those swarthy sons of the forest in regard to this silver ore, and they assured him that there were mines of incalculable wealth on the Nottoway River, but that their chiefs had forbidden them to reveal them to the whites, for fear that they would come and destroy their hunting grounds. Col. Byrd, in his memoirs, lays great stress upon the richness of the specimens in his possession, and affirmed his belief that there were rich veins known to the Indians. It was his intention to explore carefully the whole country, and to discover, if possible, the whereabouts of the silver, but old age and increasing infirmities prevented him from carrying out his plans; but he always, to the day of his death, spoke of his firm belief in these undiscovered mines. My historian believes it thoroughly now; she told me of an old hunter named Simmons, who lived on the banks of the Nottoway in her girlhood, who was very intimate with the Indians—indeed almost one of them. He "took up" with a squaw, and lived in a small hovel on the river. Simmons often brought deer, turkeys and coons to sell at her father's house, and the old huntsman was a great favorite of her brothers. Old Simmons used to bring back something besides the spoils of the chase—something that would be more eagerly coveted than the fattest buck that ever cleared a ten rail fence, and that was a nugget of silver. He said that he knew where the mines were situated, but that he was sworn to keep the secret undivulged. Every argument, threat and cajolery was used on old Simmons by her young brothers to get him to carry them and show the spot where he found the nugget, but all to no purpose. Old Simmons could not be bribed; fame or power he never heard of; money he did not know the value of; luxuries he had a contempt for, and so he kept his faith truly, and when he died his secret died with him. This is a true tale, and I write it for the benefit of those who desire a future easily won, and not for that class whose motto is, "By Industry We Thrive," and who are content to plod along, walking steady and hoping earnestly, and waiting trustingly for their "ships to come home from sea." From what I have heard, the old traditions have convinced me and I believe that there is a veritable "El Dorado" in this wild section which will make the discoverer richer and more powerful than the Genii of Aladdin's wonderful lamp, and will throw in the shade the Comstock and the Gunpowder lode.

During the Indian and French war there marched from this region six hundred warriors, by name called one of the six nations, to fight against Braddock's army, and but few returned from the war. It is a singular fact that in Southampton, the county adjoining Sussex, there is a tract of land of six thousand acres, which was granted to the Southampton Indians by the State of Virginia, which has never been revoked or repealed. The descendants of those Indians live on the track yet, but they have amalgamated so thoroughly with the negroes that the trace of their descent and lineage is nearly obliterated; they only show their blood by their hatred of labor and their love of the chase. It is a common thing to pick up relics of them in the shape of an arrowhead of flint, or a tomahawk of fieldspar. Whenever I find such relics it always sets me dreaming, and I picture to myself the noble red man, as he, in his primitive state, wild, untutored, yet with his savage virtues—not as he became after contact with the white men, who had cowed him, and the pale face's fire water had completely demoralized and brutalized him, until he became an Ishmael among men. I must confess that I have a strong sympathy for the Indian; he is as God made him, and he was robbed of the fairest inheritance on earth, his game killed, his lodges defiled, and he kept like Joe, in "Bleak House," always a moving on, with his face to the setting sun, seeking for rest and peace and finding it not. Is it any wonder that he turned at last and learned what his white friends taught him—that revenge was sweet?

But it is time I was putting on the brakes. In my next I will describe some of the fox hunts of the olden time—that same old glorious time when a Virginia youth had but three things to do, go to court on court days, ride and hunt, and drink the best of home-brewed apple jack. But as old Uncle Manuel used to say: "Dem times aint dese times," and we all sigh an affirmative. CHASSEUR.

HOME-MADE APOTHEGMS.—Hard work and no pay is bad enough, but no pay and no credit is worse than to die and be forgotten.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is much quoted, but seldom mentioned.

The *Toronto Sporting Times* of last week appropriates a column and a half of our editorial matter and gives no credit. This neglect is so habitual that no one now looks to it for original articles.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Rural Sun* copies two full columns in like manner. We have exchanged with it just two weeks; and yet we are not happy!

The devil may get his due, but the rural newspaper exchange is a hard creditor.

Fish Culture.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE HATCHING HOUSE.

NEARLY A HALF MILLION OF YOUNG SALMON.

RECEIVING an invitation from the Superintendent, Mr. Jno. P. Creveling, to pay him a visit, I reached Marietta on the Susquehanna, a little after 12 M., on the 15th of December. I found him awaiting my arrival, and after an early dinner at the hotel, we jostled over the lumpy, frozen road four miles to Donegal Springs, where the State hatching house has been established.

This is a substantial wooden building one hundred feet long by thirty wide. The water, drawn by a six inch pipe from a copious spring a hundred yards above, is conducted to a tank outside the building, and then through a feed trough running the whole length of the house inside, is distributed by faucets through thirty-three hatching troughs, each of them fourteen feet long, and placed at right angles with the supply trough. In each of the hatching troughs, which are eighteen inches wide, there are six divisions, which receive as many trays just two feet long, the bottoms of which are covered with tarred woven wire, five wires to the inch lengthwise, and three-quarters of an inch apart crosswise, so as to allow the avelings to fall through the screen to the bottom of the trough as soon as they are free from the eggs. Mr. Creveling allows five thousand eggs to each screen, and as he can place them in double, *i. e.*, one above another, he can hatch sixty thousand in a trough. So the hatching capacity of the house is now little short of a million of eggs. By running a supply trough on the opposite side of the house, and doubling the number of troughs, he can hatch two million, and then by putting in tiers of trays three or four deep he can triplicate or quadruple his present hatching capacity. Having ample room and an abundant supply of clear spring water of uniform temperature, he does not think it expedient to use the Holton or Ferguson apparatus, as he can remove the fry and attend to them more easily by his present method.

I found his fry, which had absorbed the umbilical sacs a week before, all thrifty, uniform in size, and feeding heartily. The following is a summing up of his record kept from day to day:

Oct. 13. Received from California, ova.....	480,000
Loss in transportation, bad eggs.....	5,181
	474,869
Oct. 26. Commenced hatching.	
Dec. 8. Sacs absorbed.	
Loss in eggs in troughs.....	11,313
Loss in young fish.....	4,663— 15,976

Fry ready for distribution.....440,893

Of the loss in young fish there were about 2,000 malformed, some double headed, some joined in pairs at the sac, and some with tails drawn up to the head, all of which inevitably die, and which would reduce Mr. Creveling's loss to 13,976.

As soon after coming from the eggs as the fry can be moved—say within two or three days—they are brushed from the hatching trays into tin pans, the loose shells screened out, and the young fish placed in vacant troughs to await the absorption of the sac. So careful is Mr. Creveling to give his fry plenty of room that he already had fifteen boxes, 4x2 feet, with wire gauze bottoms and lids, floating in a pond outside, each of the boxes containing from three to four thousand. These he feeds as regularly, morning and evening, as those under roofs.

Mr. C. feeds daily to his fry a week old a beef's heart, which, with the nerves and veins out, weighs about four pounds. At two weeks old he doubles the allowance, gradually increasing the quantity until the fry are all distributed to the various streams to which they are allotted. He prefers the heart to the liver, which, as he justly says, does not run so much to liquid. His manner of preparing it is in a revolving upright cylindrical chopper, being careful to keep the knives very sharp. After a thorough chopping, the minced meat is mixed with water and strained through a fine wire gauze; all that will not pass through is chopped again. As the fry increase in size, coarser selves are used. The feed, mixed with water, is taken up in a bulb syringe with a wide nozzle, and squirted long the length of the troughs—the persons feeding passing backwards and forwards several times in doing so, that a glut of food may not be administered instantaneously.

The cans used in transportation hold each from four to five thousand fry. The water is aerated by means of a cylindrical plunger four or five inches in diameter, as long as the depth of the can, and perforated with minute holes. As the plunger is pressed down, the water in the cans rushes through the holes, and as it is pulled up the pressure of the air above causes it to rush back into the cans. This is the best invention I have ever seen for oxygenating the water. It is an invention of Mr. Creveling's. Mr. C. was proud in his commendation of Mr. Stone's method of packing salmon eggs, by which only one per cent. was lost in transporting them a day's travel over a rough road in a wagon, and three thousand miles by rail. Mr. C. practices dry impregnation in fecundating his trout eggs, and loses but a very small per centage. During a cold snap in November he visited a farmer, four miles or so away, who had some trout in his brook that were just beginning to spawn, and having no impregnating pans handy, or any way of taking the fecundated ova home, by considerable dexterity he pressed the ova into one bottle, and the milt into another, and an hour after doing so, put the two together in his pans, and, mixing them well, placed them in his hatching trough. The result was eighty per cent. of perfectly fecundated eggs, in which the embryos were easily seen.

I found in a partition in a pond adjoining the hatching house a number of wall-eyed pike (*Esox perca*), twenty-two of them, Mr. C. informed me, averaging two and a half pounds each. He intends trying to express the ova and milt, when they are in the proper condition, which will be in March or April, and, if successful, hatch the eggs in his troughs.

THADDEUS NORRIS.

TO REMOVE OBJECTIONABLE FISH FROM WATERS TO BE RE-STOCKED.

The question, so often asked, how to rid ponds and streams of pickerel and other objectionable fish, that trout may be substituted, is partly answered in the following letter from Mr. Milner, originally addressed to Hon. J. B. Beck, of Kentucky:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES, }
WAUKEGAN, ILL., November, 1875. }

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 9th arrived yesterday, and I gladly send what information I can in the direction you desire.

To begin, there is an experiment very important and especially desirable to be carried out this season, that I have refrained from proposing to any locality we expect to visit this fall, because, unless it is rightly managed, it will be an unpopular measure.

The young fishes deposited in the streams of course have to run the gauntlet of the larger fishes of prey in the streams where they are put. The loss is more or less according to the various conditions of different streams. It would be very desirable to test results from a stream in which all the other species had been either removed or destroyed. This would not be impracticable if some small stream of not too much or too little current near the head is selected, and a good wire-screen placed at the proper distance below.

As destruction of life is a repulsive and rather heartless act, especially on so large a scale, some philanthropic, or philoethic citizens might volunteer to see the larger portion of the fishes seined out and the fishes carried below or to other waters. Then, by placing quick lime in the upper head waters, the lurkers that would not permit themselves to be taken with the seine could be destroyed, and the stream in a week or ten days would be clean and clear for a stock of healthy young salmon. These could, as well, be kept under such conditions until they had attained a year's growth. At this time they should be from five to eight inches long, and with the strength and activity of the species would be entirely able to save themselves from any enemies they would be likely to encounter.

By skillful management in turning the young salmon through the wire-screen at the time they are ready to migrate down the current, the number that had survived would be known precisely.

It is not alone because of the definite knowledge that would be obtained of the numbers surviving, but because of the survival of so large numbers, more rapid results might be expected in the waters.

The seeds of *coculus indicus* would perhaps answer better purpose than the lime. Considerable judgment and care will be necessary in applying either to prevent injuring further down the stream than is necessary.

It is easy to see that this measure would be very unpopular, unless managed by persons capable of explaining satisfactorily the greater advantages to ensue.

When the salmon descend toward the sea I think we could promise to restock the stream with some of our lately imported fishes, or rather their progeny.

This experiment will be an entirely new and original idea, and would give interest and note at once to the work of your Commission, if they carry it out. Though the suggestion is not entirely new, the gentleman who has urged its application in our work is Professor Albert D. Hager, an elderly and active man, and who expects to unite with me in our work this fall. He was formerly Geologist of Vermont, afterward of Missouri, and between times Fish Commissioner of the State of Vermont.

Yours truly,
JAS. W. MILNER.
Hon. James B. Beck, Lexington, Ky.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., December 21st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In reading the Report of several different State Fish Commissions, it has occurred to two or three of our fishermen to ask if we have any State Fish Commission in this State. None seem to know here. Can you tell us anything about it, how we should proceed to get one, if there is none, etc.? What we want is a start. Some shad spawn was put in our river (the Wabash) some two years ago, but by whom we here do not know.

CRUMBS.

[There is no Fish Commission in Indiana. Efforts have been repeatedly made through the Legislature (the proper source) to establish one. One of the most energetic and prominent workers in this movement is our friend W. H. Holabird, of Valparaiso, to whom our correspondent can apply for aid or information. Should a Fish Commission be established in Indiana, we should be pleased to see Mr. Holabird appointed thereto, as he would render disinterested and efficient service.—Ed.]

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE NESTING OF AMERICAN BIRDS.

III.—THE WOOD THRUSH—(*Turdus mustelinus* Gmelin, Audubon, Nuttall, Baird, Coues; *T. melodus*, Wilson.)

THE wood or song thrush breeds throughout its range in the United States, where it is distinctively an eastern bird. It is found north to New England and Canada West; west to Dakota, and south, in Winter, to Central America. Through the central portion of its range all have paired by May 1st, and the nest is usually completed by the 15th of the month, except in New England, where the date is somewhat later. Although very common in wooded and thickety districts, especially in the Ohio Valley and northward to the lakes, they are more shy than the robins, and conceal their houses with much greater care, often contriving to have long leaves and trailing vines curtain them.

The nest of this thrush is nearly as bulky as the robin's, but often has no mud in its composition. It is placed upon the horizontal branch of a forest tree, anywhere from six

to forty feet above the ground, or in the forks of a sapling. The materials are twigs, coarse grasses, and dried leaves—of which latter, in damp situations, there is often a great thickness underneath—finely combined, and lined with fine roots and grasses. While it is not common to find the wood thrush nesting away from the woods, Dr. Brewer and Mr. Burroughs both mention instances where it built in gardens close to the house so long as it was left undisturbed. Whatever its situation, the type is well adhered to, and the foundation of dead beech or oak leaves is a characteristic; but I remember one case in which ribbon-like grass had been used instead. The books say that but one brood is raised in New England, but I am inclined to think otherwise. Mr. Maynard says the usual time of nesting, near Boston, is June 1st, although he has found the young on the 4th. Mr. Samuels places the date as the 20th of May. During the Summer of 1873 I spent several weeks at Norwich, Conn., where these thrushes are abundant. On June 2d I found one of their nests, containing four eggs, which had been set upon, and on June 4th another similar one; the following day an unfinished nest was found; from this time constant search met with no wood thrush's nest until the 21st, when another was found, containing four fresh eggs, which I then considered a second brood, not seeing why this pair should have delayed their building until all their neighbor's young were hatched. This trip furnished another curious note. On the 5th of the month I found a nest of the wood thrush, nearly finished, on the lower limb of a large oak. Visiting it again on the 18th, it contained three eggs only slightly addled. Did these eggs belong to the original builders who were so dilatory; or had the nest been abandoned and afterwards taken possession of by another pair?

Along Lake Erie, where they breed in great numbers, the eggs are laid by May 15th, and are usually four in number, but sometimes only three. It not unfrequently happens that a cow-bird's eggs is also found with them. The eggs are uniform deep blue, not inclining to green so much as the robin's, and one-fifth smaller, more slender and pointed. Their behavior when the nest is approached is very different in different individuals. If the female is sitting she will usually remain upon the nest, watching you intently, until you reach out your hand to touch her, when she will suddenly slip away, and cannot be induced to show herself while you remain in the vicinity; but sometimes, with an unnatural courage born of her terror, she stands her ground, bristles up, and whistling, screaming and hissing, repeatedly darts at your head with the utmost fury.

—Watts T. Loomis, of Little Falls, N. Y., tells us, in answer to "C. S. W.," that a phoebe bird (*Contopus virens*) raised two broods of young in the same nest each year, for two successive years, building her nest on the top of a column under a piazza.

A LIST OF ALBINO BIRDS.—Mr. W. Russell Robinson, of Richmond, Va., sends us, in a communication which is unfortunately too long for us to print in full, a list of cases of albinism and melanism which have come under his observation. As he says, few persons who have not paid special attention to the subject, know how common the former variation from nature is, and how it may in some degree be accounted for as governed by laws of geographical variation. The only other list of albinos which we remember was published by Dr. Coues in the *American Naturalist* for May, 1868. He records only a single instance of melanism, the black guillemot, which had been described as a distinct species. Mr. J. A. Allen, last year, showed us a striking example of melanism in the red-headed woodpecker. The first on Mr. Robinson's list is the quail (*Ortyx Virginianus*), many of which have been found pure white, or mottled with white, by hunters in Virginia. Mr. Abbott, a taxidermist in Reading, Pa., had among his specimens a perfect case of melanism in this bird. It was evenly black everywhere. Two specimens each of the snipe (*Gallinago Wilsoni*), and of the sora rail (*Porzana Carolina*) and several of the meadow lark (*Sturnella magna*) and robin (*Turdus migratorius*), are also described. One of the robin was all white except its red breast. "A very beautiful specimen of albinism in my collection," says the writer, "is a cedar bird (*Ampelis cedrorum*). It was shot from among a normally colored flock, on one of the islands in the James River, in March, 1874. The wing-coverts are rich brown; the bend at each wing has a spot of the same color, and there is a round spot on the tips of three of the secondary quills on each wing; the abdomen ends of the tail feathers, and a narrow line immediately behind the crest, across the head, are pale yellow and very glossy; the red 'sealing-wax' appendages on the inner quills are very bright; everywhere else the bird is pure white." The snow-bird (*Junco hyemalis*), the English sparrow (*Pyrgita domestica*), and the chimney swallow (*Chaetura pelagica*), conclude the list. The list has an additional value, as coming from so southern a locality as Richmond.

BIRDS WITH TEETH.—Prof. O. C. Marsh prints in the *American Naturalist* an account of the fossil birds with teeth (*Odontorhynchus*), which occur in the cretaceous rocks of this country. Among them are figured and described two, probably aquatic, species of birds about the size of a pigeon, with long powerful wings, and many teeth set in sockets in the lower jaw, indicating carnivorous habits. A very interesting one is the *Hesperornis*, a gigantic diver, first found in Kansas in 1870. Its skull is similar to that of the loon. The jaws are massive, and have throughout their length a deep, inferior groove, which was thickly set with sharp-pointed teeth. These teeth had no true sockets, and in some other respects resemble those of some fossil reptiles. But the jaws were covered with a horny beak. The *Hesperornis* was larger than any known aquatic bird, the length from the tip of the bill to the end of the toes being between five and six feet. The habits are clearly indicated. "The rudimentary wings prove that flight was impossible, while the powerful swimming legs and feet were peculiarly adapted to rapid motion through the water. The tail appears to have been much expanded horizontally, as in the beaver, and doubtless was an efficient aid in diving, perhaps compensating in part for the want of wings, which the penguins use with so much effect in swimming under water." Its food was probably fishes.

—Among the variations from the normal markings in butterflies and moths, lately observed in England, W. A. Forbes has exhibited to the members of the British Entomological Society, as reported in *Nature*, a specimen of *zygaena filipendula* with yellow spots. J. M. Wood, of London, has reared a variety of *Vanessa io* without the minute black stræ on the costa of the fore wings, and on the whole under surface, which is somewhat lighter in color than usual, some of the nervures being marked with a light ochreous tint.

—Prof. F. H. Snow, of Lawrence, Kansas, has found a full sized horny crest, hitherto supposed peculiar to the male, upon the beak of a female white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*.)

—According to the abstract of the report of the English Fish Commissioner on the fishes of Norfolk, given in *Nature*, it appears, as a remarkable fact, that large numbers of sea trout are annually caught off the coasts of that county, though the rivers which flow through it are naturally incapable of producing *Salmonidae*. The fish thus caught are visitors from the salmon rivers in the north, viz.: the Tyne, the Tees, the Coquet, and the Tweed. The object of this visit to the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk is to find food, which exists in abundance in the shape of the spawn and fry of the many varieties of fish which abound in those waters.

—The weather was extraordinarily warm last week, the mercury rising almost to 60°. As a consequence the bats recovered from their torpidity, and came out in the dusk; and the sparrows pursued their wooing with Spring-like vigor.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

TO BAKE CANVAS BACK DUCKS.—Have the duck dry picked, the head left on. No dressing is to be put into the bird, except a little pepper and salt. Place the duck in the pan on its back; if you care to add a slice of dried English bacon, not smoked, do so. Put no water in the pan. Your oven must be hot, but not enough to burn. Baste the duck frequently while cooking. About thirty minutes is the allotted time. During the last few minutes dredge some flour on the bird and quicken the fire, in order to brown the outside.

The above are general directions for an ordinary range or cook stove; but it is impossible to give the exact time that a canvas back duck should remain in the oven, as this depends altogether on the size of the oven, the condition of the fire, the number of ducks to be cooked at the same time, whether the ducks have just come off of the ice, etc. You can tell the temperature of the oven by holding your hand in it a moment, and if you are familiar with your oven you will know just what it will accomplish. If you have baked the canvas back as it should be baked, it must have a plump appearance when taken out of the oven; in color it must be a delicate brown. The flesh, when cut in two, should be moist and juicy, and in color somewhat red—not blue.

Game birds in general, and canvas back ducks in particular, must be subjected to a certain amount of heat for a certain length of time before that chemical transformation can take place in their flesh and blood necessary to make apparent to the human palate that flavor peculiar to the bird. In the uncooked bird the flavor is present in a dilute form; it needs heat to drive off the water and thereby concentrate the juices. In the overcooked bird you have approached too near to charcoal, a substance without flavor. Just where to stop between these extremes we have endeavored to instruct you.

The man that wants his bird dried to a crisp does not like the flavor of that bird, and would have you destroy that flavor with fire. The man that says, "cook my canvas back twenty minutes by the clock," and then to eat it covers a warm slice of the raw, blue flesh with currant jelly, or Worcestershire sauce, does not know much about the delicious and delicate flavor of the canvas back duck. A tender sheldrake, or anything to form a foundation for jelly or sauce, will do for him. Have all your game as fresh as you can get it after the animal heat has passed off. Putrefaction does not add to the flavor of any game. To any one fortunate enough to possess a "spit," to him I say, never trouble your oven with a game bird.—H. DeG., in *Forest and Stream*.

IMPROVED FLOWERS.—A Mississippi correspondent comments as follows on the extract from the *Germantown Telegraph* on improved flowers, which appeared in this column a few weeks ago:—

That article must have been written by the same old gentleman who never ate a finer apple than that grown in his grandfather's garden; who sighs for the locomotion in the old stage coach, for steam takes his breath away; who thinks the old firelock the *ne plus ultra* of firearms. He misses the flash in the pan, sighs over the retrogression to the percussion, and thinks breech loaders playthings. The old gentleman sighs—think of it, ye floriculturists—for a "cabbage" rose. Ye gods and little fishes! Cabbage is what smells so sweetly to the nostrils that he cannot not detect a rose when he walks through rose-bedecked (*sic*) gardens, and hence hardly knows what a real rose is. He says: "What we have for roses now are as much like real roses as coffee is like beans." Really he is hard to satisfy. I never saw coffee not composed of beans, except in Confederate times. If the old gentleman were here to-day (November 27th) I could show him sweet williams, carnation and other plunks, verbenas as pretty as any that grew beside his cabbage, roses that even he would recognize as such—aye, and praise, too—chrysanthemums everywhere, oceans of violets perfuming the air, sweet olive (*Olea fragrans*), with its unpretending blossoms gladdening every passer-by with its fragrance; mignonette, self-sown from early plants gone to seed, and a few cape jessamine (*Gardenia florida*), with beautiful zinnias for a background, and all in the open air.

To decry improved flowers, in view of such results, is unjust to the horticulturist who succeeds in his endeavor to give us a new flower, and who sends us seed for a small sum that will sprout into plants with innumerable beautiful eyes turned to heaven to praise the Giver of all for letting the sun shine on them as well as on old fogies.

GEORGE C. EYBROH.

Our Germantown contemporary, who is fully able to defend his own views on horticultural, as well as other topics, probably did not intend to decry all progress in floriculture, but simply to enter a playful protest against the mania for new varieties, which, it must be admitted, has opened up an expensive field of experiment, and does not always result in an improved quality or quantity of flowers. It is akin to the "chicken fever," which a rural friend declares has prevailed with him until it takes half his corn crop to feed his overgrown "blue-blooded" varieties, while eggs are not as plentiful with him as in the days of the plain old dunghills.

Is FLORIDA HEALTHY?—Correspondents who purpose settling in Florida ask us almost every week if Florida is healthy. We give herewith the opinion of a Northern man who is wholly disinterested, and whose knowledge of Florida enables him to answer *ex cathedra*.—

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass., December 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Take it all the year round, I believe Florida to be the healthiest State in the Union. The proportion of deaths among young children, I think, is smaller there than elsewhere, as well may be the case where scarlet fever and diphtheria are almost unknown. The remarkably low death rate among United States troops stationed in Florida has often been mentioned as a proof of the salubrity of the climate, and it is a convincing one. Among the diseases of adults to which the climate of Florida brings relief are rheumatism, neuralgia, and affections of the throat and lungs.

I knew a middle aged man who came to East Florida from Illinois four years ago, being, as it seemed, a confirmed consumptive. He was poor, and was obliged for many weeks to live with his wife and children in a tent, which had been loaned to him. But he continued to improve in health, and after awhile got some land under the homestead law, on which, with the aid of his neighbors, he built a hut of palmetto leaves. In this he has lived, and has recovered his health, so that now he has gone into the orange business.

I myself was driven to Florida five Winters ago by rheumatism and neuralgia, which made my life a burden. Since I landed on Florida soil I have never known a day's illness from either of these diseases, soiling, however, continued to visit the State every Winter.

Much has been written by casual visitors about the low, swampy, and malarious character of the country, and the dampness of the climate; but it must be remembered that nine tenths of the Winter visitors see little of Florida. They ascend the St. John as far as Enterprise, or Salt Lake at the farthest. So a man might go up the Mississippi, from New Orleans to St. Paul, and know little of the West. I think there is less malaria in Florida than in the Mississippi Valley, and for the reason that in Florida the soil is much less rich. There are plenty of swamps, but they are not bottomless, like those on the Western rivers. Under a few inches of mud you find usually a solid bottom of sand or limestone.

All over the State of Florida one finds beautiful clear lakes, with bottom and shores of clean white sand, and surrounded with pine forest. Even the low and often submerged lands are not usually boggy. I have ridden miles upon miles over low prairies in East Florida, where the water lay from one to two feet deep, without getting "slewed," as they call it in the West, where the wagon and horses disappear in a mud hole. As to fog, one can see more of it in a week of Summer on the coast of Maine than one would find in a Florida Winter. S. C. C.

Remark.—The Government sanitary maps indicate that some portions of Florida are as healthy as any in the world, while others are subject to yellow fever and malarious affections.—ED.

WATERING POULTRY.—It is the belief of the writer that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water; particularly do I believe such to be the case in the majority of instances where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly adverse to success, hence tends to diminish individual fancy for fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear say that "there is no profit in poultry" are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attentions may be classed with the thrifless and neglected parties who keep fowls that get drink when it rains.—*Farmer's Journal*.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

ENGLEWOOD, New Jersey, December 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

While artificial fish hatching is absorbing so much attention, an account of a visit to the chicken hatching establishment of W. C. Baker, Esq., at Alpine, on the Hudson, may be interesting to your readers from the novelty of its conception. Mr. Baker for years has been experimenting in hatching in a quiet way, and as the result of his experiments he has lately erected an establishment at a cost of over \$50,000, and now purposes to breed chickens and eggs for market on a scale heretofore unprecedented in artificial culture, and we have no doubt but that his investment will pay him a handsome rate of interest, judging by what we saw. Mr. Baker was soon found, and in answer to our request that we might be permitted to look through his establishment, a courteous "Certainly, I will accompany you myself," was vouchsafed.

Our first visit was to the spacious house wherein the incubation is carried on. Here, also, is the work shop, boiler room, nurses' apartments—as Mr. Baker facetiously calls his attendants—offices, &c. Following Mr. Baker up stairs, we are ushered into the hatching room, a light, spacious and well ventilated apartment, across which run the tables, eight in number, each capable of holding 1,000 eggs, which are placed in trays one above another, and through which run the hot water pipes. The great trouble in artificial hatching has been the difficulty of preserving an even temperature during the entire period of incubation. Mr. Baker entirely obviated this by a most ingenious automatic connection from his hatching trays and the gas jet which furnishes the heat for the large tin boilers. A variation of one quarter of a degree will either turn the gas higher or lower as required until the proper temperature is again attained. The heat, dryness, or moisture is also regulated in a similar manner. Should anything get out of working order in the room, an annunciator connecting with the attendant's room loudly proclaims the fact, and a dial at once locates the room where the trouble occurs.

Mr. Baker showed us several eggs in different stages of advancement, through a strong light in a little darkened closet. The young bird showed unmistakable signs of disgust at this unusual treatment by squirming about in the shell in a most animated manner. The minute the chick is hatched it is placed in a large warming box until it is completely dried, thence it is transferred to a large glass house, to which Mr. Baker then conducted us. This building is laid out somewhat in the manner of a green house, with rose buds growing in great profusion for the sake of the parasites which devour them, and which in turn are devoured by the chicks. It is divided into nurseries, each capable of accommodating about a hundred of the young fledglings, and a fine wire screen separates them from each other. All are furnished with a foster mother—a low, flat cylinder, filled with hot air, and covered with a blanket, under which the chicks appear even more contented than under a natural mother, for here there is no crowding or jostling one another out into the cold. The building is kept at a pleasant Summer heat the year round. Numbers of little Maltese kittens were playing about, and in answer to our inquiry as to why they were there, Mr. Baker informed us that they were for the purpose of keeping out all vermin in the shape of

rats and mice, and by being brought up among the chickens they would never molest them. After a three weeks' probation here the young birds are removed to the hennery, which we next visited.

Here we found chickens in all stages of maturity, and seemingly delighted with their warm, comfortable lodgings, and a noisy cackling as we entered proclaimed the fact that laying was still going on. The building is 456 feet long by about twenty-five feet deep. Mr. Baker's intention is to lengthen it to 800 feet next Spring. A tramway runs the entire length, on which is conveyed the food, and eggs and offal from the coops, for the same system is preserved here of confining only so many chickens together, about twenty-five to each coop being the allotted number. Water is conveyed to each coop, or, more properly speaking, perhaps we should say pen, by iron pipes. The use of wire partitions is resorted to to secure better ventilation, and each coop of birds has a corresponding coop outside, where they are allowed to run during fine weather. This is covered with a wire netting, to protect the chickens from the inroads of hawks and other rapacious birds.

Turkeys, as all your agricultural readers are aware, are very difficult to rear in the natural way, the young birds being so susceptible to wet and cold. By Mr. Baker's process it is no more difficult to raise them than other fowls. Ducks also come in for their share of attention. We saw one very handsome coop of muscovies. Mr. Baker even contemplates at no distant day the raising of ostriches, if he can procure a few eggs to start with. The feathers of one bird alone are worth yearly about \$150, so Mr. B. says. He is very enthusiastic over what he has accomplished, and certainly everything that experience could suggest or money accomplish has been done. In his first attempts Mr. Baker made many failures from inexperience, but by his untiring energy and ingenuity in perfecting and devising new machinery, much of which he has letters patent on, he has overcome all trouble of a serious nature, and now his path will be one of ease. He will put about 250,000 fowls and Spring chickens on the market yearly, to say nothing of the eggs. His establishment is undoubtedly the largest in the world, and may he reap all the benefit he deserves for his efforts. We left with the hope that at some future day we might be enabled to again visit this unique place and enjoy the ride above the Hudson. G. M. FAIRCHILD, JR.

The Kennel.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED DOGS.

THIS subject has received much attention recently, not only through the sporting papers, but the *New York Times* and the *Graphic* have given considerable space in their columns to the discussion. But let us say that the writers alluded to, with a few exceptions, have, in our opinion, overrated many English breeders, and underrated the breeders of this country. The English breeders, it is true, have kept a record of the pedigree of their dogs, which we approve of; but from our long experience with imported and home-bred dogs, we do not believe that even those dogs which have been imported from what are said to be the best kennels in England, are to be compared with ours, either in appearance, or for service in the field. We allude now to the importations of the past two or three years. We recently asked the question of an English gentleman residing in this country, who has made his name prominent as an importer of dogs with very long pedigrees, "How is it that better specimens of setters and pointers are not sent to this country?" His reply was this: "They do not send their best specimens, but keep them for their own use." If this is the case the importation of dogs by practical sportsmen will soon cease. We admit there have been a few right good specimens of setters imported within a few years; but of the pointers we have seen, they certainly are not desirable. Those imported twenty, thirty, and even forty years ago, were much better in every respect; and then, too, many years ago, during the life-time of Col. John Hare Powell, of Philadelphia, the Messrs. Logan, of Germantown, and the late Henry Becket, who purchased and lived on the Bonaparte property at Bordentown, N. J., imported many full-sized stylish dogs, some of which fell into our hands, and from which we bred such stock as any sportsmen would be proud to own.

Although but few sportsmen and breeders of this country have kept a recorded pedigree of their dogs, it does not follow that the thousands of dogs bred here are not thoroughly bred. We doubt if any breeder in Europe has taken more care than we have during the past forty or fifty years to breed the right kind of setters and pointers, constantly keeping in view their style and usefulness, never inbreeding, nor from dogs whose only merit was their pedigree. Among the best breeders that we have known intimately are Mr. George W. McKelway, of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J.; and Mr. R. V. Drake, of Mercer county, N. J., and the dogs they have turned out from their kennels, very many of which have fallen into our hands, were just such as would fill the eye of any skillful field sportsman. The latter gentleman bred decidedly the finest litter of pups which ever came under our observation. They were from a dark liver colored setter bitch, and by Chief Justice Beasley's famous dog, Rolla. The litter consisted of nine dog pups, all of which were raised and broken, and most of them, with the bitch, fell into our hands. Three of that litter, after they were broken—Arch, Cain and Pilot—we sold to the late Mr. Andrew Staley, of Philadelphia, an English gentleman of large experience as a field sportsman, both in this country and in England, who has frequently told us he never saw in England as good and as stylish dogs as those. Rolla was a large-sized, deep chestnut and white, ticked on the legs, and with a well feathered, silky coat, and was in all probability as good a dog as ever has been seen in this country. That fact arose from his fine nose, his sagacity, his industry, and from his having fallen into the hands of one of the most accomplished and skillful sportsmen of our country, with whom we did much shooting for fifteen years, and until his professional duties called him from the field.

—The dogs of the Pawnee Indians refuse to follow their masters to the new reservation in Indian Territory, so the old haunts are occupied by a legion of howling, starving creatures.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY.—We have received the premium list of this society for their poultry, pigeon and dog show, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on January 12th. Prizes of \$10 each are offered for the best native and imported setters, also for the best pointer dog. There are also prizes of \$5 each and second premiums of \$2.50 each for almost every variety of dog. Some of our sportsmen might take this fair in while en route to the great Chicago Bench Show, which commences on January 20th. It would be a pleasant break to the journey, and the dogs would be none the worse for the rest.

THE ROD AND GUN CLUB, of Springfield, Mass., whose bench show last Spring will long be remembered as a most successful affair, have assumed the management of a poultry show of grand dimensions, to be held at Springfield in February next. All New England will be interested. In March the Rod and Gun Club will give their second bench show, which promises to be as successful as last year's. The gentlemen having the matter in charge are sportsmen of energy and will spare no pains.

THE CHICAGO BENCH SHOW which opens on the 20th January promises to be a very grand and successful affair. We hear from all parts of the country of sportsmen who propose visiting in person and exhibiting their dogs. The prizes are more numerous and valuable than have ever before been offered in this, or probably in any other country.

BOWERS BANDIT.—In an extract from the Birmingham Herald, published in last week's issue, it was stated that Mr. Bowers' Bandit was by Mr. Lorts' Jack, etc. This was a mistake on the part of our English contemporary, as Bandit is by Pride of the Border. The error probably arose from copying from the Kennel Club Stud Book, the pedigree of the dog following Bandit being that given.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S DOG "CAMP."—"The wisest dog I ever had," said Sir Walter Scott, "was what is called the bull dog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, inasmuch that I am positive that the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker, who was bringing bread to the family. I chastised him and explained the enormity of his offense; after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring to the darkest corner of the room with great appearance of distress. Then if you said the baker was well paid, or the baker was not hurt after all, Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered, barked and rejoiced. When he was unable, towards the end of his life, to attend me when on horseback, he used to watch for my return, and the servant would tell him his master was coming down the hill, although he did not use any gesture to explain his meaning. Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go up the hill, or at the back to get down to the moor side."—Dr. F. O. Morris, B. A., in *Dogs and their Doings*.

A STAUNCH DOG.

Mercer county, N. J., December 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Last Fall Algernon and Hervey went to Mr. Fisher's, on the Hunterdon county side of the mountain, to shoot, taking with them Bragg, Jr., his sons, Spy and Fashion, out of Fannie, both Bragg, Jr., and Fannie being by Old Bragg (inbred). After a long walk to Rainbow and back by Rattlesnake Hill, and nearing the starting point, the dogs pointed. They put up the birds, killing three. The first flight took them to where four large oak trees had fallen with the leaves on, making a dense cover. As the dogs approached the spot, they pointed. Upon coming up a bird was flushed and killed and Bragg brought it in, Spy still at his point. After considerable beating about, another quail was raised, killed and bagged, Spy still leading. After thrashing the tree tops without success, Algernon took Bragg and Jack and went under the "fire wood." Bragg soon retrieved a crippled bird, when Algernon saw a quail run in the crotch of a limb and he caught it. It fluttered like everything, of course—Spy as staunch as a rock—and it was not until the bird that Spy was pointing was put up, would he move.

FARMER.

—Mr. W. R. Hobart's red Irish bitch Ruby has visited Judge Pratt's Dan. Ruby is from a pair of red Irish setters imported by Gen. A. C. Ducat, of Chicago. Dan is by Rodman's Dash out of Susan, a red Irish bitch. The pups bid fair to be A1.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

Hares, brown and gray.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—Game has been easier during the last week and prices are somewhat lower. Ruffed grouse (partridges) are worth \$1 per pair; pinnated grouse (prairie chickens), \$1.25, the receipts from the West being somewhat larger. Quail bring \$2.50 for Western and \$3 for Long Island birds. Dealers will note that the close season for this State commences on the 1st January, and that for longer period they will be required to prove the time and locality of killing. Canvas back ducks bring \$2.50 to \$3 per pair; red-heads, \$1 to \$1.50; mallards, \$1 to \$1.50; brant, \$1.50; black ducks, 90 cents to \$1; widgeon, 60 to 75 cents; broad bills, 60 to 75 cents; sprig tails, \$1; wild geese, 75 cents to \$1 per pair; hares, 50 to 60 cents per pair; rabbits, 50 to 60 cents.

—The many friends of Messrs. Eaton & Co., Sportsmen's Emporium and Camp Outfitting Establishment, will be glad to learn that they are fast recovering from the effects of the disastrous fire in Nassau street. They have fitted up their salesrooms at No. 17 Ann street, where they will be pleased to fill orders or welcome their sporting friends. Mr. Eaton, an old camper-out, knows just what is requisite for comfort and a good time in the woods, and takes

pleasure in imparting that knowledge to his patrons, these experiences oftentimes adding very materially to the pleasure of a party in camp.

DUCK SHOOTING AT CURRITUCK.—Members of the Monkey Isle Club have been and are now making their annual pilgrimage to that paradise for duck shooting, the sporting grounds at Monkey Isle, Currituck Sound, N. C. To give our readers an idea of the sport they enjoy, we append a copy of the scores of Messrs. C. P. Keeler, B. F. Ricker, and Noah Curtis, three members of the club from Boston, during the twenty-three days shooting they had there together during November and the first of December, aggregating in all 1,489 duck, 881 of which were canvas back, 21 geese and 8 swans.

Date.	Ducks.		Geese.	Swan.	Numbers of stand Made.
	Can. back	Other var.			
November 6.....		102			2
November 8.....	70	30	2		1
November 9.....		44		1	2
November 10.....	33	23			1
November 11.....		11	1		1
November 12*.....					
November 13.....	15	23	2		
November 15.....	42	33		1	1
November 16*.....					
November 17.....	24	66	2		2
November 18.....	2	17		1	1
November 19.....	72	20	4	3	2
November 20.....	50	16	3		2
November 22.....	103	24			2
November 23.....	92	37	1		2
November 24.....	59	19	1		2
November 25*.....					
November 26.....	107	28	2		2
November 27.....	7	6			1
November 29.....	23	16	1		1
November 30.....	115	37		1	2
December 1.....	12	5			1
December 2.....	16	8			1
December 3.....	7	9			2
December 4.....	14	2			1
December 6.....		33	3	1	2
Total.....	863	638	21	8	

* Denotes rainy days; no shooting done.
Eighteen canvas backs were shot on the island during the above time, making a grand total of 881.

The best individual scores were: Nov. 8, by Mr. Keeler, 98 ducks (70 canvas-backs) and 2 geese; Nov. 26, by Mr. Ricker, 100 ducks (79 canvas backs); Nov. 30, by Mr. Curtis, 95 ducks (71 canvas-backs) and 1 swan.

Members of the club are still there enjoying the grand sport the locality affords.

MODERN FOX HUNTING.

STATEN ISLAND, December 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In several of the leading local newspapers in the vicinity of New York considerable attention and angry discussion has arisen between the philanthropic President Bergh and the New Jersey lovers of fox hunting. What fox hunting is in Canada, New Jersey, South America or Long Island I know not, but of my native country (Scotland) I can speak with assurance. Throughout the lower parts of Scotland there are meetings twice every week, and such meetings are attended by the most respectable, responsible, and intelligent gentlemen of the district, the majority being practical country farmers and men of honesty and moral worth. Such meetings there are not attended by the class of humanity represented by President Bergh—"the perfumed, the drowsy, the hangers on of society, the frequenters of taverns," &c.—but by the worthiest representatives of the country, namely, the Johnsons, Dalziells, Griersons, Scotts, &c.; men whose ancestors fought with the cold steel to secure their rights and privileges. Over the heather of Scotland, where now the fox is hunted, have been enacted some of the most tragic wars that have rung in the ears of humanity. Over that heather and among those glens has been spilt more Christian blood, and more bravery has been displayed, more real heroism and self-sacrifice, than many pages of recorded history can boast of. I feel certain that any one acquainted with the primary principles of physiognomy will attest to this fact: that very little degeneration has occurred in that nation, that the Scotch people would not descend to any so called sport unworthy of their character, their nature, or their time honored nobleness. It will be necessary and sufficient for Mr. Bergh in the meantime to show by natural and forcible proof that fox hunting, in any way or form by hounds, is a violation of natural laws, or not consistent with the order of creation. Throughout the whole phase of human and animal existence we find the principle of destruction. Small fish are devoured by larger fish, and they in turn succumb to others; flies are devoured by spiders and birds, and they in turn succumb to other destroyers, such as hawks, eagles, &c. The whole ocean, air, and earth is one struggle for existence, the fittest being the survivor. In short, the vast universe is one immensity of destruction, of death, and to exist in perfect harmony and maintain its equilibrium must ever be so, for the decrees of the Eternal are fixed, unchanging, and unchangeable. By fox hunting, then, we destroy a destroyer by natural means, and so assist in adjusting the harmony of the universe. Nature will accomplish her own work and produce better agents and detectives than can the hand of the human artificers. Could Mr. Bergh only hunt down the thousands of human foxes who frequent our corners, byways, and places of nocturnal dissipation; could he only trap with steel, iron, or gunpowder the myriads of parasitical public officials who daily and hourly swindle, cheat, and steal the hard earned money of the industrious millions of this country! Our human fox hounds cannot trace them, cannot find out their secret hiding places. The former hounds are true to their trusts and instincts. Let the latter, or the human, speak for themselves. Actions speak louder than words.

JAMES DEMPSTER, M. D.

DEER HUNTING IN CANADA.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Doctor and I started alone with Grisley, the hound. We struck the G. W. R. R. at Clifton. By nine o'clock P. M. we were in Petrolia, our destination, having been on the road since one o'clock. We slept soundly that night, and used up the following forenoon in getting ready and chatting with friends. After dinner we made two runs, but failed in starting anything. The next day we bounced a deer or two out of the forest, but in the opposite direction from where we had carefully selected our runnings. It was lucky for them, I think, that they doubled on the dogs. The next day we had the same ill luck. The old hunters we found were equally as unsuccessful as we had been, so we still had hopes. On the day following the Doctor and I made another run or two. The dogs started deer again, but they would not run our way. On our arrival home we heard that Monie, the Doctor's brother, had returned from the Red River country? I saw a new light in the Doctor's eye as he whispered, "A deer over yonder to-morrow, sure, boy; Monie knows where they sleep." So we laid our plans that night, and sure enough ere nightfall on the succeeding day we were the owners of a fine buck. The day after was stormy, so we did not go out, but helped Monie unpack a small pair of horns that had followed him from the Northwest, the result of a careless shot among the mountains. Said horns were five feet across the flat horn, and some fifteen inches wide, with thirteen prongs on each side. The animal's head measured two feet three inches from

the nose to the ear—a trophy the like of which I think no other man owns.

Sunday evening we went to Oil City, meeting our good friend Hector, whom we induced, after much persuasion, to accompany us. Daylight saw us breaking our fast, and I was shortly after posted at a black stub, which Monie called a dead run, and which it proved to be before eleven o'clock, as I killed a fine doe, dropping her with the first barrel full fifty yards from me. After lunch we started the dogs again, but without success. In the evening friend Crosby joined us. Tuesday the Doctor got a fine spike horn buck before noon, and in the afternoon we saw the rare sight of a wounded stag at bay, which stag the Doctor, after crossing and recrossing the creek, with water to his waist, felled with his fowling piece.

On Wednesday friends Hector and Crosby returned home, but the day was full of excitement. The pony had a load of two bucks and a fawn to go in with that night, and we all had a seven mile walk after dark. We made what perhaps you have heard of when we got in—a square meal. Thursday we started to return to Petrolia, with the intention of making two or three runs on our way, but ere we had gone the eighth of a mile the dogs winded a deer and broke from us; and away they went, six noble fellows that made the woods ring, and we, too, scattered lively for the runways; but the deer and dogs crossed ahead of us, and our hunt was over for the day. Friday we packed up, and on Saturday started for home, after bidding friends good bye. Monie, Hector, and Crosby were at the station to see us off. Farewell, good friends, may we meet again.

HIRAM E. GRIFFITH.

GLOAN'S REPLY TO E. L.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

If E. L. has read my article carefully, as he says, I regret that he has not read it more understandingly, for I will not think he has perverted its meaning intentionally. I said that Mr. Pape was not the inventor of the choke bore system, and was not entitled to receive the Field prize for inventing it. E. L. says that he was, and that I have misstated the facts; and, going beyond that, he offers to bet, and stoops to personal innuendoes. I shall utterly disregard these. I desire to hold E. L. to the proof of his assertion, and am not to be let off by any such devices.

If I believed in any private trials, such as E. L. proposes (and I do not, because they settle nothing, and their only result is to serve as gratuitous advertisements), I would nevertheless wait until Mr. Pape makes his defiance good. He is a manufacturer, and naturally desires to bring his gun before the public. He issued a challenge, which was instantly accepted by telegraph, I am told, by a gentleman of St. Louis, who started to New York on the first train. It is reported that as he stepped on the cars Mr. Pape stepped on a steamer, and I see by this morning's paper that "the gun which caused Mr. Pape to sail for England in the first steamer can be seen on exhibition in Cortlandt street." Whether this report is true or not is nothing to me, and does not in the least alter my opinion either of the utility of such private trials or of betting bombast, whether emanating from Mr. Pape, or E. L., or anybody else. I am not in such business, and when it comes to pass that discussions as to priority of inventions, or as to the merits of guns, or as to any other topic which should be dealt with only as elevating sport and sportsmen, in the highest and best sense, are to be carried on with acrimony, or loaded with personalities, or bullied through by bets, I shall immediately decline any further participation with them.

To come therefore to the points in issue. First: Mr. Pape says he had invented the choke bore, and it was in use by his customers for some time prior to the issuing of his patent. I denied that, and said no owner in England had a Pape gun which at that time was celebrated for its wonderful shooting; that is to say, for shooting with as much superiority as the present choke bore would have shown over an ordinary gun of that date. Second: Mr. Pape's patent was issued to him before the Field trial. His winning gun only won by a small margin of pellets, and did not show the present immense choke bore patterns. I said if he knew of choke boring then he would have demonstrated the system for that trial, as it has been demonstrated since. But he did not do it, although it would have given him fame and fortune. Not only did he not do it, but neither any of his patrons, nor yet any gunmaker in the country, ever suspected the wonderful discovery. Third: I said that choke boring was known in this country long before the Roper gun, and that consequently the principle of the Roper antedated Pape.

E. L. denies these propositions. The simple way by which he can refute them, if he is correct, must be plain to him and to all others. He has voluntarily taken the affirmative, now let him do that which throughout all these controversies Mr. Pape has persistently omitted to do. Let him produce Pape's patent! Then we can see the date of it, and we can see whether it mentions or includes modern choke boring at all, which I doubt. The written instrument is the best evidence, and the only proper way to determine what Mr. Pape invented and when he invented it, is to produce the instrument or an authenticated copy of it. When E. L. does this we can get the date of the Roper patent and see what it claims, and Mr. Pape can, if he wishes it, get the early history of choke boring among the pioneers of the West, and learn when they commenced it. It may be of interest to him.

As to the Field prize. In the first place, it was not given by the Field. It was the offering of an anonymous contributor, and sent to the Field to be awarded. In the second place, no American competed for it (the Roper Company having dissolved long since), and no Englishman but Pape had the hardihood to claim it, and it was given to him solely on the assumption of his patent.

Everybody seemed to recognize that the choke bore was an American invention, and I account for the delay of the Field in holding the award two months, upon the theory that they knew Pape was not entitled to it, and were in hopes that some other claimant would appear. Certain it is, that they were strongly remonstrated with for giving it to Pape. They did not attempt to deny its American origin, but excused themselves by saying that he was the only claimant, and they could not help themselves.

Of all the mistakes E. L. has made, he has made none greater than to suppose I have any prejudice against the Pape gun, or any but good feeling for Mr. Pape himself. If I have a preference for any one maker, it is because I believe his gun to be worthy of my preference. And I submit to E. L. that it is better to be actuated by this feeling, even though there may be an error of judgement in it, than to indulge in detraction because of a business misunderstanding and a personal disappointment. When E. L. produces the proof I have mentioned, he can make it known.

GLOAN.

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I enclose herewith the score of two shooting matches that came off on Christmas. The first was by boys under nineteen years of age for a purse; 10 birds each, New York State rules, 14 oz. shot, usual rise and boundary.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
James H. Evans.....	8	W. Utz.....	6
C. S. Rice.....	8	H. H. Seldon.....	6

The wind was blowing very hard from the score, and carried the birds a good ways, even if they were killed. The first two used Parker guns, the others muzzle loaders. The second match was for \$5 a side, ten birds each, between Messrs. George E. Curtis and S. T. Murray, of the Niagara Falls Shooting Club. Mr. Curtis killed two out of ten, 21 yards, and Mr. Murray 6 out of 10 at 26 yards. Mr. Curtis shot a small 16-bore pinfire French breech loader, while Mr. Murray shot his heavy Greener muzzle loader. Next came a shoot at two birds each, \$1 entrance fee. S. T. Murray won first money, \$5; James Pierce, second, \$4; H. T. Fulton, third, \$3. Then came a chicken and turkey shoot, in which the chickens brought about 30 cents and the turkey 20 cents. And this is not the first time, either, that the Juniors have beaten the score of the older shooters.

JUNIOR.

ined as to cleanliness, and found to contain less deposit than do shells cleaned with acid, after the use of ordinary gunpowder.

From these tests the following facts may be safely laid down:—1. The recoil is about one third as great as compared with Hazard FG. 2. Uniformity of composition in the contents of one can. 3. The rending or bursting force is no greater than in black powder. 4. Wiping the rifle is entirely unnecessary. 5. The shells can be reloaded without cleaning. 6. Heaped up loosely Dittmar powder will sputter and burn, but not flash like ordinary gunpowder; it is therefore much safer to handle. 7. The explosion in the gun is quick—a disadvantage, as if made to burn more slowly it would have greater projecting force and less recoil. 8. A decided lack of power. The only means of judging this fact were by the elevations on the scale, and although these do not admit of nicety in calculating the force, they give a very tolerable idea of the difference between the two powders. At 500 yards a charge of 1½ grains Hazard FG takes an average elevation of fifty-five and a half points; at 500 yards a charge of forty grains Dittmar F takes an average elevation of sixty-six points; at 500 yards a charge of forty-four grains Dittmar F takes an average elevation of sixty-four and a half points. From which we conclude that four grains Dittmar—one and a half points elevation; that the difference between forty-four grains Dittmar and 102 Hazard—nine points, and that sixty-eight grains Dittmar would about equal 102 grains Hazard in elevation. From this rough estimate two grains Dittmar—three grains Hazard in power, or at least will give the same flat trajectory. But in equal bulks the Dittmar appears to be one third the weight of Hazard, or one grain Dittmar—in power one and a half grains Hazard; but one grain Dittmar—in bulk three grains Hazard. Therefore with equal bulks the Dittmar has one half the force of Hazard. Notwithstanding this difference in force the Dittmar seems to be sufficiently powerful for 500 yards. At 1,000 yards it would probably require about thirty points more than the ordinary elevation at that distance, giving a very high trajectory, and making accuracy impossible except on a perfectly calm day. Improvements, it is said, are being made, both in reducing the bulk and quickness of this powder, which are absolutely necessary to warrant its introduction into long ranges. Of the perfect accuracy, docility, and cleanliness of this powder, as used at 500 yards, there can be no question. Now let it be made equally serviceable for 1,000 and 1,500 yards, and a great improvement will have been made over our ordinary ammunition.

It is necessary to state that there has been a difference of opinion in the change of elevation needed for a higher charge, some claiming that a heavier charge needs a greater elevation. This fact, if proved, would destroy the conclusions arrived at above. Experiments were made on a calm day to decide that point. Twenty shells were filled, five each with 85, 95, 105, and 115 grains Hazard FG, all poured in loosely except the last, which had to be tapped. They were all fired at 500 yards, with 500 grain balls, within a short space of time, the rifle being cleaned after each discharge. The elevations were found with perfect accuracy, four shots being fired with each weight of powder, and finally four shots were fired, one of each different charge, the elevation being changed before firing, and giving with four different elevations (with a total variation of eight points) four successive bullseyes. The elevations were—with 85 grains, 60 points; with 95 grains, 57½ points; with 105 grains, 55 points; with 115 grains, 52 points. Showing a decrease of about two and a half points in elevation for every additional ten grains of powder; the extra difference of one half point in elevation between the two last charges is owing to the fact that the 115 grains were packed more closely than the 105 grains, having therefore greater power. These conclusions, carried out, would give about seventy grains Hazard as an equivalent to forty-five grains Dittmar in power, which would seem to prove the opinions reached above. There was very little perceptible difference between the recoil from 85 grains and that from 115 grains, which, by analogy, would suggest that the recoil of 45 grains of Dittmar being very slight, that of 68 grains Dittmar would be not much increased, and consequently much less than that of its equivalent, 102 grains Hazard.

Experiments were also made with four charges similar to the above, with a short or 414 grain bullet, which gave less recoil, and from four to five points less elevation than the same charges with 500 grain bullets. This lessened recoil and lower trajectory would seem to be in favor of using a light ball at 500 yard ranges, and would be an apparent contradiction of the theory that the recoil of a gun is in the ratio of the propelling force of the charge.

DOUGLASS SMYTH.

SHAKOPEE, MINN., Dec., 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

At a turkey shoot held here recently, under the management of the Rifle Practice Club, open to all comers, a fair field and no favor, the result was that of seventeen turkeys set up and knocked down, fifteen were killed by the writer. Sharp rifle with the Beach combination open sight, in the hands of parties, most of whom never shot it before; thus satisfactorily proving to all present that breech loading rifles, as made in these days, are unexcelled, I may say, in any particular. But I am thoroughly convinced that these old fashioned chicken and turkey shoots savor too much of the unmerciful, and ought not to be allowed, as they belong more properly to more ancient and barbaric times. In fact, 'tis but cruelty in its fullest sense. Target shooting is by far more satisfactory, and besides the hen or turkey not only escapes a sore trial, but is awarded to the winner in good order, live and sound, instead of, being bruised and mutilated, as is the case in the not good old way. For one I would like to see this practice of setting up the "live bird" discontinued tetotally, and I am glad to add that others hereaway to whom I have urged my protest indorse my views in this respect. A friend has a \$45 Remington shot gun, purchased on my recommendation on the strength of FOREST AND STREAM's advertisement, and has used the same right along since last Spring, and thus far it stands the wear and tear apparently as well as any, and shoots as strong, too. One word for the Bridgeport shells: The brown ones we used to get here were good enough, strong and durable; the white ones we now get (only we don't buy them when we can get Ely's) are a nuisance. S.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*, Drum (two species.) Family *Scia*-Trout (black bass,) *Centropomus niger*. Kingfish, *Menticorvus nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*. Sea Bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*. Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus*. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; Snapper, *Lutjanus carus*. *M. nigricans*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply during the week has been plentiful, particularly that of shad, which are unusually abundant and cheap for this season of the year. Fine shad can be bought for 50 cents each; last year at this time they brought \$1.50. On the 23d inst., near Oregon Inlet, on the North Carolina shore, a large school of bluefish weighing 8 to 10 pounds each were taken, and are now coming into market; an unusually late catch; they sell for

12 cents per pound. Striped bass are worth 22 to 25 cents; smelts, 15 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, 20 cents each; white perch, 15 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 40 cents; frost fish 8 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 8 to 10 cents; blackfish, 12 to 15 cents; flounders, 12½ cents; sea bass, from Charleston, 15 cents; whitefish, 18 cents; perch (yellow), 12 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; black bass, 18 cents; ciscoes, 10 cents; pompano, \$1; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, \$12 per dozen; lobsters 10 to 12 cents per pound; scollops, \$1 per gallon; soft clams 30 to 60 per 100; hard shell crabs, \$4 per 100; soft shell crabs, \$1 per dozen.

—The latest novelty is a *braided* fly rod, sold by Abbey & Imbrie, of 48 Maiden Lane. We have the assurance that they possess all the requisites of a perfect rod, while it is quite impossible to break them by roughest usage. They are made of ash and lancewood at present, but it is expected that any of the usual materials can be employed, such as split bamboo, cedar, greenheart, majaja, etc. The rod we have examined is quite a curiosity in its way, and an ingenious piece of work. The price is \$20.

FISHES AND FISHING OF THE GREAT LAKES.

THIRD PAPER.—MASKINONGE, PIKE PERCH, GAR PIKE AND STURGEON.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

THE Maskinonge (*esox nobilior*). What may be the proper mode of spelling the common name of this fish, I am unable to decide, for there are at least half a dozen different methods. Mr. Thompson, in his appendix to the "History of Vermont" (1853), says the word is not of Indian origin as generally supposed, but of Canadian French, being derived from *masque* (face), and *allongé* (elongated); hence, he spells it masquallonge. The maskinonge is peculiar to the basin of the Great Lakes and is the largest of pickerels, weighing from ten to eighty pounds. It is a very handsome and game fish, and is the tyrant of these waters, devouring everything smaller than itself, even of its own species, though its favorite food is the whitefish, which is supposed by many to account for its superior flavor. It is one of the best of fresh water fishes. The Northern pike—first described by the late Agassiz—is sometimes confounded with this fish, but may be easily detected, as it has the lower jaw filled with teeth, whereas the anterior half of the maskinonge is toothless.

Another fine fish is the pike perch (*luco-perca*), better known as the glass or wall-eyed pike. This is called by the fishermen of Lake Huron and our Canadian brethren the pickerel, and with like perversity they call the true pickerel a pike. Again, it is known to the Lake Erie fishermen as a salmon. This is a fine and well-flavored fish, weighing from two to ten pounds, and, excepting herring and suckers, is the most plentiful of all lake fish. Although common to all these waters, it congregates in largest numbers in Saginaw and Green Bays. The catch is enormous. The spawning season is in April and May. Although the pickerel proper is found, they are not in sufficient numbers to disturb the better fishes.

The gar pike (*Lepidosteus*) is occasionally found in these waters. It is a singular animal, and the only living representative of the fishes that existed in the early ages of the earth's history, and which by its formidable array of teeth, its impenetrable armor, and its swiftness and voracity, gives us a faint idea of the terrible creatures that peopled the waters of that period. According to Prof. Wilder, the young gar possesses two tails, the one serpent-like and the other fish-like. The first is snake-like in motion as well as in form, and is largest and most active in the very young. As the fish increases in size and age so this serpentine appendage correspondingly decreases, until at adult age it is obsolete. Prof. Wilder's investigations show that this temporary tail is a vestige, a reminiscence, a survival. The ancestor of the gar was a reptile, and the young fish still carries the reptilian tail ("Popular Science Monthly"). The manner in which the gar pike seizes his prey differs from all known fishes, resembling more the act of reptiles, as it does not swallow immediately after seizing, but by a series of movements places it in the most convenient position and disposes of it similar to the *saurians*, while the food is seen to distend the body in passing, as with *ophidians*. The gar is often discovered sleeping, apparently, upon the surface of the water and gently carried around by an eddy for half an hour at a time, particularly on warm and sunny days. When in pursuit of prey he often leaps high out of water, and is so swift and strong a swimmer as to stem the most furious rapids. It is well that these fishes are not numerous. Though not a food fish, I have inserted this pike because it is but little known as an inhabitant of these waters.

The sturgeon (*acipenser rubicundus*) is the leviathan of the lakes, and is abundant in localities; more particularly near the Apostle Islands in Green Bay and the Western Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. He is often caught in nets, but is no desirable customer, as in the eyes of fishermen he has no value, besides the liability of breaking the nets and allowing the smaller and more profitable fish to escape, and when caught is killed and usually thrown upon the offal heap. Sturgeon are generally taken in four to eight fathoms. The quality of the flesh is very fine, and when properly cooked is said to be with difficulty distinguished from veal cutlets. Of late smoked sturgeon has become quite an article of commerce, the demand being far greater than the supply, and it is said to be superior to halibut. Caviar is also prepared, but to no great extent. The sturgeon is an exception among cartilaginous fish, being oviparous and depositing spawn in a similar manner to the bony fishes. This act takes place in June in the confluent streams, at which time they are followed by vast schools of herring and wall-eyed pike for the purpose of feasting on the ova. A very superior quality of lamp oil may be obtained from this fish, but whether the enterprise would be profitable or not, I am no judge.

ARCHER.

DOINGS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The shore fleet have not done much the past week, owing to a scarcity of bait. There have been five arrivals from La Have Bank, bringing 110,000 pounds of codfish and 11,000 pounds of halibut. The number of vessels in the herring business comprises 63, 31 of which have sailed for Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, and 32 for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. These vessels are among the staunchest of the fleet. Reports from Newfoundland show a scarcity of herring in that section, and many of the vessels are expected to go to Fortune Bay to finish their cargoes.—*Cape May Advertiser*, December 24th.

WILLOW BASS RODS.

WALNUT HILL, Fayette county, Ky., Dec. 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to call your attention to the common yellow willow as a material for bass rods. I had a walking stick of willow, and was struck with its extreme lightness, great strength and elasticity—all necessary qualities for bass rods. I made a rod of it and tried it on black bass this Fall, when it performed to my entire satisfaction. The entire rod was of willow. Rods of different wood are necessarily imperfect from the difference in weight, density, elasticity, etc. Another serious objection to the rods as now made, is the enlargement behind the reel for hand hold, which throws an increased strain in front of the reel, which is the weakest part of the rod.

I have not written this with a view to publication, but would prefer your experimenting with the wood and, if satisfactory, give the result. The willow is common to all the streams of the Mississippi valley. I don't know if it grows east of the mountains or not. It will season sufficiently for use in one month from the green tree. In putting up a rod of this wood certain conditions are necessary to be observed. Try a single experiment. Take a crooked willow stick and bend it with force in the opposite direction; notice the spring and whether it returns to its original shape. Next note the strength, by bending with sufficient force to break the stick. If these simple experiments give you any confidence, I will give you all necessary information.

DR. T. J. C.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

H. H. THOMAS, Randolph, N. Y.—When does the close season for brook trout commence and close in the State of New York? Ans. Close season from 15th September to 15th March.

G. B., Rochester.—Can you tell me who manufactures the Ward-Burton magazine rifle, and give me the address? Ans. The arrangements for the manufacture of this rifle, we are informed, are not yet completed.

M. H. L., Decatur, Ill.—Will Pride of the Border be taken to Chicago during the exhibition in January, 1876? Ans. Pride having been worked pretty steadily in the field this Fall he will probably not go to Chicago. Fairy and some of her progeny will go.

SUBSCRIBER, Long Branch.—Is there anything I can use to remove fly stains from the leaves of a book? Ans. Nothing will remove the stains without more or less injury to the paper. By binding the leaves tightly together and rubbing gently one way with alcohol and water in the proportion of one part to three, you might accomplish it without any serious damage.

F. W., Lexington, Ky.—I saw in one of your issues some time since that a deer was killed on a railroad, and its "saddles" weighed 200 pounds. How was that? The largest I ever knew of was in Nebraska, and the whole carcass, dressed, weighed 219 pounds. A deer whose saddles weighed 200 pounds ought to weigh, whole, over 300 pounds. Are your Northern deer larger than our Western and Southern ones? Ans. Northern deer are larger, especially those of Pennsylvania. We have seen a Pike county doe that weighed 250 pounds, dressed.

F. C. W. W. Co.—1. Do you know a gunmaker by the name of J. Hollis & Son, London; does he make a good gun, and what are his guns worth? 2. Do you think the papers (FOREST AND STREAM) of one year, two volumes, can be bound into one book, or will it make the book too large and heavy? Ans. 1. They are good, reliable makers of Birmingham, having a branch of their business in London. Their prices are moderate, but vary according to material and finish. 2. We would not advise you to have two volumes bound in one, as the binding would be expensive, and the book too large.

TOR BOOTS, Newark, N. J.—1. Is the all red setter the only true type of the Irish breed, or can they be of any other colors. 2. Is it so considered that a pup born from Rake and Fan a full brother to a pup born of the same pair two years later, or an indefinite period afterwards, so long as the father and mother are the same. Ans. 1. There are undoubtedly thoroughbred Irish setters of all colors. The predominant color of those imported to this country is red, but it does not follow that those of other colors are not equally as pure bred. The best Irish setter we have ever met with was Shot, a splendid deep red and white dog, imported for us by the late R. Gamble, Esq., of N. A. 2. Yes; a full brother.

S. M. F., Philadelphia.—Does your answer in last FOREST AND STREAM, to the question relating to centreboards, apply to cat rigged boats? If not, what is the rule for them? To obtain the length for centreboard on a cat rigged boat twenty-seven feet long on deck and twenty-four feet on the water line, do you take one third of the length on deck or of the length on the water line? What should the length of mast be for such a boat? Ans. The same rule applies, the length on water line always being taken. Sometimes, however, in the case of small boats to be used for fishing, the centreboard is placed forward of the middle thwart, in order to give more room. The length of a mast depends much upon the model of a boat, and the purposes for which she is to be used. About the right thing for cruising would be a mast twenty-seven feet long, with twenty-two feet hoist of sail.

T. W., Lexington, Ky.—Do you hear any complaint about choke bores not shooting buck shot. My Scott gun, 32-inch, No. 12, 7½ pounds, will not shoot loose buck shot; have to use concentrators, or run fallow on the shot in the shell. Eley's wire cartridges are too irregular. Have tried several choke bores—Greener's and others—but all have the same fault. Ans. Yours is the first experiment we have heard of in the way of using buckshot in choke bore guns, consequently it is a new thing to us. In getting the opinion of a practical gunmaker upon the subject, he thinks that if the size of the buckshot is selected so as to chamber evenly in the cartridge it will shoot very close in a choke bored gun. In the use of Eley's cartridges we have found the same difficulty you complain of—their shooting being very irregular. They sometimes make a magnificent target, and at other times break up in the gun, and are not equal to loose shot.

PLANKERS, Hudson, N. Y.—1. Do you think that a spayed bitch (setter) would be as good, generally speaking, as one that was not; would it not have a tendency to make them fat and lazy? 2. Can you give me Joseph E. Fisher's address? Ans. 1. We have repeatedly tried the experiment of having bitches spayed, and are fully convinced that for any one who does not wish to use dogs for stock purposes there is no kind of dog for service more desirable than a spayed bitch, if she is spayed at the proper age, and they should by all means have the operation performed before they are ten weeks old. A skillful person can successfully perform the operation after they are four weeks old, and then they grow up in proper shape, and have no more tendency to get lazy or run to fat than other dogs. But if they are allowed to become fully developed before the alteration they run to fat and become lazy and of little use. 2. No. 102 Sackett street, Brooklyn.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCUCLATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.
CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

1876. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1876.

FOR the third time the FOREST AND STREAM is permitted to extend its congratulations to its patrons, and wish them, according to time honored and gracious custom, a Happy New Year! The intercourse that we have had from the beginning we trust has proved mutually pleasant and advantageous. The times have been distressing, and fatal to the vitality of special publications, whose existence is at the best precarious; for statistics show that of each fifty that spring into existence, forty-nine die in their infancy. The law of natural selection asserts its supremacy here as elsewhere, and the weaker go to the wall. Nevertheless, our journal has been favored with a steady accession of subscribers from the date of its announcement, and to-day its success is more fully assured than ever. It is a pleasant duty we owe to the hundreds of contributors who have voluntarily aided us, to thank them for their friendly and inestimable services. We shall endeavor by assiduous exertions to continue deserving of this most comfortable support.

This is the season of the year for renewing good resolutions; the time for wiping off old scores. Metaphorically, it is the period when every man may be said to "spit on his hands and take a fresh hold;" and if all is not lost in the letting go, there is certainly much encouragement for the future. We, in common with the great mass of the people, hope for a marked improvement in business in the course of this Centennial Year; and if the proud consciousness of a completed Century do not brace up and stiffen the energies of our semi-demoralized nation, and stimulate the wisdom and action of our law makers and tariff manipulators, then we have no faith in the efficacy of age to make good wine better, or to improve the quality of the spirit of 1776. There are some who place no trust in the bow of promise that hangs over the great exposition at Philadelphia, and who will affect as much surprise at the return of universal prosperity, as the friends of Jonah did when he was thrown up on shore! But since no one can tell what a day or a year may bring forth, who shall say what contingencies and happenings may not hang upon a Century! Momentous suggestions of what may be dwarf and obliterate the speculations as to what might have been. One thing is certain; the New Year's cup of promise is always full, and ardent hopes are interwoven with the chaplet of flowers that twines about it. So, then, a bumper to the fickle Goddess, and a wish to all for a "Happy New Year!"

GAME PROTECTION.

THE FLORIDA SNAP LAW.

WE have been notified of a law now in operation in Florida, that imposes a penalty of not less than \$50, nor more than \$500 upon any non-resident detected in shooting game of any kind, for the purpose of carrying it out of the State, unless he has paid a license of \$35, secured from the county in which he proposes to hunt. We question the validity of this law, believing it to be entirely unconstitutional, and in this opinion are backed by the most eminent legal counsel of several States. Its hardship is insufferable and its provisions ludicrous, for, as very few sportsmen would be likely to confine their hunting and fishing to any one county, the license expenses for the half dozen counties they would wish to visit would amount to a large sum.

We believe in the letter and spirit of our Constitution, which guarantees the same privileges and immunities to the citizens of one State that it does to another. We believe that the regulation of internal commerce belongs to the General Government and not to individual States. We believe that no State has the right to station Custom House Officers upon its border, to levy a tax or duty of \$25 dollars upon every quail and egret carried out of the State; else we should soon be able to stop the wholesale shipment of prairie fowl, quail, and ruffed grouse from sundry States to our metropolitan markets, where dealers stand ready to buy and sell them out of season, in defiance of law, thus offering premium and pretext for disobedience. While we are anxious that some method shall be devised to prevent this shipment we feel that it cannot be accomplished by such a measure as the one in force in Florida. It will not meet the necessities of the case, nor the expectations of those who secured it. The detention or arrest of supposed offenders is usually left to the discretion of ignorant, inpecunious, and avaricious men, who have always in mind the reward of one-half the fine collected, which the law adjudges to them, and who will not readily discriminate between the market hunter and the scientist who is shooting only for specimens. Naturally, every man with a gun will be challenged and examined for his license, and if found without it, arrested on the slightest suspicion that he is something else than an innocent pleasure seeker spending his Winter vacation in the pastime of shooting and fishing. Such proceedings will keep every sportsman out of Florida, and shut up all the hotels and sources of revenue that are now making that lately impoverished State rich.

A case was brought to our notice last Spring, where an eminent entomologist was brought to a halt with his bug-portfolio, in Brevard county, the ardent prosecutor insisting that he required a license under the game laws—he maintaining that insects were game!

We commend this matter to the attention of the Florida Legislature and shall personally press it next month.

DETECTIVE LEAGUES FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.—It has long been a prevailing impression on the part of sportsmen in various parts of the State that an appeal to the New York City Association for the Protection of Game, and the reporting of any violation of the game laws, was all that was necessary to insure the prosecution of the offender by that organization. Not even an offer of co-operation is usually made by the country sportsman, but he assumes that gentlemen residing hundreds of miles from his own district will undertake to redress his wrongs and preserve the game for his own delectation and amusement. The work of the above mentioned association has been bravely done in prosecuting dealers, who are after all the evil geniuses of the pot hunter, and by providing a market for his unlawfully captured birds and fishes, aid, abet and encourage him. Country sportsmen should either form themselves into Game Protective Societies or into "Leagues," after the model of the one alluded to below.

There is another method, one that we have advocated before, and that we hope soon to see adopted, more particularly with regard to the Adirondack region. Here, over a vast expanse of thinly settled country, the individual sportsman could scarcely be expected to act either as detective or prosecutor; what is required then, is the appointment by the State of an official, or officials, who shall be above the fear of local disrepute or odium, and who shall be invested with full powers to arrest and prosecute to conviction any offenders. He, or they, should be appointed from some other locality than the one in which they are to officiate, on the principle adopted by the Chinese, who never send a man to govern in his own province, arguing very justly that ties of locality are the first and most apt to cause dereliction of duty. What we want are detectives, appointed, in secrecy if need be, who will ferret out offenders and bring them to justice:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 10th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The "Forest and Stream League, Elk Horn Lodge," of Providence, R. I., was organized Thursday evening, December 9th, by the Chief Com. and officers of the National Lodge. The following were gazetted officers of the lodge for the ensuing year:—

Chief, Vincent W. Wilson; Vice Chief, Wm. H. Carlisle; Deputy, Charles H. Hodges; Clerk, Wm. Green; Guide, James Murpa; Sentinel, Thomas Carlisle; Picket, Edward Green.

Elk Horn Lodge of this League is organized for defending our game laws, and for the protection of game in this State. The main feature of the League is the formation of an independent detective force for the ferreting out of violators of the law, with power to bring the offenders to justice. We are all young men from eighteen to thirty years of age who are engaged in this work, and fully determined to enforce the law (with the means at our command) to its fullest extent. Our motto is "Death to Pot Hunters," and before another season has passed and gone

you will no doubt hear of us as a power where we are now hardly known. As regards our name, it was one among a dozen presented, and was adopted by a unanimous vote. We are all lovers of the FOREST AND STREAM, and *Rod and Gun*, and the *Field* comes in for its share of our favor.

Our rooms are open every evening from 9 to 11 o'clock; our location, Burlingame's Block, No. 18 Cranston street, where we would be pleased to see all true sportsmen, whether resident or visiting, at any time. All the popular papers and magazines, games, foils, dumb bells, and other articles of amusement, always on hand. We receive members with a form of initiation, full of instruction and reality, which binds us more closely together in the mystic tie of fidelity. The Deputy Commander is prepared to furnish full information to those desirous of organizing a lodge of this League. His address is V. W. Wilson, D. C. C., No. 236 Washington street. These lodges should be established in every city and town throughout the country. More anon.

KEPOTAH.

JANESVILLE, Wis., December 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is desired to secure, during the coming session of the Wisconsin Legislature, the passage of a law prohibiting the use on Wisconsin waters of batteries, sneak boats, scull boats, and in fact all illegitimate means for hunting waterfowl.

In order to overcome any opposition that may arise to the passage of such a law, it is thought best to prepare petitions, to be presented to the Legislature. I wish to state to the sportsmen of Wisconsin, therefore, through your columns, that printed heads for such petitions are being prepared here, and applications for them to the writer will be promptly attended to. If the sporting clubs throughout the State will take hold of the matter, there will be no difficulty in securing the passage of such a law, which we all know is much needed, if we would protect our water fowl from the depredations of the market hunters.

You will remember that this matter was talked over during your visit to our club house at Koshkonong this Fall, and I am sure your sympathy is with us in the matter, and that you will aid us as much as possible. Our lakes, and especially Koshkonong, are becoming more and more celebrated for canvas back shooting, and if the ducks can be protected from all but legitimate shooting, the sport will grow better instead of worse. Let us hear from other sportsmen who are interested in the matter.

A. M. VALENTINE.

For several years we did much shooting in Maryland, upon Chesapeake Bay, and the rivers emptying into that bay, and have had ample opportunity of observing the effect of shooting wild fowl from batteries and sneak boats; and we are fully convinced that if the State had not passed laws prohibiting such shooting, and had those laws not been strictly enforced, those splendid game water fowl, the canvas backs, red-heads, and other delicious ducks, would have been exterminated or driven from those waters long ere this. You have our full sympathy and shall have our warmest support.

—The "Capital Sportsmen's Club," of Topeka, Kansas, have resolved not to shoot any more quail during the remainder of the open season, which continues until March 1st; this in view of the present scarcity of these birds. The same club is striving to secure a law to prevent wholesale destruction of game and its shipment to markets outside the State, an effort which should be imitated throughout the whole West.

—The Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec, Canada, held its annual meeting, last week, McPherson Lemoine, Esq., in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—

McPherson Lemoine, President; E. M. Copeland, Vice-President; A. N. Shewan, Secretary; W. H. Rintoul, Treasurer; Maurice Cuvillier, R. A. Alloway, D. D. S., George A. Drummond, W. H. Kerr (legal adviser of the club), F. W. L. Pentou, F. J. Brady, James Esdaile, H. W. King, D. B. Willy, and R. H. Kilby, Committee. The Chairman stated that "the club is determined to use every effort to see that the fishing and game laws are carried out, both by offering rewards for the conviction of offenders, by employing detectives to watch suspected persons and places, and by circulating copies of the laws concerning fish and game printed in both the English and French languages."

In view of the noble and persistent efforts that the Secretary, Mr. Shewan, has made for the protection of game in Canada for years past, we are proud to be able to state that he has served as the general agent of FOREST AND STREAM in Quebec and Ontario for a long period.

—The following amendments were made in the Quebec game laws during the present session:—Elk, moose, caribou and red deer or their fawns are not to be killed or taken between the 1st of March and the 1st of September for the districts of Quebec, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and between the 1st of February and the 1st of September for the rest of the Province; no otter to be taken between the 1st of May and the 1st of October; no beaver between the 30th of April and the 30th of September, and no muskrat between the 1st of June and the 1st of April following for the districts of Quebec, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Rimouski and Gaspé, and between the 1st of May and the 1st of April following for the rest of the Province. No wild duck to be killed between the 1st of May and the 20th of August, nor any wild swan, teal, &c., &c., between the 1st of May and the 1st of September in the parts of the Province west of Three Rivers, nor between the 15th of May and the 20th of August for wild duck, and between the 15th of May and the 1st of September for other game above mentioned in the section east of Three Rivers. No snipe to be shot between the 1st of May and the 20th of August, nor any grouse, ptarmigan, partridge and woodcock between the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

—Within two weeks past a party from Winooski, Vt., have killed a dozen deer among the Adirondacks, and another party from Burlington destroyed nearly as many. Too much waste, gentlemen!

—Any persons having spare copies of the issue of FOREST AND STREAM of March 5th, 1874, will render us a great service by mailing them to us, as we cannot bind volume II complete without them. We will cheerfully refund the price.

FLORIDA.—Parties who buy our "Camp Life in Florida" can save twenty-five per cent. of their travelling expenses, by its purchase

THE CENTENNIAL.

WE have received from the Bureau of Administration an advance copy of the classification for prizes to be awarded to exhibitors of live stock at the International Exhibition. This display will be held within the months of September and October, fifteen days being allowed to each division, as follows:—Horses, mules and asses, from September 1st to 15th; horned cattle (of all varieties), from September 20th to October 5th; sheep, swine, goats and dogs, from October 10th to 25th. Poultry will be exhibited from October 28th to November 10th.

With certain exceptions, such as trotting stock, matched teams, fat and draught cattle, pedigrees will be required, in accordance with the printed list issued.

BREEDING HORSES.—Includes running, trotting, and draught mares and stallions from two to four years old.

RUNNING AND TROTTING HORSES.—Are to be judged by their record up to August 15th, 1876, and awards will be made for running horses having made fastest record; trotting stallions having trotted a mile within 2:30; mares and geldings having trotted a mile within 2:25. Walking horses will compete in the matched teams. Awards will be made for matched teams, looking to speed, height and weight.

BREEDING ASSES.—Jacks and asses from three to six years old and over.

NEAT CATTLE.—Awards will be made for the best herd of each respective breed, consisting as follows:—One bull, four cows, none under fifteen months, and bulls and cows of various ages.

FAT AND DRAUGHT CATTLE.—Fat cattle must be weighed, and in general those will be judged best which have the greatest weight with the least surface and offal. Awards will be made for: best fattest steer of any age or breed; most powerful yoke of oxen; most rapidly walking yoke of oxen; most thoroughly trained yoke of oxen; most thoroughly trained team of three or more yokes of oxen.

BREEDING SHEEP.—Awards will be made to respective breeds for the best pen of five animals of same flock and including one ram, the ewes all having had living lambs the past spring, also rams two years and over; ewes in pens of three, all having had living lambs.

FAT SHEEP.—Awards will be made for pen of three best fattest sheep of each breed; pen of three best fattest sheep of any breed.

BREEDING SWINE.—Every competing sow above one year old must have had a litter, or be in pig, and the owner must bring proof of these facts, if required. Awards will be made to respective breeds for: the best pen of one boar and two breeding sows; for pen of sow and litter, also boars and breeding sows of various ages.

FAT SWINE.—1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes will be awarded for pair of best fattest hogs of each breed; pair of best fattest hogs of any breed.

DOGS.—Awards will be made to respective breeds for dogs of two years and over; dogs of one year and under two; pups.

A sweepstake award will be awarded for the best dog of any breed displayed by a foreign exhibitor. A sweepstake award will be awarded for best home-bred dog of any breed. Awards will be made to respective breeds for bitches of two years and over; bitches of one year and under two; bitch pups.

A sweepstake award will be awarded for the best bitch of any breed displayed by a foreign exhibitor. A sweepstake award will be awarded for the best home-bred bitch of any breed.

POULTRY.—Poultry can only be exhibited in coops made after specifications furnished by the Bureau of Agriculture. Awards will be made to respective breeds for: pairs of one year and over, of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, swans, pigeons, guineas and ornamental birds; for pairs under one year.

FISH.—Living fishes will be displayed in both fresh and salt water aquaria. Awards will be made for largest display of fish of each species; largest display of fish of all species.

The following circular is addressed to those who may feel disposed to aid the Bureau in their efforts to have the display of food fishes as comprehensive as possible:—

PHILADELPHIA, December 10th, 1875.

SIR: The Bureau of Agriculture, International Exhibition, is charged with the display of all foods in the various conditions and processes of management of wild, cultivated, and manufactured forms. Under such a comprehensive system is included an exhibition of fish, both alive and preserved in their various commercial conditions.

It is admitted by all who have made a study of fish culture that food can be much more cheaply produced from the water than from the land, and to familiarize the people with the best food producing species of fish, and the appliances used in their propagation, culture, and capture, will certainly be the pleasure of all friends of pisciculture. To thoroughly illustrate the vast extent and importance of fish foods, it is necessary that the exhibition of living fish in tanks, be made as comprehensive as possible. A very satisfactory display can be made by the expenditure of a sum insignificant as compared with the interests involved.

The regulations of the Commission require all exhibitors to provide at their own cost all show cases necessary to the display of their products, and even in the exhibition of fish these rules will be adhered to. Fish breeders, however, have not the same incentive to make a display as have breeders of cattle, and can hardly be expected to assume a corresponding expense in providing apparatus for an exhibition of six months. If they furnish the fish in quantity and variety it may be all that can be expected.

The Bureau has received propositions for the erection of twenty-five tanks of approved construction, ranging from two to twenty feet in length, and from one to six feet in depth, the aggregate affording three thousand cubic feet of water. The estimated cost of these aquaria, the apparatus for erecting and altering the water, cost of freight in specimens, and cost of attendance, amounts to six thousand dollars. The Bureau is promised from responsible parties constant supplies of both fresh and salt water fish, the list ranging from the smallest minnow as stock food to sharks and porpoises of largest size.

To make this exhibition a success, will you present this circular and the accompanying form to such parties of your acquaintance as would be favorably disposed to contribute to this purpose by the purchase of one or more ten dollar shares of Centennial stock, the money, though going into the general fund, to be understood as contributed to the fish exhibition. Very respectfully,

JOHN WELSH, Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.
President Centennial Board of Finance.

FISHING TACKLE AT THE CENTENNIAL.—A misapprehension has been created in the minds of some of our dealers in fishing tackle, as to the character of the exhibition, that is to be under the charge of Prof. Baird. It is in no way competitive in its character. It is intended rather to be illustrative of the art of angling and seining, and of American progress and proficiency therein, both as to acquired knowledge and invented modes and methods of capture. The competitive exhibition, which will include all the appliances for taking fish will be in the Agricultural Hall. The printed form of exhibitor's application for space, with rules to be observed, of which we have a few copies, can be had by addressing Gen. A. T. Goshorn, Director General, or Mr. Burnet Landreth, Chief of Bureau of Agriculture, 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The governmental display, under the direction of Prof. Baird, will not be competitive, and only include articles of American manufacture, while that in the Agricultural Hall will be open to foreigners. In the governmental display it is not desired to have duplicates of the minor tackle, such as floats, sinkers, spinning bait, &c., or numerous contributions of rods and flies of the same kind. The object of Prof. Baird, if we understand him right, is, to have a complete collection of such articles as are made in this country. Some, it is supposed, will be presented and a small portion may be purchased. At the close of the exhibition this collection will be transferred to Washington to form a museum of all the appliances for taking fish, made in this country; those of the aborigines as well as the white man's. Those who wish to exhibit in the Government Building should write Prof. Spencer F. Baird at Washington. Exhibitors can send their wares to either or both of the displays mentioned.

[Letter from "Al Fresco"]

FLORIDA EXPLORATIONS.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 12th.

IN one of my former letters I referred to an interesting route or trip for adventurous sportsmen and tourists; that of reaching the Gulf Coast via St. Johns River to Melonville; wagon, 32 miles to La-hop-ta-li-ga, Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, and the Caloosahatchie River to Charlotte Harbor. I fully intended taking the trip this Winter; and proposed erecting a guide post at that much sought after point, the outlet of Lake Okeechobee. But from the best information attainable, I must postpone my trip until the Fall of '76. To prevent, as far as possible, others being disappointed, I shall quote from a letter received to-day from Capt. McQuaig, of Orlando, who is one of the best guides for Central Florida and the Okeechobee region. I communicated with him in order that I might arrange for the transportation of a Bond's boat and provisions to the outlet of Lake O. The Captain is the owner of the "Forest and Stream," the boat used by Fred. Ober in his explorations on the lake. The Captain and others have vainly searched for the outlet, which, as far as I am aware, is unknown. The Captain writes as follows:—

"I received your letter to-day with Mr. Ingram Fletcher's enclosed. I am pleased to read such letters, more especially from one who is determined to know the outlet of Okeechobee. I have just returned from a short trip, as I went down as far as the Kissimmee Lake. My object in taking the trip was to ascertain the condition of the Little River from Lake To-hop-ta-li-ga to Lake Cypress. I found it completely closed up with lettuce and grass. I left my boat there, as it is impossible to get through Little River without considerable work. I guess the balance of the rivers are clear of drifts, except a small one below Lake Kissimmee."

Having enjoyed some experience working a passage through such obstructions as those referred to in the Captain's letter, and, as he states in another portion of his letter, "that he is not disposed to undertake the job," I shall not reach the outlet this Winter. In this connection, I cannot resist the temptation of quoting from a private letter received two days since from a wealthy gentleman of Indianapolis, one who is a lover of nature, one who can enjoy life, "Al Fresco," and one who has thoroughly explored and examined Okeechobee in the Winters of '72 and '73, and '73 and '74. He was piloted by Capt. McQuaig, and for days examined every indentation and bayou around the margin of the northern and western portions of the lake; but owing to the collection of large masses of floating lettuce they failed to find the outlet. The gentleman referred to writes as follows:—

"In regard to maps, I forgot to say to you that my experience was similar to yours, as to the corrections of those lines and tracings made by various gentlemen supposed to know a great deal about Florida."

"You can make the entire circuit of Lake Okeechobee in three days in fine weather. But all these lakes are treacherous! Really the specific gravity of the water seems lighter in these Florida lakes. I have explored three years in the region from Marquette on Lake Superior to Selkirk's settlement in the north, and in the west to Devil's Lake, and yet I never saw a sea get up so quick and so unexpectedly as in the lakes connected together by the Kissimmee River."

"When you shall have gone the entire length of the Kissimmee, and circumnavigated that large lake, Okeechobee, you will fully agree with me, that it will be the future line of travel for tourists, who will take a railroad or stage at Melonville or Lake Joseph running to Lake La-hop-ta-li-ga; thence by steamer or rail on those Summer seas, and down that wonderful river (the Caloosahatchie) skirted by such lovely hammocks!"

"I have decided to do some missionary work down there. It is my intention to see that a steamer shall gladden those solitary places."

AL. FRESKO.

ANCIENT MOUNDS OF INTERIOR FLORIDA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Some weeks ago a gentleman of this city, who has spent six Winters hunting and fishing in Florida, wrote to me on the subject of my own observations in the State, more especially in reference to the mounds and remains of the interior. His letter and my reply are herewith enclosed:

I find two serious mistakes in all maps of Florida. The Kissimmee River runs through, not by, Lake Hachinnahaw, which is very near both Lake Cypress and Lake Kissimmee. Neither does the river enter Lake Okeechobee at the extreme northwestern part; on the contrary, it enters a bay five miles south of the False Bay at the north-west.

I have two objects in furnishing the accompanying map. The first is to point out the location of the mounds; the second is to call the attention of hunters and travelers to the fact that below the oaks on the Kissimmee River there is no place fit for a camp. At the mouth of the river on the point is one place marked E, that will do for a camp, but is hard to find. On the south of the bay down to island marked "Good Camp," good camping places may be found. Bird, or Observation Island, and an island ten miles southeast, also afford camps. All the rest from "Good Camp" to Cypress Point is a mangrove swamp. Not a square yard of dry ground. Your commissioners while exploring this part of the lake had to lie in their boat two nights. No party should come to the lake without a map like this.

From False Bay, six miles north of the mouth of the river clear around to Cypress Point is one almost continuous clear white sandy beach, the finest in the world.

Tourists may as well abandon the idea of reaching Okeechobee by any other than the Kissimmee River route, while the river route affords a fine field for observation and sport.

A. M. C.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9th, 1875.

A. M. Conklin, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR—The interesting letters in the FOREST AND STREAM, written from South Florida by "Al Fresco" have brought up afresh the pleasant trips we took down the Kissimmee River, and the explorations in and around Lake Okeechobee. The discussions we then had relative to the apparent cuts and artificial canals made along the prairies and hammocks, and about some of the Indian mounds, are again revived. Will you please give me your theory in regard to these excavations and channels, as well as your views as to the Indian mounds?

Very truly,

INGRAM FLETCHER.

Mr. Ingram Fletcher:—

DEAR SIR—Your kind note calls up pleasant recollections of our first meeting under the old live oak at Daugherty's, on the lower Kissimmee, and the enjoyments incident to our subsequent voyaging on lake and river. Your reference to the FOREST AND STREAM brings vividly to mind my meeting on Lake Okeechobee with the party, headed by Fred. Ober, sent out by that enterprising periodical, and it gives a zest to the pleasure, adds, as it were, a finer flavor to the recollection, to know that the gallant Col. Von Buskirk, that mountain of a man, thought me a native in search of a cow range, instead of an enterprising Bohemian, in search of that variety which is alike the spice of life and the life of a wideawake progressive journal. The mere mention of the mounds and ancient remains of the Kissimmee country, brings even more vividly to mind a year of wandering in the "Summer Land," amid such an infinite variety of strange new beauties that the recollection even now is perfectly bewildering.

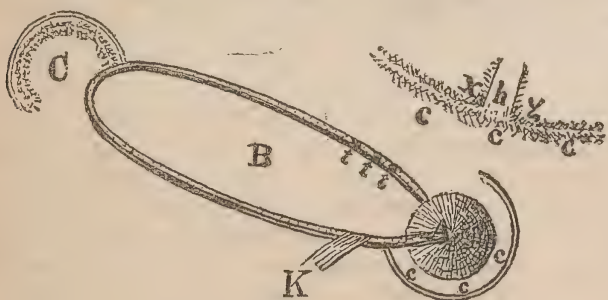
Of the tens of thousands of persons who each Winter go to Florida in search of health and pleasure, few, if any even hear of this delightful interior country, which is as little known to the outside world as Amazonian forests, East Indian jungles, or the lakes of equatorial Africa. The southern terminus of the line of travel usually followed is at Melonville, on Lake Monroe, and here the tourist stands on the border of the unexplored region, which, when its beauties and many attractions become known will be the most popular resort in America. Thirty-five miles south of Melonville, in Orange county, commences a chain of lakes, Summer seas, consisting of Little Ta-ho-pe-ka-li-ga, Ta-ho-pe-ka-li-ga, Cypress, Hach-in-a-haw, Kis-sim-mee (mi) and O-kee-cho-bee, (ki-bi) "The Great Unknown," which together with the connecting river, and its various windings extend more than four hundred miles, although the distance in a direct line is but one-third as far. Rolling pine clad hills, dotted with deep clear lakes; the broad savanna, level as a meadow, with the river or lakes on one hand, and the dark background of pines on the other, studded with groves of live oaks, palm and magnolia, like islands in the ocean, marked with clumps, or crossed with lines of tall stately feather-crowned palms, while here and there a line of a purplish tint, delicate as frost work, indicates the position of the huge cypress bordering some water course; lakes reflecting the blue of the cloudless skies above in the limpid depths below; islands like emeralds, a mass of verdure from the top of the tallest palm, down, down, clear to the water's edge, the deep green of the foliage relieved by the many colored flowers of the huge climbing vines which twine themselves into a thousand fantastic forms; land-locked bays on the unruffled bosoms of which float the huge leaves of aquatic plants and the large white flowers of the water lilies, and deep narrow streams, mark the promi-

ment features of the country. Merely to mention the pine, the stately palm, the live oak—the king, as the magnolia is the true queen of trees—the cypress and the water loving bay tree, crowned with flowering vines and draped with the funereal Spanish moss, calls up visions of beauty, while the infinite variety of forms under which they are presented are as indescribable as are the charms of the magnificent semi-tropical climate. The air fresh with the salt of the ocean, and balmy with the breath of the pines, is invigorating as in the Northern Spring time. Lights and shadows, gorgeous beauties of sunset, and tints and coloring worthy of famed Italy, and a soft summery haze making every object look dim, distant, and unreal, like the figures of mirage, invite the pen of the poet or the brush of the painter to no unworthy labor. Flowers bloom in the wild wood and nature's miracles of life and growth go on for ever. Hunting, fishing, boating, bathing, walking in the warm sunshine, or camping beneath the light of the stars, furnish occupation for all, where there is no fear of Winter's cold or storms, and where, as in the island of the blessed, it is always afternoon.

It was amid these beauties of nature that my researches were made, and although not rich in matter for scientists, they were full of interest to myself personally, and a history of them, may serve to please the readers of the *FOREST AND STREAM*, and may even succeed in turning in that direction, the attention of some one better qualified than myself to carry on an investigation, which will no doubt yield an abundant return in facts of scientific and historic importance.

The first of the Kissimmee system of mounds is near the south bank of Boggy Creek, a stream which flows to the southeast and empties into the northwestern bend of Little Ta-ho-pe-ka-li-ga. The second mound is about four miles farther south, near the edge of Fennel prairie, which is a marshy savanna serving as an outlet for the waters of Little Ta-ho-pe-ka-li-ga. These mounds are very much alike, being about fifty feet in diameter and not over ten feet high. Fennel prairie is a half mile wide and with Cross prairie, which is a mile wide, and the lakes, bounds Barber's or Parton's island, which is a mile and a half from north to south and three from east to west. On this island are to be seen a greater number and variety of mounds than any other place.

Near the center of the island is a mound which has received more attention and provoked more inquiry than any other. For convenience, I shall call it Parton's Mound and a rough plan of the works is herewith presented:—



A—Mound. B—Space enclosed. C—Incomplete work. K—Way to top of wall. c c c—Ditch. x h y—Approaches. t—Trees in wall.

They consist of a mound (A) fifty feet in diameter, ten feet above the general level and partly surrounded by a ditch (c c) five feet in depth. To the northwest of the mound is a level space enclosed by a breast-work, from three to five feet high. The length of the enclosed space is seventy yards, and the greatest breadths twenty-two yards. The interior of the space is clear of trees, but on the north wall near the mound are three trees (t t t) evidently hundreds of years old. The incomplete circle (C) at the northwestern extremity is twenty yards in diameter, thrown up about two feet above the level and surrounded by a shallow ditch. At (K) a walk leads to the top of the wall. So far this work does not differ materially from many others, but parts of the work are worthy of special attention. On the north of the mound is a crescent shaped work (x) (h) (y) about fifty yards in length with the convex side toward the mound, which it approaches to within about fifty feet; the highest part of the bank being at (h), directly over against the mound. The earth from the interior of the work has been carried forward to form the bank, as is done in running a sap. From (h) a level way extends back about fifty yards to the edge of the pine woods; all of these works being in a hammock. The deepest excavations are at (x) and (y), where the earth has been taken to form the level way and the embankment.

The purpose for which the mound was originally built is entirely a matter of conjecture, but the outwork as it now exists, was evidently a fortification, of which the mound served as the citadel, while the works on the north are the approaches of a besieging enemy; the banks being constructed by digging the earth and carrying it forward as is done in modern engineering, while the level way in the rear of (h) served as a road on which was brought up the heavy material used in the siege.

One mile to the northwest of the above described works, in the edge of a hammock overlooking Pleasant Lake, are the remains of a very large fortification, of which I could trace out but one angle, shaped like the letter V, the point being toward the southwest. The walls are nearly twenty feet in thickness and from three to eight feet high. The interior work, or mound, is a little higher than the walls. Owing to the density of the hammock I failed to

trace out the remainder of this work. About a mile to the southwest, across Pleasant Lake, on a hill, are other remains, but rather indefinite in character and extent.

One mile farther west, on Pine Island, is another work worthy of special notice. It is situated at the edge of the marsh which separates the islands, and consists of a mound surrounded by a wall. On the west and north narrow openings, or gateways were left in the walls, and the southeast is a wide opening, which was evidently intended for the reception of a fleet of canoes or small boats when there was more water in the wash than there is at this time. A

feet in height. They probably mark the places where once stood the dwellings of the race which reared these works.

Four miles south of Pine Island, on the west side of a beautiful peninsula, which extends into the waters of Lake Ta-ho-pe-ka-li-ga, is a work similar to the one at Pleasant Lake. It is located in a hammock and is near a fine landing place. Along the eastern side of Ta-ho-pe-ka-li-ga are a number of small mounds, and at the place of Charles McQuaig on Lake Cypress, are two of the ordinary round topped mounds. Twenty miles southeast of Lake Kissim-



few yards to the north of the mound there is a passage through the tall marsh grass, to the main island, and it is still used in crossing cattle from one island to the other. In the interior of the island, which is two or three miles in diameter, other mounds may be found which do not differ materially from the one at Boggy Creek and many others. In addition to these larger remains, the main island has on its surface some two or three hundred smaller mounds, usually about thirty feet in diameter and two or three

mees is another large mound. It is at the southwestern extremity of a sand ridge, at the edge of the pine land, but not far from the prairie, above which it rises to a height of thirty-five feet. From the top of the mound, were there no trees in the way, a view could be had of all the country to the pine hills beyond the lake and river, and it is probable that the pine trees have grown up since the mound was abandoned. It is built of sand taken from the ridge, and is forty yards in diameter, level on top, and quite steep

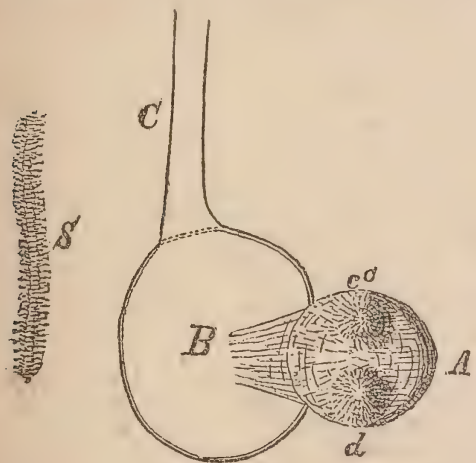
on all sides except toward the southwest, where there is a long slope and two walls which extend to a pond, distant one hundred and fifty yards, where they gradually decline in height and approach each other. The way is broad and the ascent easy, as if for the march of a whole people to the services of a temple of the sun, and the man who will walk from the pond, along the covered way, and up the slope, will not need a very vivid imagination to enable him to repeople the solitude with the train of vanished worshippers, the robed priests, the swinging censers and the victims ready for the sacrificial altar.

About a dozen miles southeast of this mound, which is called the Hope Mound, in the neighborhood of Old Fort Drum, are two other mounds similar to it, but I had not time to visit them.

All down the Kissimmee, mounds are to be found, of which the largest and most important is at Daughtery's, on the west side of the river, four miles northwest of Fort Bassenger, the place at which Gen. Taylor crossed the river on the way to the disastrous battle field of Okeechobee. This fort, like all others in this part of the country, exists only in name.

Before proceeding to describe the mound, it is necessary to say a few words in regard to the lay of the land, which is a kind of island, called Istokpoga (commonly pronounced *Is-tu-po-ga*), bounded on the northwest by Lake Istokpoga and a creek of the same name, which empties into the Kissimmee River. The river bounds the island on the north-east and east. On the south is Lake O-kee-cho-bee, with its impassable five-mile-wide marshes, and on the west a marshy prairie dotted with palm islands, the whole forming an almost absolute protection against the approach of any enemy, except one coming by water. The island is about twenty five miles in length from northwest to south-east, and about fifteen miles in extreme breadth.

The mound is situated at the northeastern extremity of the island, of which a good bird's eye view may be had from the summit. It is forty yards in diameter, thirty-five feet high, and with a double crown, the northern one (c), being four feet higher than the other (d).



The sides are quite steep, except to the west, where there is a gradual ascent from the enclosed space (B), which is forty-five yards from north to south and thirty-five from east to west, and is enclosed by an embankment five feet in height. The covered way (C) extends north to the river, a distance of one-fourth of a mile. The mound is built of a clean-washed sand which must have been brought from the river. It is evident that the occupants of these works obtained their supply of water from the river, and the covered way was built, no doubt, for protection, like the long walls at Athens. At a distance of one hundred yards to the west of the mound is a singular bank, which is half as high as the large mound, and is fifty yards in length from north to south. For what purpose was that isolated embankment constructed? I must confess my inability to solve the problem. It may have been raised by enemies, or it may have had some connection with theological system of these sun worshippers, and was possibly intended to teach the doctrine of the perpetual conflict between the powers of light and darkness. So at each of their temples or sacred places a counter work was erected representing the approach of evil. If this is the true theory it will aid in explaining some seeming inconsistencies which otherwise I cannot understand. The FOREST AND STREAM party, of which Dr. Palmer was a member, visited the Istokpoga mound in February, 1874, but were not able to discover anything worthy of mention in its position or surroundings, and did not, I believe, give any account of it in the history of their voyage and explorations.

Eighteen miles to the southwest of this mound, in the marsh which bounds the island, is a part of a wall, which is a mile in length, if it is correctly described to me by keen-eyed, cool-headed cow hunters, who know all about the mounds and remains, and only require a little questioning to cause them to furnish many facts of interest, but at the same time they consider the mounds so much of an everyday matter that they would lead the traveler right by any of the mounds or walls, and never mention the fact of their existence, except to ask for an opinion of the why or wherefore of their construction while gathered at the camp fire preparing supper. Hereafter this will be changed, and the smallest boy in the range will point out the mounds as objects of interest.

A gentleman named Smith, an old resident, described a remarkable work on the Ca-loo-sa-hat-chee River, which he supposed was part of a canal around the rapids of that stream, and which he thought had been dug by the Spaniards, forgetting that they only dig for gold. At the southeastern extremity of Little Ta-ho-pe-ka-li-ga Lake is

a work similar to the Parton Mound already described, but larger and with approaches more distinctly marked. Mr. Bass, the gentleman who described it to me, had served in the army, and spoke of the main work as a fort and of the outer works as the approaches of an enemy, similar to those he had seen in the army.

So far, my work has been plain sailing. These works were evidently constructed by a long-vanished and almost forgotten race, of which remains nothing save these monuments and faint echoes of shadowy legends that ever float farther and farther away, like mournful music in the depths of limitless forests, yet still the echo remains, and doubtless, here and there among the Seminoles, an old man may be found who knows, by tradition, of the fate of these sun worshippers, driven out by cruel and warlike enemies who have in turn given place to the merciless Spaniards as they to another aggressive, domineering northern race. But there are other works more difficult of classification, and it cannot be certainly determined whether they are works of nature or of art. Along the Kissimmee River are embankments, apparently raised by the hand of man, but Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Humphrey, of the party which visited Lake O-kee-cho-bee in the boat sold by the FOREST AND STREAM party to Col. Parker, decided against me, holding that the banks had been thrown up by the action of the river, which may be accepted as one solution of the problem, but, on the other hand, the fact remains that in many places these embankments run for long distances in a straight line and have been cut across in two, three, or many places by the current of this, the very crookedest stream in all creation. Some at least of these same keen-eyed cow hunters, who dread being ridiculed, stoutly maintain that they are levees thrown up to protect the prairie from inundation, and even now they look as though they might, with a very little labor, be utilized for the protection of rice fields, and they will no doubt be made useful when the Kissimmee prairie is reclaimed and again brought under cultivation.

While all agree that the mounds were erected by the hand of man, the date of their construction remains an impenetrable mystery. They were ancient, venerable, sacred to the untutored Indians, when De Soto found the chief building of the tribe erected on one of them when he landed at Tampa in 1548, and as little was known about them then as is known now. In many places articles have been discovered which, had they been properly preserved, might have aided in clearing up the mystery. In most of the mounds glass beads and other articles, evidently modern, have been discovered near the surface, while at a greater depth articles of an ancient date have been found. In one of the mounds on the St. Johns River, Mr. W. M. Humphrey, of Mellowville, found a skeleton of a man buried in a sitting posture, facing the east. In the Parton Mound, on the Little Tahopekaliga, John Evans, ex-sheriff of Queens County, exhumed fifty-four skulls which had been buried close, together forming a circle. Some of the skulls were of a large size, and one that I found in the same place would cover an ordinarily large head like a cap. Bones have been found which must have belonged to men eight or nine feet high, a femur being long enough to reach from my hip down half way from my knee to my ankle. Mr. Humphrey was very reticent, but if I understood him rightly, expressed the opinion that some, at least, of the mound builders were giants, and that opinion is concurred in by all with whom I have conversed who have any knowledge of the subject. At McQuaig's Mound on Lake Cypress, the point at which the Kissimmee explorers have begun their voyages, a piece of gold, inscribed with characters in some unknown tongue, was found. It was hammered, not coined, and sold for sixteen dollars, which was probably much less than its value.

The Hope Mound, near old Fort Drum, has not been disturbed, and offers, with others near it, a fine field for the antiquarian. The articles taken from the Daughtery Mound are all modern, consisting of an immense variety of beads. Some small as a pin head, and others an inch in length, of various colors, some of them gilded; glass ear drops, a piece of silver about three inches in diameter, and about equal in thickness to a silver half dollar beaten out to that size; two steel axes, each one ten inches in length, one four and a half and the other five and a half inches on the blade. On the sides of the axe are several markings made with a cold chisel. All of these articles were found near the surface. Were the mound dug into, others of greater antiquity, if not of greater value, would no doubt be found.

This lower country contains objects of interest for persons beside the antiquarian, who, dry as dust himself, delves into dust piles for broken fragments, mementoes of long-forgotten ages.

For the man who is tired of civilization and wishes for once to give free play to the Bohemian roving spirit which at times possesses all of us, there is no finer field under the sun than is afforded by the chain of "Summer seas" through which the Kissimmee River, like a ribbon of silver through a row of brilliants, winds its way down to the American tropics. The man who can not swim, wade, walk and carry a load, handle fishing tackle, or a gun and ammunition, or an axe, or an oar; who can't drive an ox team, sleep on the ground without protection, and dine contentedly on fried cabbage and jerked beef, or even make a supper of raw cabbage (the cabbage being the edible bud of the palm tree, as is known to all lovers of Xenophon), will not be able to extract all the pleasure that is to be found, although he may make the trip and obtain a fair share of enjoyment.

Interior Florida is the true hunter's paradise, in which every form of animal life, of earth, air and water ply, hoof, wing and fin. High over head bald eagles circle, uttering from time to time their shrill startling screams; huge blue herons fly slowly along; fish hawks perch on the branches of old dead cypresses, ready to dart on their finny prey, with which the waters below fairly teem. Great crowned cranes and gannets stalk in the pools and shallows; flocks of bright winged paroquets flit through the forests with discordant cries; mocking birds build their nests near the settler's cabins; and all our northern birds make their winter homes and sing their songs in the hammocks; in the tall marsh grass the rice birds utter their tinkling call as they weave their breeze-rocked nests; the tall sand-hill cranes march through the high pine land, but

so wary and shy that it tests the skill of the best of hunters to bring one of them down; wild cats, wolves and panthers skulk in the depths of the hammocks. Occasionally a bear is seen, while wild turkeys are found in the forests or timbered islands of the prairie, and herds of deer dash over the savannas and through the pine lands. Fred. Beverly's FOREST AND STREAM party were not fortunate as hunters, but the parties who have since used their splendid little boat have been more successful. In coming up the Kissimmee, we saw two bears swimming the river, but they escaped to the hammock and we had not time to pursue them. While we were at Daughtery's the dogs were heard baying, just at daylight, and Mr. Fletcher went out and in a quarter of an hour brought in a fine wild cat; wild turkeys were heard the same morning, but the wild cat was a greater attraction. The next morning a fine large wild turkey was shot by the same member of the party. On Istokpoga deer are usually found in herds of but five or six at a time, while forty miles to the west in Manatee County, thirty or forty pairs of antlers are often seen together. With fishing tackle wonderful catches are made, but the ordinary troll abundantly supplied the wants of our party, eight or ten fish being frequently caught in going a short distance. One of the fish caught with the troll, a bass, was twenty-six inches in length and twenty-one inches around, and it was really good eating.

A married sister of the Daughtery's lives near the crossing. One night, when her husband was away from home, a panther, here called a tiger, killed a hog within twenty yards of the house. Tom Daughtery went up and killed the tiger, and its skin, nicely dressed, is in possession of Mr. Gus Bergner, of Indianapolis. It must be confessed, however, that the crowning pleasure is a dash across the prairie on a hardy Cuban pony after a wild turkey, which is run down and captured before it reaches the timber, or after the half wild cattle which are as shy and fleet footed as deer, or finally, a chase after a wild cat, such as we had one day. After a brisk run over the prairie, and many windings and attempts to hide in the palmetto scrub, it was at last brought to bay and then we had a chance to assist the dogs, and with the butts of our cow whips forced it to yield each of its nine lives. The cat was as tall as a dog and measured over four feet in length.

These disjointed sketches cannot be considered as in any sense a description of interior Florida, but if they contain enough of interest to direct the attention of hunters, pleasure seekers and invalids to the attractions of this delightful country I shall feel that my object has been abundantly and successfully accomplished.

A. M. CONKLIN.

Pachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Dec. 30.	1	2	10	28	9	44
Dec. 31.	1	44	11	9	10	25
Jan. 1.	2	25	11	50	10	25
Jan. 2.	3	3	morn.		11	8
Jan. 3.	3	47	0	33	11	47
Jan. 4.	4	33	1	20	eve.	23
Jan. 5.	5	25	2	11	1	25

THE WITHDRAWAL OF YALE.—Considering how soon it followed the Convention at Springfield, the withdrawal of Yale from the Rowing Association of American Colleges was as unexpected as, we are forced to admit, it was premature. With challenges issued to the great English Universities, in the name of the association, still unreplied to; with the Centennial year close at hand, when the full resources of the organization would be required to give *clout* to the regattas to be held, this split in the camp, which threatened at one time to break up the college regatta, was, we consider, to say the least, adopted at a very inauspicious time. That Harvard will follow the example of Yale there appears but little room to doubt, as at the recent meeting of students, held for the purpose of considering the question, as well as that of the challenge of Yale to an eight-oared race, the majority were in favor of withdrawal, although the matter was finally left to a committee of students and graduates to report upon.

It was reported that the example of Yale would be followed by Columbia, Bowdoin and Princeton. The manly letter of Capt. Nicholl, of the latter, dispels any such intention on the part of Princeton. In fact, the pith of the question is reached in two paragraphs of Capt. Nicoll's letter, which read as follows:—

"We are resolutely opposed to following the footsteps of Yale and Harvard. On the contrary, every consideration of duty and courtesy forbids us deserting the Intercollegiate Association. Notwithstanding the very natural wish to avoid the public gaze on the part of the seceding universities, and their horror of degrading their contest into a mere spectacle, it will not be denied that the regatta, as now constituted is a respectable and manly method of competition, and not only to collegians, but to many others, a great and attractive feature of the Summer season. Next year every phase of American life will acquire increased importance by being submitted to the friendly criticisms of all foreign nations.

A proper respect for our visitors compels us (as we had hoped it would compel every other member of the Rowing Association) to sacrifice individual preferences, and to lend our aid toward making the '76 regatta a memorable success. Moreover, the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, at its last convention, invited the English universities to be present at the regatta of '76 and challenged them to race. How, in common courtesy, can we, unless the challenge is declined, abandon, or in any way impair the existence of this association, whose invitation and challenge our English cousins will probably accept?"

We have reason to believe that the sentiments of the majority of Columbia coincide with those expressed above. As the case stands, then, the Rowing Association of American colleges will continue to exist, in spite of the action of Yale and Harvard.

That everything connected with the last regatta was as it should have been, or that all the colleges have complied with the requirements of the rules of the Association, we cannot admit, and if the obligations contained in the now celebrated Boston *Advertiser* letter are correct, the matter

calls for immediate attention on the part of the colleges now forming the Association. It is asserted that last year Amherst, Cornell and Columbia were improperly represented—Amherst, because two members of their crew, M. A. Goodnow and S. R. Johnson were not studying for any degree; Columbia, because G. M. Hammond was not studying for any degree; Cornell, because not a single man allowed to row, except J. N. Ostrom, who is to be an engineer, was studying for a degree. Of those allowed to row, King was studying for a degree in architecture, Jarvis in natural history, Gillis in the mechanical arts, Barto in literature, Waterman in mechanic arts. At Brown, Amherst, Williams, Hamilton and Trinity, all the undergraduates study for an A. B. At Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Union, Columbia, Dartmouth, Wesleyan and Bowdoin, the undergraduates study for various degrees, but in all of them there is a department which studies for an A. B. Thus it will be seen that the department that gives a degree of bachelor of arts is the only one which they all have in common. Hence it would be the fairest and simplest to require all the crew to be of this department; then there could be no mistake. Neither would there be any greater discrepancy in numbers than exists in the present division, by which Harvard has over a thousand to choose from, and Trinity sixty-six. To show the number which each college would have had to select from, the number of students studying for an A. B. in each college is appended:—Columbia, 151; Dartmouth, 265; Yale, 537; Wesleyan, 170; Bowdoin, 105; Harvard, 716; Trinity, 66; Brown, 218; Williams, 160; Union, 52; Princeton, 383; Amherst, 325; Hamilton, 138; Cornell, 33.

The above suggestion is sound and worthy the attention of the Convention which is to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, on the 4th of January.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Dartmouth Boat Club was held at Hanover Monday night, and delegates to the new Convention were instructed to vote for New London for the next regatta. It was unanimously decided to stand by the association.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.—In accordance with a request signed by a large number of the members of this organization, a special meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday, the 20th of January, the object being the consideration of certain amendments to Article 3 of the Constitution. Each club is requested to send delegates, furnished with proper credentials, and as business of vital importance to the amateur fraternity will be transacted, the committee hope to see a full representation.

EMPIRE BOAT CLUB.—This enterprising rowing organization, whose headquarters are at Hoboken, have recently contracted for four new boats, and have put their boat-house in thorough order. The Empires will be heard from next summer, when the boating season opens. The officers elected a short time since are as follows:—W. S. Church, President; Dick Hill, Jr., Vice President; B. F. Quackinbush, Recording Secretary; T. J. Moran, Financial Secretary; J. T. Headley, Jr., Treasurer; H. E. Babcock, Captain; Will H. Michales, Lieutenant; Executive Committee—Hill, Church, Garrett, Headley, Van Court.

OFFER TO ROW AGAINST THE WORLD.—At a meeting of boating men at St. John, New Brunswick, last Monday, it was decided to raise the necessary funds to send the celebrated Paris crew, of St. John, N. B., to compete in the four-oared shell race for \$5,000 at the Philadelphia centennial regatta. A sum of \$5,000 is also to be raised to match the Paris crew against the champion four-oared crews in the race for the championship of the world.

—An International Regatta, under the auspices of the Centennial Commission, will take place in the harbor of New York on or about June 23, 1876, open to all yachts belonging to organized yacht clubs. The Commission will award medals and diplomas to the winning yachts of each class, in addition to the prizes offered by the yachting organizations. The arrangements for the regatta have been placed in the hands of the following committee: George S. Kingsland, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, Chairman; John S. Dickenson, Commodore Brooklyn Yacht Club, Secretary; John M. Forbes, Commodore Eastern Yacht Club, Boston; W. L. Swan, Commodore Seawanhaka Yacht Club; W. T. Garner, Vice Commodore New York Yacht Club; S. Nicholson Kane, Rear Commodore New York Yacht Club.

It is hoped that some of the representative yachts from across the water will be present to compete, and that the affair will be so conducted as to give general satisfaction.

Rational Pastimes.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.—Professor Wm. Miller and M. Louis Carteron, the latter of whom has been in this country only a fortnight, wrestled in this now popular style at the Brooklyn Rink on Christmas night for a stake of \$1,000. After five closely contested rounds, Miller was declared the winner, he having gained three falls in five.

—The New Haven Club, fully re-organized, is now ready to open the Centennial campaign in April next. The club has elected new officers, has increased its capital stock, and will present the following team for 1876: Seward, Nichols, Cassidy, Somerville, Spence, S. Wright, Paber, Waitt and Herbert, with Goldsmith and Knowdell to assist.

—Lettlin was in Brooklyn before Christmas. He wants to go to California. He says he is tired of Philadelphia.

—The Chelsea team of Brooklyn for 1876 will be Clare, Rule, Dunn, W. West, McCabe, Haurigan, Cassidy, Devyn and Dodge.

—The Lowell Club will be semi-professional in 1876, with the following team: Michael Doyle, Manager; Charles Foley, Louis Brown, James Woodhead and Michael Doyle, Jr., of the Lowell Baseball Club; John Firth, of the Bartletts, of Lowell; Lewis Say and Wesley Blegg, of the Experts of Harrisburg, Pa.; James Macular, of the Rhode Island Club, of Providence; Edward Cogswell, of the Rollstones, of Fitchburg; and Thorndike Hawks, formerly of the Live Oak Club, of Lynn.

—The Chicago Club has released Jones from the contract by which he bound himself to play with it in 1876, and he will now engage with Cincinnati.

—Gilden, who alternated between pitcher and fielder of the Chicago last season, will be with the Covington Stars in the coming campaign.

—An interesting match at American Rackets was played at McQuade's December 27th, the result of which was a victory for Messrs. Malloy and Sullivan over Hicks and Gleason as will be seen by the appended score:

First Game—Malloy and Sullivan, 21; Hicks and Gleason, 20.

Second Game—Hicks and Gleason, 21; Malloy and Sullivan, 9.

Third Game—Malloy and Sullivan, 21; Hicks and Gleason, 18.

To-morrow Messrs. James Moore and R. M. Dore play a match of handball against Arthur McQuade and James Kirby for \$100 to the winners of the first five games. Another match for \$100 is to be played on Friday, when Messrs. Carry and Sullivan test their skill against Messrs. Barry and Reagan, the best of five games.

Billiards.

SLOSSON AND SEXTON MATCHED.—On Dec. 23d William Sexton covered the money put up by George F. Slosson, as per the latter's challenge published in our last number. The match is consequently now on. The date of play is fixed for Thursday evening, January 27th, 1876, and Tammany Hall has been secured for the purpose. We anticipate this match will be one of more than usual interest, as both players are young, American born, and in the front rank of professionals. In the tournament last November Slosson defeated Garnier, Daly and Rudolphe, while Sexton, who made his debut to the public, beat Daly, Rudolphe and his present challenger. Slosson came from St. Louis to participate at that time, and he and Sexton were slated for the third game, the former being beaten by 68 points in 300. Slosson having had only a week's practice, felt that he had not met Sexton on unequal ground, and hence his desire to have another show. This match has been made without any of the wrangling and bickering that have of late characterized match-making, but in the good old-fashioned way when our four ball champions were in the field. Sexton's letter of acceptance appears in the last number of the *Sportsman*.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF OHIO.—The late tournament held at Cincinnati met the fullest anticipations of its projector, Phillip Tieman. His place, 210 Vine street, was crowded nightly, many being unable to see the games. Frank Jones won the first prize (\$100) and the title of Amateur Champion of Ohio, he having won three games out of four, being beaten by Myers. Myers, West and Graham tied, each winning two, and in the play-off West captured both his men and the second prize of \$50. Graham then defeated Myers and won third prize—\$25. The games were 200 points up, three-ball, played on a Brunswick Balke table, furnished with H. W. Collender's cushions. The prizes were presented in a happy speech by the veteran, Tieman, when all present joined hands in toasting one another's health, and requesting "Phil" to institute a like affair at an early date.

ALL SORTS.—Messrs. Stedeker & Gleason's room, No. 384 Third avenue, which was opened on the night of Dec. 23d, is elegantly fitted up, and contains seven H. W. Collender tables. Joseph Dion and William Sexton "obliged" with a game of three-ball, 250 points. Result: Sexton, 250; Dion, 236. A display of fancy shots by Dion wound up the entertainment. Among the celebrities present were John Gleason, Tim Flynn, Clarke Wilson, Jim Kernan, and Robt. E. Willmarth. . . . Wm. H. Marshall (ironsides) recently, at the Dean Bros. room, Brooklyn, counted forty-one at a single shot in skittle-pool. This is the best we have ever heard of. The pins in the aggregate count fifty-one. . . . Capt. D. A. Moore, of Providence, R. I., died on the 17th inst. at his place of business, from apoplexy. He was well known in billiard circles throughout the country, and served with distinction during the late war. He lost a leg at the battle of Antietam. . . . Robt. E. Willmarth has the fifteen-ball pool table at the Columbia Room. . . . M. Bensinger, of Chicago, is in town. . . . The frog tournament on exhibition in the window of the Thomas Bros., is attracting considerable notice. It is immensely funny, and must be seen to be appreciated. . . . Louis Shaw, of Indianapolis, has challenged Eugene Carter, of Toledo, Ohio, to play him for \$250 or \$500 a side. Carter is professional champion of Ohio.

CHRISTMAS FOR OUR PRINTERS.—Our cheerful composers beg to acknowledge with many thanks the following unexpected and gratifying favor from Messrs. Kimball & Co., and to wish him many returns of this Holiday season. We join in the hope that this life may prove to them something more than a "Vanity Fair," and that their anticipations of the future may not end unhappily in smoke:—

W. S. KIMBALL & Co.'s Peerless Tobacco Works, }
ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 23d, 1875. }

CHAS. HALLOCK, Esq., New York:—

DEAR SIR—Yours of yesterday at hand, in reply beg leave to say that we send you by Am. Express Co. to-day, six boxes "Vanity Fair," as requested, and beg to be allowed the privilege of contributing our little mite for the pleasure and gratification of your printers.

With our best wishes for the continued success of your valuable paper, and the compliments of the season, we are,
Yours very truly, Wm. S. KIMBALL & Co.

HOLABIRD'S SHOOTING SUITS are justly very popular all over the country. One of these days they will be just as much a requisite to the smoking sportsman as his pipe and tobacco are, and much more prized by those who don't smoke. They are a very acceptable Holiday Present.

—The hand organ and monkey have already reached the ancient precincts of St. Augustine, Florida.

—There are twice as many visitors now in Florida as there were at the same time last year.

CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA.—Our Handbook for Sportsmen, Tourists, Invalids, and Settlers, should be in the hands of every visitor to Florida. Price \$1.50—for sale by dealers and at this office.

—The petty and quarrelsome Central American States now contemplate a Union. Guatemala originated the proposal, which is a good one.

New Publications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FLORIDA. By George J. Alden. Mr. Alden, in his little pamphlet, has compiled much that is of interest and value to the intending settler in Florida. In a series of questions and answers all information regarding routes, localities, modes of agriculture and general topics is given, and it also contains valuable papers regarding the cultivation of specialties, such as sugar cane, etc. The address of the author is New Smyrna, Volusia county, Fla.

WRINKLES AND RECIPTS is the title of a handy little book compiled from the *Scientific American* by Park Benjamin. To the artisan in particular it is of immense value, as presenting in compact and concise form a great number of valuable hints and recipes, while the amateur mechanic, the engineer and the farmer will find in its pages a store of useful knowledge. Even taxidermy is treated of, and every branch of practical technology.

THE TRAVELERS' GRAB-BAG. The Authors' Publishing Company: New York.

"An Old Traveler" has compiled in this pamphlet a number of sketches, some light and others more serious in their nature, the object being to provide his brother travelers with entertaining reading matter, and at the same time to protect his purse. Fifty cents invested in a book of this description will sometimes enable one to pleasantly while away the otherwise tedious hours of a journey, and even soothe the disappointment caused by a belated train. No traveler should be without it.

NEARER MY GOD TO THEE. Lee & Shepard. Boston.

The letter press of this beautiful little holiday volume consists merely of the words of the familiar hymn taken for its title. Every verse, however, is accompanied by an engraving designed, by Miss Humphrey and executed by John Andrew and Son. There are in all fifteen typical designs, graceful in conception and execution. The book is printed on highly finished paper, so thick that the twenty leaves contained within the covers make up quite a volume. It is one of the prettiest holiday gifts of the year.

A NEW WAY TO WIN A FORTUNE. By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy: T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia.

Miss Dupuy is already favorably known as an authoress of several entertaining works of fiction, and this, her latest book, is also her best. The plot is carefully constructed, and the characters drawn with great fidelity, and the story told easily and gracefully.

BROUGHT TO THE FRONT. By Elijah Kellogg; Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, New York.

It has been our pleasant duty to review others of Mr. Kellogg's works, and always with great satisfaction. The present work is one of the "Forest Glen" series, being a story of frontier life descriptive of the adventures of boys who were born in the wilderness, with natures developed only by the wildest associations, and yet self sacrificing and brave. It will be found of great interest by young readers, though, if anything, a little too full of the horrors of scalping and other Indian atrocities.

GOING WEST. By Oliver Optic: Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The name of the author of this book is such a household word all over this broad continent, that the mere announcement of another work from his pen is sufficient. "Going West" is the first of a new series to be known as the "Great Western," and is dedicated to the boys of the West. The story, however, is complete in itself, and can be read without reference to the other volumes to follow. The scene is located on one of the great lakes, and the hero, a young sailor, passes through many vicissitudes and adventures. The works of this author are not only entertaining, but invariably healthy in tone.

BALLADS OF HOME. Edited by J. M. Baker: Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This is a beautifully gotten up holiday book with forty full page illustrations. The table of contents comprises five selected poems by well known authors, all bearing on the subject of home and its joys. Of course the best of all, John Howard Payne's sweet song is not omitted and Mrs. Hemans, Longfellow, Tennyson, Dr. Holmes and others of almost equal note have contributed some of these choicest verses in illustration of the title of the book.

COURTING AND FARMING. By Julie P. Smith: G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

The previous works of this authoress have obtained a degree of popularity which will be greatly enhanced by her latest production. Impossible as the plot is, there is something happy in the idea of the college student hiring himself out as a farm hand, and winning a wife and upholding the dignity of labor at the same time. Of course it is impossible to prevent novelists making youths of twenty exhibit a degree of knowledge and thoroughness which is only occasionally attained by exceptionally gifted individuals when their hairs have turned to silver; but we condone this very general fault for the sake of the pleasure afforded by an entertaining story.

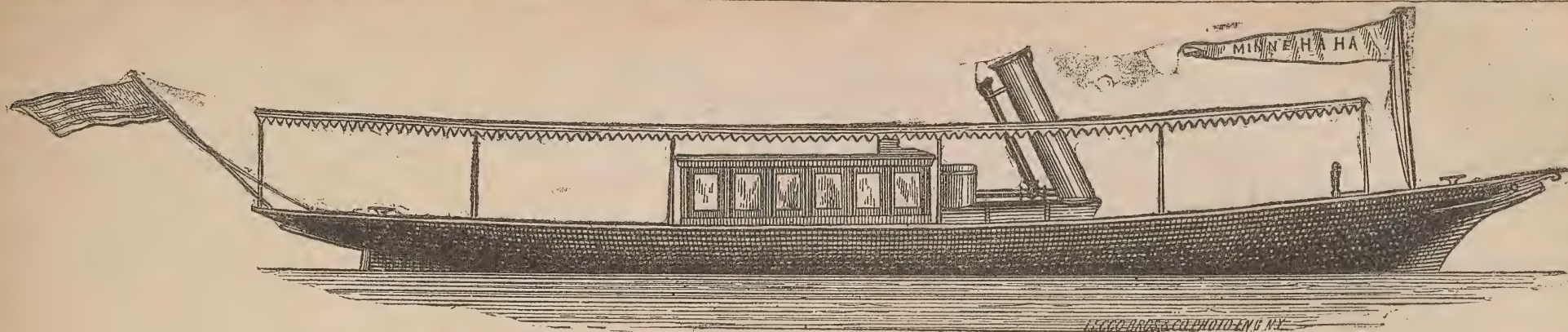
RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. By W. H. Thomas: Lee & Shepard, Boston, and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, New York.

This is a very handsome work, descriptive of stirring scenes in the secret service during the "late unpleasantness." The author, Mr. Thomas, is well known as the "Gold Hunter of Australia," and his other works descriptive of sea adventure have attained a wide celebrity. The book is very handsomely bound, and will be among the most attractive of the holiday productions.

THE AMATEUR TRAPPER AND TRAP MAKER'S GUIDE, by Stanley Harding. New York: Dick and Fitzgerald. This useful little book is a complete treatise on the art of trapping, snaring, and nesting, and will be found of great assistance by the young trapper not only in guiding him as to the manufacture and disposition of his traps, but in preparing his skins when captured. It also contains lessons in taxidermy, and useful recipes for the various preparations used in that art.

Dr. Samuel Kneeland, Professor of Zoology and Physiology in the Massachusetts Institute, Boston, is out with a new book, entitled "An American in Iceland." Dr. Kneeland was one of the party of Americans who visited Iceland at its millennial celebration in Aug. 1874, and his description of the island and its inhabitants is very instructive and interesting.

The Illustrated Household Magazine. It is a satisfaction to us to be able to speak with unreserved praise of "The Illustrated Household Magazine," with which has been incorporated "Wood's Household Magazine." The eighteenth volume begins with the present number. It is the cheapest and most attractive magazine printed in the country, giving 50 pages of illustrated reading matter each month at the very low rate of \$1 per year. While it is readable and interesting to the most cultivated reader, it is peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of a large class of readers who cannot afford the luxury of a four dollar periodical. For this reason its circulation is very large, and often it is the only book of light literature found in the humble cabin. Its original stories have a pure and healthy tone. The selections are made with taste and judgment; combining fancy and humor with instructive facts. It has a fashion department, illustrated children's corner, a housekeeper's department and an editor's study. Notably prominent among its January contributions are: "The Nature, Importance and Management of Time," by Rev. E. DePuy, of this city; the commencement of a serial story, entitled "Centennial Fruits; a Romantic Story of To-day," by the author of the "Dream Picture." "A Day's Gleaning," etc., etc. There appears in this number also a timely article on the Public Schools (second article) by Helen Radcliffe. We notice that an English edition has been issued, commencing with this (January) number, for circulation in Great Britain. Published by Household Publishing Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y.



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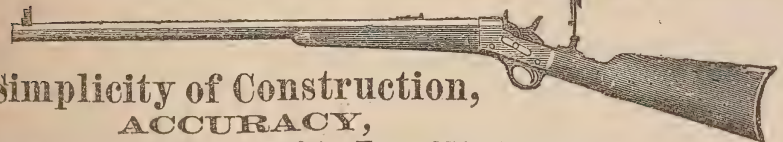
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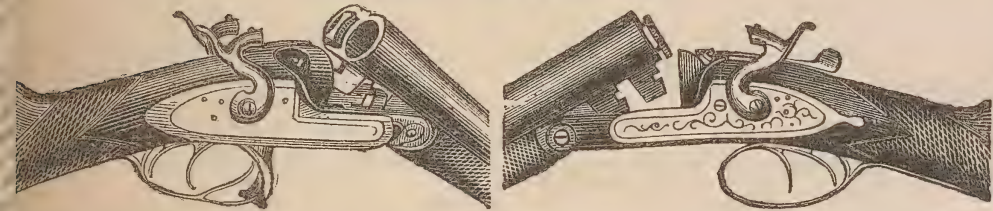
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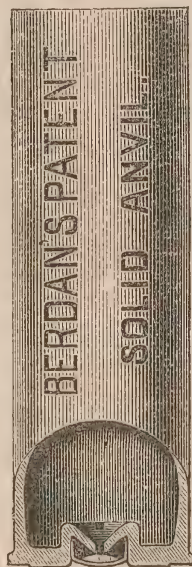
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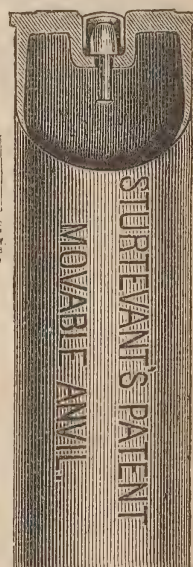
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thing of the kind invented.

PRICE, C. O. D., \$6.50.
In ordering, give the size of shells and a loose meas-
urement outside of vest.
N. S. GOSS, Neosho Falls, Kan.
July22-1y

Water Pipe

A SPECIALTY.

SEAMLESS

Lap Welded, Wrought Iron

WATER PIPE,

From One-half Inch to Fourteen Inches diameter; in
lengths from 16 to 20 feet. Capable of Sustaining a
Pressure of 1,000 lbs. to the Square Inch. Man-
ufactured by the

National Tube Works Co.,

Boston, Mass., and McKeesport, Pa.

COATED INSIDE AND OUT WITH AN

INDESTRUCTIBLE ENAMEL.

WARRANTED.

Joints are connected by our Patent Sleeve Coup-
plings, preventing all leakage.

Specimens can be seen and obtained on application
at the Company's Offices, 8 Pemberton Square, Bos-
ton and 78 William street New York. Oct21-12w

Sportsmen's Goods.**Orange Sporting Powder.**

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1
to 7, packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser
sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended
to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great
penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,
For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to
5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and in canis-
ters of 1 and 5 lbs.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,
The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes.
Sizes F.g. FF.g, FFF.g, the last being the finest.
Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs.,
and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less resig-
num than any other brands made.
BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POW-
DER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN
WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.

SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING
APPARATUS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,

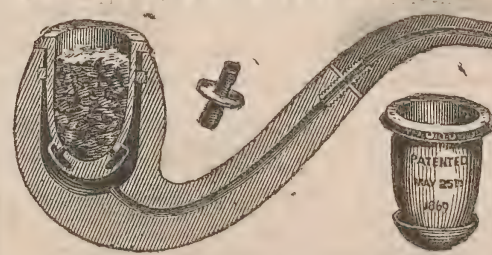
21 Park Row, N. Y.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebra-
ted ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recom-
mended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the
"Champion Wing Shot of the World."

DITTMAR POWDER

MANUFACTURING CO.

MY NEW IMPROVED POWDER
can now be loaded from an ordinary powder
flask; grains hard. Use it now like Black Powder.
No fear of overloading. Burns slow now. No foul-
ing of the gun. Little or no smoke. Little or no re-
coil. Not very loud report. Less heating of the bar-
rel in rapid firing. Good penetration and good pat-
tern. Safe to keep, as it does not explode if set on
fire, except well confined. Shells furnished loaded
with powder only, if desired. None genuine without
my signature on the can. CARL DITTMAR,
NEPONSET, MASS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

Fred. Julius Kaldenberg,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN AND
MANUFACTURER OF

Amber Goods, Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar
Holders, etc.

Monogram and Crests cut on Pipes and Holders.
Portraits made from Photographs. Pipes and Holders
of any design, or made to order.

N. B.—By a new process I boil Pipes so that the
color remains, no matter how much or how hot they
are smoked.

Pipes sent by mail to all parts of the world.

Stores: 4 and 6 John st., one door from Broadway;
N. W. cor. Nassau and John sts.; 6 Astor House,
Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 81. Send for illus-
trated Catalogues. nov25-3m

FOR EVERY SMOKER.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE
FOR THE PIPE. Pick, Spoon
and Press combined. Can be car-
ried in the pocket. Has long
been used in Europe, and now
manufactured in this country for
the first time. Sent post paid on
receipt of 50 cents. Address

WALKER & WELCH, 212 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov11-3m

TRY IT Vanity Fair.

It is shaved from the best Natu-
ral Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not
make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 20
cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for cir-
cular.
WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS,
Rochester, N. Y.

From an Officer U. S. A., Fort Yuma, Cal.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
your favor of Sept. 13th, 1875, also of the Vanity Fair
sent by you same date of the letter. I can only say
that it is delicious and surpasses all my expectations.
Please not delay in forwarding my order, as I do
not want to smoke any other tobacco again, especial-
ly the stuff we get here for three times the price of
Vanity Fair.

For Cigarettes.

There are times and places tolerant only of the
Cigarette; tenderly white and sweetly fragrant. Van-
ity Fair is the correct thing for Cigarettes.

From Assistant Observer U. S. Signal Service.

Having tested thoroughly the Vanity Fair you kind-
ly sent me, I have come to the conclusion that it is
the best smoking tobacco I have ever tried. I have
been in the habit of smoking Perique and Granulated
mixed for the last two years, but greatly prefer your
Vanity Fair. I have shown the tobacco to several of
my friends, and they are very favorably impressed
with it.

I have had more solid comfort out of your tobacco
than I have had for some time. Please accept thanks
for your promptness in answering my letter.

For Meerschaums.

Smoking is an elevated mental and psychological
pleasure, when one uses that splendid article, Van-
ity Fair. Best dealers have it.

Vanity Fair will be your constant companion by
day and night; in merriment and in distress.

CHAMPION GUNS OF ENGLAND**PAPE'S****Unrivalled Sporting Guns.**

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their perform-
ance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of
any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.

Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.

1st—Greener. Greener.

2d—Pape. Davidson.

3d—Pape. Pape.

Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were
made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested
against on the spot for having its score false counted,
the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by
same gun being shot for two days per week for six
weeks in succession, when its average score only took
24th place, its very best score being greatly below the
scores of the best six guns.

1875. 12-Gauge, Old Sporting Bore.

Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.

1st—Pape. Davidson.

2d—Pape. Davidson.

1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bore.

1st—Pape. Davidson.

60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.

1st—Pape. Davidson.

Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound
weight, with a charge of ¾ dr. to 1½ oz. shot, beat the
best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.;
6 drachms and 2½ oz. shot.

1875. The Sportsman's Sub. Cup, valued at £45,
was also awarded to W. R. Pape, for the original in-
vention of choke boring. Winner of the London Gun
Trials of 1858, 1859, 1866. Address
NORTH OF ENGLAND GUN WORKS,
Newcastle on Tyne, England
NO AGENTS.

Dec2

J. & W. TOLLEY'S

FINE ENGLISH

BREECH LOADING GUNS,

Made to Order

OR

FROM STOCK.

These Guns, celebrated for
genuine high class workmanship
and No. 1 SHOOTING POW-
ERS, are built in six qualities
(or brands.) They are now im-
ported direct to our NEW YORK
OFFICE, and sold by the Manu-
facturers to SPORTSMEN at
the following prices.

Pioneer, - - -	\$65 Gold.
Tolley, - - -	90 "
Standard, - - -	115 "
National, - - -	140 "
Challenge, - - -	150 "
Paragon, - - -	225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others re-
quiring Guns specially built, on
our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING,
with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes
carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price
sheets to our

BRANCH OFFICE, 29 Maiden Lane,

NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,

Birmingham, England

171

H. C. Squires,

No. 1, Courtlandt st.

New York.

THE GREAT

London Gun Trial,

1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous

clients in the United States that he has been very suc-
cessful in the above trial, having secured the first
prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12
bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and
class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for
improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any
other maker, and is far superior in the three most es-
sential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION,
and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St.,
New York, is now importing my DOUBLE CLOSE-
SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which
will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be ex-
amined about the 15th. All special orders given to
Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of
the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority
of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape,
Tolley, and others, will shortly be published, and can
be had on application at No. 1 Cortlandt St.

W. W. GREENER,

Champion Gun Maker,

St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt street
has just received an invoice of these close-shooting
guns, and from him any information in reference to
the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on ap-
plication

The Up-Town Sportsman's Depot.

Chas. L. Ritzmann & Co.,

943 BROADWAY (above 22d St.)

Factory, 114 Centre Street.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle

Remington Rifles and Shot Guns, Holabird Shoot-
ing Suits, Cartridge Vest, Belts and Pouches. Im-
plements for both muzzle and breech loading guns.

Sportsmen's Goods and Ammunition of All Kinds.

We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech
loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns
on hand cheap.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United
States.

Ivory and Pearl Stocks put on Pistols. Repairing
of all kinds artistically executed.

Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready
loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order,
aug5-6m

**W. W. GREENER'S**

DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING
GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup,
value 40 guineas, at the Great Lon-
don Field Trial 1875, beating 33 com-
petitors with 68 guns, also winning
in all the other classes for the Im-
proved System of Boring. These
guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards,
loaded with large shot, and will
shoot well with small shot with a
less powder charge than guns bored
upon the old system. For report of
the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. Mc-
Laran, Williams & Co., Agents, St.
Louis, U. S. A. Address
W. W. GREENER,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

**J. D. DOUGALL'S****EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.**

(Title registered.)

SHOWN by trials at Wimbledon by Editor
of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENE-
TRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus:
Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetra-
tion, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340
pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave
180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pel-
lets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as
to the durability of these new systems, we herewith
warn all beforehand that our system is our own inven-
tion (though founded on the American idea) and is DU-
RABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the
guns tried had been in use during last season, and re-
ferences permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated
Circulars to
59 St. James's Street London.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern made by

our Close-Shoot-

ing 12 Bore,

11-8 No. 6, 40

yards.

HIGHEST PEN-

ETRATION

AT

FIELD TRIAL

[1875.

Express Rifles, Double and Single,

.360, .400 and .450 Bore.

RIGBY'S Celebrated

MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN, or

72 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAMS & POWELL,**Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,**

Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the
extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABIL-
ITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader
and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,)
its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the
strength and simplicity of the action so great, that
W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated
and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip
being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple
grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP
ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the AN-
GLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on ap-
plication, and orders may be forwarded through any
of the best houses in the States for execution in the
Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to
280 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

NO. 25 SOUTH CASTLE STREET,

LIVERPOOL.

aug26-tf Established 1780.



JOSEPH C. DANE,

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Dane Breech Loading Shot Gun.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

Solid Breech Snap Action.

EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT

IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.

Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders,
my27

SNEIDER

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN.

PRICES, \$50.00 TO \$250.00.

The Kennel.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR, thoroughbred, well broken, retrieving setter. Also a splendid brace of Blue Belton pups, 6 months old. Address H. SMITH, at this office.

THOROUGHbred SETTER DOG and bitches, broken and unbroken, and setter and pointer whelps, low. Address Amateur, Delaware City, Del. Dec23-tf

THE NEW YORK KENNEL CLUB offer for sale the following highly-bred dogs at low rates in order to diminish stock:—
DANDY, a handsome red 2½ years old setter, Irish and Gordon stock; well broken. \$100.
DON, a year old black Gordon, out of Mr. Belmont's imported brace. \$50.
Two 9 months Setter Puppies, black, tan and white, out of Mr. Bennett's imported brace, bred by Sir Wm. Call, England. \$50 each.
Four 3 months Setter Puppies, red and red and white, from the finest stock in the kennel; cannot fail to be good ones. \$40 each.
Apply to
DOCK STEWART,
Johnson's Station, Orange county, N. Y.

DOG TRAINED.

SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, Charge, To-Heel, He-on, To-Go, and controlled by hand or whistle, for \$50 Extra field practice, \$50. Tricks taught. Dogs boarded for \$8 per month.
FRANKLIN SUMNER,
Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass.
P. O. Address, Blue Hill, Mass.
Reference: Wm. R. Schaefer, gunmaker, 61 Elm street, Boston. nov18 6m

FOR SALE.—A LIVER and WHITE Cocker spaniel bitch, 19 months old. A liver and white Cocker bitch pup. A Hayden's revolving cartridge belt for 12 A shells. Cheap. Address M. P. McCOON, Franklin, Del. county, N. Y. 1t

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. No. 111 South Fifth ave., N. Y. Oct 22

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TROY, N.Y. Circulars Free.
Folds Very Small.
Price \$3 to \$10

The Popular Sheridan Lounge, \$5 plain; \$10 quilted, the standard with sportsmen. Sold at Eaton & Co., 102 Nassau st., and E. S. Harris, 177 Broadway.

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THE JANUARY NO.,
Beginning Vol. 21,
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THE PAPER STEM PIPE.
Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.

Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of tobacco smoke. This pipe never accumulates rank smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent, and the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems company each pipe. The price of extra stems, when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four and a half and seven inches, 5c.; twelve inches, 15c. Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete sample sent by mail for \$1 by

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Selling Agent, Cambridge, Mass.

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COLD SPRING TROUT PONDS,
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Sportsman's Emporium.

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HOLABIRD'S CELEBRATED SUITS.

Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete \$20.00
Wading Jackets 6.00

DUNKLEE'S CAMP STOVES. Price \$15.

Those desiring something light and durable for camping purposes will find this stove exactly right; weighs only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons. The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper, Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove Pipe, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of which nests and packs inside of stove, which only occupies a space of 12x12x20 inches.

CAMP LOUNGES. Price \$5.

When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl strapped. A light, durable, compact, and comfortable couch. Sent by express C. O. D., \$5, including side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing for the camp or lawn.

CAMP TENTS,

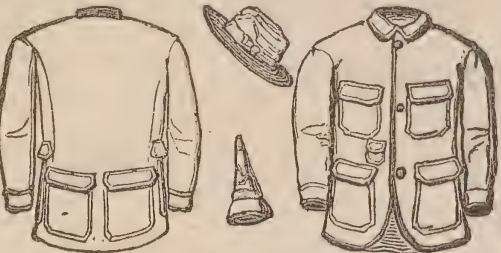
for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square for six persons, \$15.

American Dog Biscuits,

Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material, and is the only portable food for dogs made in this country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds, and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price, 10c. per pound.

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THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS, best quality of waterproof duck, light tan color, especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light, durable and very cheap. English style; extra pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.

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BOND'S METALLIC BOATS.

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The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes on hand and made to order.

Moccasins, Oil Tanned,

for the woods; three different styles. \$3, \$5 50 and \$6.

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COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.

The most complete portable boat constructed. The largest size weighs but 12 pounds. Can be packed in space of less than half cubic foot. Prices within reach of all.

No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds.....\$25 00
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No. 3, 12 feet, weight 12 pounds..... 40 00
sep9

The Phoenix Single Barrel Breech Loader

12 gauge. Uses either Ely's paper, or Hart's metallic shells. Just the article for young sportsmen. \$18.00.

Special attention paid to selection of guns for gentlemen at a distance by an expert and an old sportsman.

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With how guns are made and hints to sportsmen. Price 50 cents.

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We furnish every article necessary for the outfit of sportsmen in the camp or field. Goods sent everywhere by express. Remit only by draft, Post Office order, or registered letter to

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J. B. Crook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

FISHING TACKLE!

50 Fulton St., N. Y.

N. B.—Sole manufacturers in this country of the celebrated

Green Heart Rods,

for Trout, Bass and Salmon.

HAYDEN'S

Revolving Cartridge Belt
FOR BREECH LOADERS.
Sold by all dealers. Send for circular.
HAYDEN BELT WORKS, Columbus, Ohio
Sep30-6m

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Randolph, Cattaraugus County, New York.
20,000 BROOK TROUT EGGS FOR \$50.
Orders solicited and filled promptly.

Oct28 3m **H. H. THOMAS, Proprietors.**

Miscellaneous.

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SUCCESSORS TO

ANDREW CLERK & CO.

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On hand the largest and best assortment ever exhibited in the United States. They particularly call attention to their

TROUT, SALMON AND BASS RODS.

Every variety of Salmon and Trout Flies, and Hooks on Gut. Cutty Hunk and Pasque Islands Bass Lines, waterproof Braided Silk Lines, every size and quality of SILK, LINEN AND COTTON LINES,

And every Variety and Style of

FISH HOOKS.

Parties fitted out with appropriate Tackle for the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast, Canada, Maine, the Adirondacks, &c., &c.

Split Bamboo, Trout and Salmon Rods and Reels a Specialty.

Agents for the St. Lawrence Fishing Co. Sole Importers of Warrin's Celebrated Drilled

4-29 Eved Needles

Waterproof, 'Mildew-proof,

AND

Moth-proof

GARMENTS

FOR

HUNTING,

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DRAB DUCK, CORDUROY,
FUSTIAN, REPELLANT,
BLUE BEAVER and FRIEZE.

Wading Boots, Fishing Stockings, Rubber Clothing, &c.

Game Ventilating Pockets.

Illustrated Price List and Samples free.

The most complete list ever published. Send for it.

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Apr 29 1y

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WM. D. MILLER'S RECOIL CHECK
For Shot Guns & Rifles. Pat. Nov. 2, 1875.

Arrangements are being made to manufacture the Recoil Check in sufficient quantities to supply the trade. The manufacturer hopes to fill all orders by the 1st of Feb. A gun with the R. C. attached, is on exhibition at H. C. Squires, 1 Courtlandt street. Send to your gun dealer for circular. Dec30-1t

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Pocket Flasks,

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Miscellaneous.



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Split Bamboo Fly Rods and Reels

OF THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP.

Tackle suitable for Maine, Adirondack, Canadian, and other fishing.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES DRESSED TO ORDER.

BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADING GUNS,

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The Sportsmen's Depot.

JOHN KRIDER,

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IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

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Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech

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REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Has constantly on hand a full assortment of Rods,

Hooks, Lines, Baits, Reels, Fly Books, Salmon Flies,

Waterproof Silk Lines, Silk and Hair Trout Lines, &c.

Perch Snoods, China and Grass Lines. Also, a large

lot of Cane Reeds, Bamboo and Japan.

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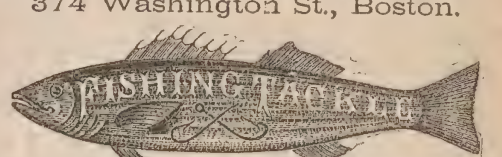
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Score, 25.

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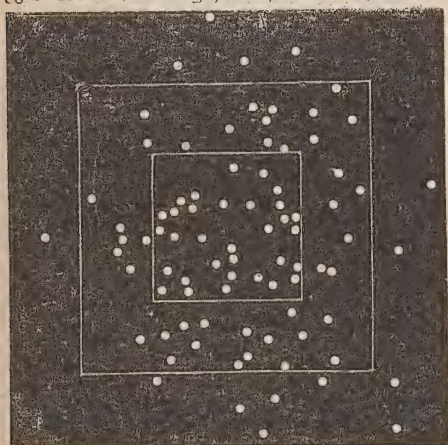
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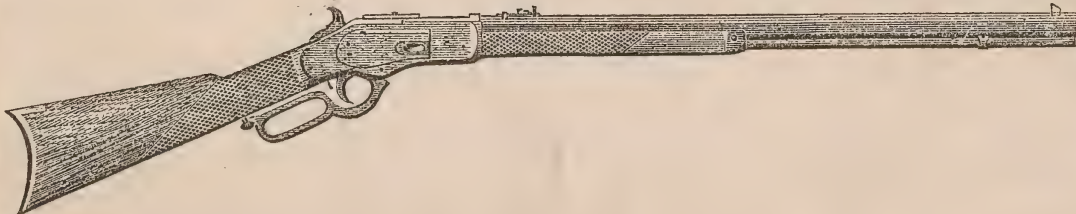
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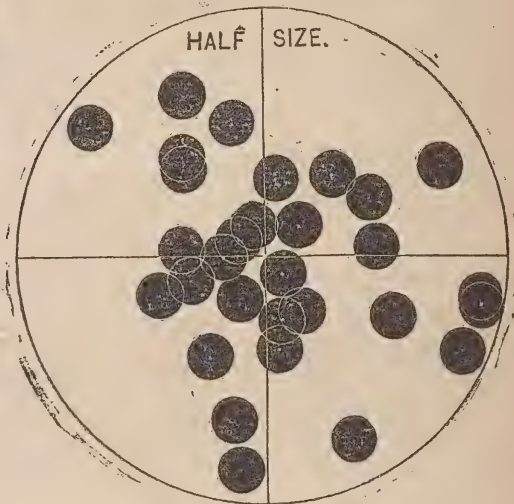
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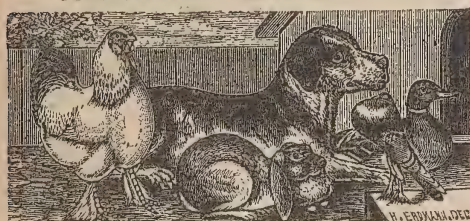
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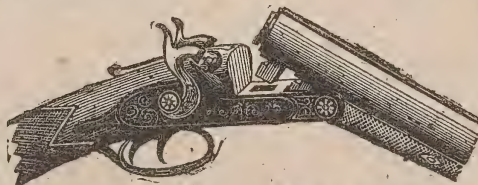
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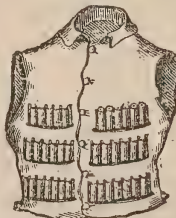
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

Volume 5, Number 22.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sq.)

THE FLIGHT OF THE WILD GEESE.

BY ISAAC M'CLELLAN.

HOWN! hark! on stormy wings they cleave the upper air,
On gusty breeze, above the seas, their onward cohorts fare;
They come from frosty solitudes, where broods the Arctic night,
Where deserts grim, spread vast and dim, in the auroral light.

The Esquimaux with bended bow, fast paddling his canoe,
Their flocks hath chas'd, o'er icy waste of waters heavenly blue;
On frozen shore of Labrador the Indian's steel hath sped,
But vain the shaft, and vain the craft, and vain the fowler's lead.

In twinkling gleam of cold moonbeam, their dusky files I trace;
In wedge-like throng, in column long, they speed the tireless race;
O'er craggy mountain sides, and over torrent tides,
The shadow of each column, in swift procession glides.

O'er the far-resounding surge, on the dim horizon's verge,
I see their dark battalions on winnowing pinions urge;
O'er Lake Superior's sheet their clanging pinions beat,
Where Western plain and golden grain spread sumptuous pastures sweet.

The bleak November cloud casts down its snowy shroud,
And the throbblings and the sobbings of the wind are swelling loud;
The snowdrift hides the grass, the lakes are crystal glass,
So warned the geese-flock legions to gentler regions pass.

To the balmy Southern clime, where the orange and the lime,
With blossom'd fruits, perennial shoots, are ever in their prime;
To paradise ambrosial, to banks of spice'd perfume,
Where forests wide and river side are prodigal with bloom.

For Forest and Stream.

Ramblings in Washington Territory.

THAT great region which borders the Pacific Ocean north of California is now the most alluring field for immigrants, tourists, and the lovers of the rod and gun, it cannot be excelled for agriculture and stock raising, and is possessed of scenic attractions that are not surpassed by any portion of the world, while its immense forests teem with a profusion of animal life, and its many streams, cold as snow and pure as crystal, swarm with so many finny denizens that the angler is lost in wonder at their number and variety.

Of all that magnificent area, Washington Territory is one of the most interesting sections, as it is yet a virgin country, being occupied principally by a few farmers, some stock raisers, and half breeds and Indians, who are too inert to utilize the wealth that surrounds them. As "westward ho!" is now the cry with a large number of persons who wish to forsake the sterile fields and inhospitable climate of the Eastern States, I have concluded to treat this territory from three standpoints for the FOREST AND STREAM—namely, its topography, its mineral and agricultural resources and climate, its scenery, and the opportunities it presents to the lover of the chase and the flouters of Walton and Cotton.

The Territory has an area of 65,000 square miles, or about 41,000,000 acres, and of this over one third is covered with forests so dense that only the tropics will show anything to compare with them in luxuriance of growth, while they are only exceeded in altitude and dimensions by the redwood forests of California. The wooded portion, which occupies the entire area between the Cascade Range and the Pacific Ocean, is known as Western Washington, and for the present I shall devote my special attention to it, it being the most interesting to all classes except those who desire to learn the extent of the grazing districts. This region joins the State of Oregon on the south, being divided from it by the Columbia River, which acts as a boundary line between both commonwealths for a distance of 300 miles. Its physical conformation is similar to that of Western Oregon, being a series of wooded valleys, formed by erosion in, apparently, the Miocene epoch, as it abounds in fossiliferous shales and metamorphic rocks having a basaltic base.

In gazing at it from an elevated ridge it seems one mass of dark green leaves, which extend to the horizon in every direction, and whose gloomy, monotonous hue is only

broken by a range of snowy peaks, which loom upwards to the sky on the east and north, and the heavy masses of white flecked, cumulus clouds that loiter along their crests during the Summer and Autumn months. These contrasts of color, and the lack of the more pleasing hues, impress the traveler most forcibly with a feeling of strangeness which it takes some time to overcome, as everything seems to have been created on the largest scale; and whoever has analyzed the effects of scenery upon himself must know that subdued, gloomy tints, combined with wildness, expanse, and altitude, arouse emotions akin to awe and a weary loneliness. If one wishes to thoroughly learn how insignificant an atom he is in life, he has only to visit that primitive solitude to be made aware of it, as he is there surrounded on every side by rugged grandeur and cold, stern sublimity.

I entered the Territory from Oregon, and made my first tarry at Vancouver, a small hamlet situated on the Columbia River, about 120 miles from its mouth. This was called after Vancouver, the celebrated English navigator, who surveyed the Columbia as far as this point in the year 1796, immediately after its discovery by Captain Gray, of Boston. It was from the fact that the survey was made by a British officer that England laid claim to the entire region watered by the noble river of the West; but as the assumption was a mere quibble, the case was of course decided against her when she subjected it to arbitration. She made a strong effort to retain the country, however, by giving the Hudson Bay Company the exclusive privilege of hunting in the region, and governing the Indians by British laws. They erected a chain of forts throughout the entire area, from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, and garrisoned them with Canadian *voyageurs*, friendly swashes, and adventurers from Caledonia, whose duties were to not only defend the country from the attacks of the treacherous red men, but also to trap for fur-bearing animals, and to barter with their dusky foes. Vancouver was the most important of these posts, its situation being central, so that the furs could be shipped directly to England, as vessels of 5,000 tons burthen could load at its wharves. Since the vacation of the country by this British monopoly, the town has lost its prestige, and is now remarkable only for being a military post and the Athens of the Territory. Its inhabitants are largely composed of ex-United States soldiers, and their occupation in nearly every instance is to sell whiskey whose merits are open to criticism. The garrison grounds afford, I think, the handsomest view of any military post in the world, for water, forest, and snowy pinnacles greet the eye on every side.

I visited the town to enjoy a deer with my friend Major W—, who was kind enough to consider that my love for the chase should be bestowed upon some worthy object. After spending a night among congenial companions, whose hospitality is proverbial, I retired to the simple couch in use among bachelor officers, and slept soundly until the boom of the cannon aroused me in the morning. A hasty breakfast was soon dispatched, and I was ready for the sport which promised so much buoyant, virile pleasure. Our party was composed of five persons, including an orderly, who had charge of half a dozen borrowed hounds, and a French half breed, who acted as guide. In half an hour after leaving camp we were in the midst of a dense forest of those gigantic firs for which the Northwest is famous, and a few moments later the dogs were set to work on a fresh trail. They soon gave tongue, and their melodious tones rang through the silent woods with a clearness I had never before heard equalled. This was the signal for a scurrying race to get to some convenient points in order to have a shot. The guide, who accompanied me, placed me on a promising runway, and I had scarcely taken my place ere a magnificent black-tailed stag (*Cervus Columbianus*) broke cover not twenty paces from me. His head was high in the air, and his antlers were thrown back, so that he appeared in his most majestic view. I gave him a low whistle; he halted to learn its import, and ere he could decide upon moving I planted a load of buckshot in his neck and shoulders. Before I could give him the second barrel he was bounding through the shrubbery with those

long, high jumps for which he is noted, and the last I saw of him was an erect caudal clearing the branches of a fallen tree. I was of course much piqued at my bad shooting, and still more so when I was rejoined by my companions, who commenced chaffing me most unmercifully, and predicting that we should have no luck that day, as I had missed the first deer. The feeling of chagrin was bad enough, but to be taunted good-naturedly with spoiling the day's amusement was the acme of depressing pride. I insisted that I had wounded the animal so seriously that he could not run very far, but this only elicited a sarcastic laugh, and the query if I did not think I ought to challenge Buffalo Bill and other presumptuously redoubled hunters to engage in a week's contest to test superiority. My victory soon came, however, for the guide, who was sounding a mellow cow's horn to bring the pack, reported that they must have overtaken the quarry, or they would have returned in answer to his peremptory summons. This induced two of us to follow the trail, which we did quite readily by noting the condition of the fallen leaves, and we had not proceeded half a mile ere we came to a brook, and on its bank we found the animal dead as a stone, and the hounds grouped about him. A joyous halloo from our party soon brought the others, and I was the recipient of theatrical congratulations, which were given demonstratively as an antidote to the previous wounds. We dressed the stag in a few moments, gave the entrails to the hounds, placed the carcass on the limb of a tree, and then resumed our sport.

The dogs were next sent into a dense fern brake that reached nearly to our necks. They were there about a minute when a simultaneous cry from all startled us, and ere we could recover our wits two does of the white-tailed deer species (*Cervus leucurus*) bounded into our midst with such suddenness that they were twenty yards away before any one thought of shooting. It was then too late, as the shrubbery was so dense that no shot could penetrate it, except by mere accident, so we contented ourselves by expressing how surprised we were, for each person seemed anxious to have some excuse.

"We can get them yet, sir," said the half breed," for they are white-tailed deer, and after running a short time they will make for the river, and we can get there before them."

To the river we accordingly ran at our best speed, but that was slow enough, owing to the quantity of fallen timber that strewed the ground, and the tropical luxuriance of the salmon and whortleberries that were entwined together in thick, tangled masses. We were there, however, and had our posts taken, before the musical chorus of the pack began to approach us. Every eye then peered vigilantly into the gloomy, silent woods as if they would penetrate the leafy coverts, and all assumed an air that indicated a thorough determination not to be caught napping again. The cry now became loud and clamorous, and very close, so every weapon was held near the shoulder. Bang! went a gun in the glades, and bang! went another to my right. These were followed by a joyous "hoo-pee," which indicated that the nimrods were successful. On arriving on the ground we found both animals dead, and their slayers proudly gazing upon them. Congratulations were bestowed upon them, which they received as a matter of course. One curious incident about the run was that both animals kept together from the start, for nothing of the sort had ever before come under the notice of our experienced guide. The only way in which he could account for it was that they were pressed so closely by the hounds, who were famous for their fleetness, that their wits were scattered so that they were not able to employ their usual stratagems. They were, besides, quite young, so that their inexperience, as much as any other circumstance, was the means of leading them to death. One peculiar fact in connection with the running of the two species of deer common in Western Oregon and Washington Territory is that the black-tailed species heads for the hills and ravines the moment he is started, and makes for the water only when all other stratagems have failed, while the white-tailed prefers to run on the lowlands and in the forest, and

resorts to a brook or river as soon as he can get the opportunity. Hunters avail themselves of these characteristics, and act accordingly; and so quick are they in detecting which species is started that the pack will not be in motion five minutes ere they hie either to the hills or the stream. The white-tailed deer also runs in a more direct line than his congener, as if he would outstrip the dogs by his fleetness, but the other doubles like a hare, and chooses the most rocky and difficult ground, as if he knew that the scent would be lost more readily in such places, and that his means of escape would therefore be greater. The former has also the greater speed, but lacks the endurance of the other, who is a splendid type of cervidean strength and power, and, in my opinion, the best of his family for giving the dogs a run that will test their pace and bottom. The white-tailed species is the most abundant, and is usually found in clearings and in the fir groves bordering prairies, while his congener prefers the heavy forests, whose silence is disturbed only by the notes of the little peewee, or the scream of the wild cat and panther. The former is also less timid, and the result is that the groups are so numerous around the cabins of pioneers that they have to be poisoned, or constantly worried by dogs, to prevent them from destroying the tender vegetables and cereals, of which they are very fond. The slaying of a deer, which is so uncommon an event in many of the Eastern States as to induce hunters to dwell with self-satisfied unction upon it, is there so ordinary an occurrence that those who have brought hundreds to the green sward hardly ever think of referring to the matter, hence I would add, parenthetically, that he who desires to satiate himself with deer stalking should hie away to the shores of the Pacific. One week there will cause him to listen with contemptuous disregard to such tales as refer to the slaughter of one or two in a month, or even in a week, for he can in most instances do better than that in a day if he has the most ordinary luck. To those who desire hunting to their hearts' content, from hare coursing to slaying the panther in his leafy retreat, I would then say by all means "go West," and do not stop until you reach the shores of the Pacific, and when you return you will be a veritable nimrod among the pigmy chasseurs of your acquaintance. I would give the same advice to anglers, but as I hope ere long to show them the rich treasures of the region, I shall postpone any remarks on their loved subject at present. And now to return to my first hunt in the Territory.

Having cleansed the last animals, we suspended them from trees and left that section, as we presumed that the dogs had scared away all the deer in the vicinity. We had not proceeded half a mile before a fine buck leaped out of a glade in front of us, but the guide brought him down before he had gone thirty paces. A little further and another full grown stag bounded from his foliaceous retreat and dashed away with the hounds in full cry behind him.

"No use going after him," said the guide; "he'll go for the hills, so we had better wait here until the dogs lose him, and then go for another."

We sat down accordingly, like men who were powerless, and devoted half an hour of our time to discussing the points of each dog according as we detected his rich notes echoing through the soughing forest, and the merits of eigers that would not burn. At the end of that time we heard new canine Richmonds in the field, and as they were approaching us we jumped to our feet and eagerly ran for cover, as we expected the quarry at any moment. We waited about five minutes, when a buck dashed past, but ere he could disappear four barrels had sent their contents into his palpitating sides, and he fell crying piteously. Ere we could reach him the hounds had throttled him, and were fighting for a mouthful of his tender flesh. We soon appeased their hunger, and they threw their wearied bodies on the ground beside their prey, while we prepared it for transportation.

As the day was declining, we concluded to return home, for we were well content with our day's amusement, which enabled us to enjoy some fine runs, and at the same time to reap the reward of vigilance. We hired a farmer's wagon to take the animals to town, and in the evening, over a dish of savory venison, washed down with some "Veuve Clicquot," we discussed the events of the day, and brought from the perspective of memory recollections of former hunts which had long laid dormant. From the conversation of that evening, and my own experience, I have concluded that to hunt deer successfully in the forest one must use buckshot, as the shrubbery and undergrowth is so dense and matted that a rifle ball is apt to be swerved from its course. But apart from that, is the fact that all shooting is done at from forty to sixty yards, for beyond that distance one cannot see very well, owing to the cause already stated.

From Vancouver I went back to Portland, Oregon, thence took the little stern-wheel steamer that plies to Kalama, the headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This is a hamlet composed of unpainted, primitive, wooden structures, devoted almost exclusively to the sale of intemperate drinks and pioneer edibles. The scenery *en route* is magnificent in the literal sense of the word, as the Columbia River reflects the mighty forests on its banks with mirror-like fidelity, and high above all other objects loom the white-shrouded peaks of Hood, St. Helens, and Rainier, while interest is added to the trip by some trap terraces that were formerly used as burial grounds by the Flathead Indians. The most remarkable of these is called Coffin Rock, and upon its sloping sides may be seen the remnants of canoes in which reposed the bones of the rude forefathers of the present children of the forest.

At Kalama I took the cars for Olympia, the capital of the Territory, distant about sixty miles. The train consisted of one car and the locomotive, and the passengers were confined to a squaw, two Chinamen, and myself. The route the entire way led through a heavy forest of firs and spruces, whose gloom was only relieved by dingles of cornel, ash, or maple trees, but along the Cowlitz River an occasional coppice of cottonwoods appeared. One peculiar fact in relation to these attracted my attention, and that was that they grew only on one side of the river, while the coniferæ occupied the other. Had they been confined to lowland I could have readily surmised the cause to be the fear of the firs to approach the water, but I saw that they were not, and that they first appeared on one bank and then on another, as if they grew without any affinity for soil and humidity. Having no opportunity of inspecting their surroundings, I could only indulge in speculations, but out of them my botanical lore could not extricate me, so I refer to it to learn if anybody else has noticed the same thing. At a station on the road I also encountered another botanical peculiarity of the region, in which I was

much interested. This was a shrub from three to five feet high, with broad, smooth leaves, reddish flowers, and covered with stout thorns, that looked as if they would prove disagreeable opponents. On examination, I found it to be the *Epinanonox horridum*, or devil's walking stick, a cognomen worthily bestowed, and richly deserved, as I subsequently learned by experience. On this journey—as elsewhere in the wooded portion of the Territory—I found the red flowering currant (*Ritus sanguineum*) exceedingly abundant, and noted that each species of flower guarded its own ground with a combativeness worthy of the buffalo grass of the Wyoming plains; and the latter I concede to be the most tenacious of its habitat of any species of the graminæ I have ever seen, if not of the vegetable kingdom. After traveling about forty miles we emerged on an open, sandy prairie, covered with a short thin grass, which affords a meagre pabulum to sheep for three or four months in the year. A few houses dotted it in several places, so I felt glad that we were approaching the abode of man. This is called Mound Prairie, from a large mound some forty feet high, and containing several acres of land, which rises at its western terminus. It is also covered with smaller mounds, varying from a few inches to a couple of feet in height, and having a circumference of from ten to one hundred feet. Their origin has been the cause of much speculation among scientists, but nearly all differ in their deductions. The lamented Agassiz stated that they were the nests of a species of fish, now extinct, that inhabited the region when it was covered with water, while others attribute them to the uprooting of trees. A little study and examination would have caused all these theorists to have changed their opinion, for they were evidently formed by whirlpools in, probably, the Miocene epoch, when the Puget Sound basin formed a portion of that great inland sea which extended from British Columbia to California. That they were not produced by a fish is evident from the fact that they are confined to a very small area, and that they differ in form, extent, and altitude; and that they are not the result of the uprooting of trees I should deduce from the mode in which the forest grows; while in contradistinction to these theories the evidence of their being the result of eddies is quite apparent in their distribution, the material of which they are formed—rounded pebbles of shales, schists, and sedimentary fragments—and their paucity of vegetation, for nothing thrives upon them but a species of fern (*Pteris aquilina*) and that expression of meagre nutrition, the pycnanthemum. It therefore follows that if they could afford support to the economical fir in the past they could at present; but that they do not, carries its own lesson, and proves that they could not have been formed by the uprooting of trees. I refer to this fact in detail, because they are frequent subjects of speculation among travelers who have seen them. I took the stage at this point to go to Olympia, fifteen or twenty miles distant, the railroad not approaching any nearer the town, as it continues its way directly north of Tacoma, the terminus on Puget Sound. The route led me over several small prairies, composed of such poor soil that it is capable of producing only a meagre growth of grass and a few vegetables, but it abounds with that curse of the country, the pugnacious fern. Farmers settled on these prairies at one time, but hunger soon made them leave, for they found that they could raise only a small quantity of tuberous roots and some cabbage. They are not even fit for grazing, except during a couple of months in the year, and the poor cayuses, or mustangs, that are forced to live upon them are as sorry specimens of their race as can be found on the Continent. Passing beyond them, the stage dashed through woods of plutonian darkness, then emerged on a hill which gave me the first view of Olympia and the Mediterranean of this country—Puget Sound—whose beauties are so numerous and unique as to defy description.

JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY.

For Forest and Stream.

SPORTS IN TEXAS.

SIX of us, with a two horse wagon and a two horse back, started about ten o'clock for Red River and vicinity for a few days' camp. It was a beautiful, clear, frosty morning on the 24th of November, 1875. Ed. F. and I were on horseback, and as we rode leisurely along he recounted many of his adventures in the early settling of Cooke county, also how he had stalked the black-tail deer in Colorado. He carried across his saddle bow an old-fashioned muzzle loading rifle of a suitable calibre for deer. As we passed a wheat field we observed a large flock of wild geese picking at the tender wheat near the road. Hastily dismounting, Ed. began to load, and here I gained a new idea for capping guns. He was in the act of pushing down the ball when the whole flock took wing (being some 150 paces distant), and came almost directly towards us. I hastily felt in my pocket for a cap, and was surprised to see Ed. raise his gun and fire before I could produce the caps from my pocket. On asking how he capped his gun so quickly he showed me a leathern tag attached to his belt, which had ten or twelve caps fastened to its lower extremity, each on a separate nipple, or tube.

We soon came to Fish Creek, a clear, bold stream, abounding in black bass, perch, catfish, etc. Here we stopped for a lunch. Late in the afternoon we came to Red River, just where some five years since I killed a panther in the night. I had never seen the place in daylight, and was surprised at the denseness and extent of the jungle. All the scenes were vividly recalled to my mind, and I realized how much danger I would have been in had I broken a leg and brought the panther to a hand to hand combat in those briars. The bed of Red River here is about 600 yards wide, but only seventy-five or 100 yards of this space was covered with water, and it was quite shallow. If it was not so wide, and the channel did not change with every freshet, there might be some hope of making it navigable, for it drains a tremendous amount of territory. T. and I were in the hack when we observed a covey of quail run across the road into some grass that was almost waist high. Seizing our shot guns we jumped out of the hack and waded into them. We both fired as they rose, but got only one bird. Ed. had killed a prairie chicken just before we reached the river. We now went into camp for the night on a small creek, and I killed a squirrel to make out a "mess." We built a roaring fire beside a huge log, ate supper, cracked jokes for some time, and, as the night was clear and warm, instead of stretching our tent over a pole we spread it on the ground before the fire, laid down our blankets, and went to sleep. Next morning we awoke to find it thick, cloudy, and thundering. By daybreak we had eaten breakfast, and, loading our guns, each man chose

his course and plunged into the wild woods, all on horseback except Esquire F. and D., who went up the creek bottom. Crossing the creek I rode up through the bottom on the opposite side. The leaves were damp, and I made very little noise. I had not gone more than a "quarter" when I discovered an open prairie valley to my left, and thought I would go and see if there was not an old buck scampering around the edges of that prairie. I had advanced to within about 100 yards of it when the sharp report of a rifle broke the stillness of the morning very close to me and in the edge of that prairie. I knew it was the Squire and D., so I called out, "What are you shooting at?" Squire F. answered back, "I've killed a fine buck, come over and help hang him up." Dismounting I crossed the creek, and just in the edge of that prairie lay a nice four pointer, with the hot blood spouting from an incision made by the Squire's knife. "Pretty well done, Squire, how old are you?" "Sixty-five." "You shoot well for a cloudy day; did you kill him in his tracks?" "Yes; he was standing looking at you." By this time the Squire had taken out his entrails, and we hung him up in a tree. I now concluded to advance on foot, and, sticking my shot gun under a log, I hitched my horse, loosed my Ballard rifle from the saddle, and traveled up the creek for a mile without seeing any game larger than squirrels. Yes! except once I got a glimpse of a turkey, running like a streak of lightning. Looking at my watch, I saw that my time was nearly up, and hastily returned to camp to find that W. P. had killed a turkey, and Ed. soon returned with another. We had concluded to advance farther up the creek, and were soon under way. We traveled until near twelve o'clock, when it began to rain, and we stopped and stretched our tent, and eat dinner. We started out again after finishing our meal, and Ed. fired at a doe within 300 yards of camp, but missed it. We advanced for half a mile, when I heard both barrels of T.'s gun down to my right. Looking that way I saw a flock of turkeys sailing directly towards me, which alighted before they got to where I was, and as I dismounted, two of them hove in sight. Without thinking, I fired my right (charged with buckshot), and missed. This caused the second to stop in the tall grass, when I advanced and brought him down with my left. I now recharged my right with buckshot and my left with No. 1's, and when flushing the first one I had shot at, I again fired the buck at him and missed. Just previous to this I had heard Ed.'s rifle to my left, and now heard him calling for help. P. rode up and found he had killed a large buck. As I was crossing a ravine a turkey flew over my head, and I fired from my horse, but without effect. T. now came up with three turkeys tied on his saddle, which he had killed at his first shot. It looked so much like rain that we returned to camp to find the Squire frying some venison with fresh pork, which he had brought along. He was also roasting his deer's head for the brains. A couple of gentlemen living within a few miles of camp visited us, and invited us to partake of their hospitality, but we were doing well enough, and declined. They promised to come over at night and go turkey hunting. Our turkey hunt at night did not promise much, as it was cloudy, and no moonshine. Just before night Ed. brought in his deer, and P. brought in another turkey. We had quite an argument about the best kind of shot to be used. Ed. and I were in favor of small shot (No. 1), and T. was in favor of No. 1's, mixed with the smallest size of buckshot.

It was now time to start, and we mounted our horses and rode up the creek for about a mile to the roost. It was not quite dark when we arrived there, and they began to fly at our approach. It soon became dark, and Ed. and T. began to advance. I remained behind lest I should cause them to fly, and bring down their swift imprecations upon my head. But when T.'s 10-gauge, laminated steel, broke the silence of twilight with a report but little less than that of a young mortar, and a turkey came with a thug to the ground, I could no longer desist, and advanced hastily. Ed.'s gun next broke the silence, and thrash, quit, quit! came another turkey. The firing now became general, and caused the birds to seek the tops of the tallest trees. I came on one of them in the top of a large burr oak, and as I had my right charged with buckshot and bone dust from a wire cartridge, that I had torn up in the evening, I used that barrel and brought down a fine gobbler. I now charged with four and half drachms of powder and one and a half ounces No. 1 shot, for across the creek in the very tops of some large cottonwoods I saw several turkeys, and knew it would take lots of powder to reach them. I was soon under them, and fired first the right and then the left without even making them fly. I recharged my gun the same way, but at this juncture they all flew but one. I fired twice at him before he flew, and I then thought it time to change my tactics, so pouring down four and a half drachms powder I scooped up a handful of small buckshot out of my pocket and counted eighteen into each barrel. It was now quite dark, although the clouds had blown off, and the stars were shining. Ed. and T. were keeping up a constant fire down the creeks. With each barrel I now brought down a turkey, and as I had got off some distance from my horse I concluded not to kill any more. Having on two coats I had become quite warm, and thought best to shed them before taking up the line of march. Two coats, a nine pound gun, and three turkeys that would weigh forty-five pounds were as much as I could drag through the briars in the dark. I finally reached my horse, but found that I had lost one coat. Ed. had four, and F. had five, which, with my three, made twelve turkeys in less than an hour. Just as we got to camp the boys that had promised to come and hunt with us rode up with a turkey they had killed on the way. Mr. P. went out with them, and they killed eight more, making for the day's hunt two deer and twenty-eight turkeys. During the night a norther blew up. I stayed with the boys till twelve o'clock, and the bag for that day was two turkeys by T., and two wounded deer. With many good wishes I left them and turned my course homeward, wishing that I could stay a week. On the night of the 28th it rained heavily, and turned severely cold, then I was not sorry I was at home. The day after I left the party T. succeeded in killing a doe, and at night they killed quite a lot of turkeys.

Captain J. T. Rowland and nine others have just returned from a two weeks' hunt. They killed seventy-three deer and sixty-eight turkeys, the Captain killing forty of the deer. I do not see why some of your Florida visitors might not spend a Winter pleasantly in Texas. We are only thirty miles from the M. K. and T. R. R., with a daily stage. But I must close, for it is likely that this article is already too well itemized.

Gainesville, Cooke county, Texas, Dec. 2d, 1875.

Fish Culture.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF THE STATE OF MAINE FOR 1875.

WE are in receipt of the ninth annual report of the Maine Commissioners which recites in detail their operations for the past year. The demands made upon them for surveys and plans for fishways by wealthy corporations and mill-owners, the continued and never ceasing application for black bass, land-locked salmon, and sea salmon, to stock rivers and ponds, the requests for information, instruction, and advice, have occupied all of their time, and show no signs of diminution. Observation during the past year would indicate that salmon do not return every year to spawn, from the fact that certain fishes that were marked at Bucksport two years since, after being spawned, (stripped?) and then turned back into the Penobscot, did not again make their appearance until this year, when they were again caught in the weirs; and the hitherto prevailing opinion among ichthyologists that salmon returned to the ocean soon after spawning, to recuperate, would seemingly be contradicted by their having caught several marked fishes at Veazie, some twenty-five miles above Bucksport, the Spring after they were turned loose at the latter place. Mr. Lewis Lazell, of this city, also informed them that the rivermen of Canada were unanimous in the statement that the spawning fish stayed in the river the whole Winter, and did not go down until the breaking up of the ice in the Spring.

There were this year distributed in the waters of Maine some 700,000 salmon fry. From the United States there were received, through Mr. Livingston Stone, 100,000 eggs of the California salmon (*Salmo gairdneri*), from these were hatched 30,000 healthy young fry. These eggs were a free gift from the U. S. Fishery Commissioner.

Of the quota of Penobscot salmon from the Bucksport Works, 30,000 were put into the Sebours river at and near Howland; 15,000 in the Penobscot at the mouth of the Madawaskum stream; 5,000 in Salmon stream four miles from Medway; 45,000 in the Mattawamkeag river at Bancroft; 45,000 at Danforth; 84,000 at Kingman. Two hundred thousand salmon eggs were sent to the Sebec Hatching Works. Of these, 45,000 were turned into Salmon stream, a tributary of the Piscataquis river; 35,000 into Ship Pond stream, the connecting stream of Ship Pond and Sebec lake; 25,000 in Wilson stream, a tributary of Sebec lake; 5,000 into Bear brook; 5,000 into Salmon brook, a tributary of Sebec river; and 5,000 into Beaver Bank cove. Fifty thousand eggs were sent respectively to Machias and Dobsie to be hatched and turned into the streams at those places. Fifty thousand salmon eggs were hatched at Dixfield and turned into the Androscoggin river at that place. Fifty thousand were hatched at Norway, intended for the Presumpscot river. Ten thousand were distributed in Bear brook, Harrison. The balance were turned into Crooked river at Byfield Bridge. Two hundred thousand salmon eggs from Bucksport were hatched and distributed in the Penmaquan river and tributaries.

The correspondence which has appeared in these columns at various times relative to the land-locked salmon and its various cognomens and habitat is reproduced, and the Commissioners repeat from their report of last year the remarks of Prof. Agassiz on the same subject, that whether known as the *Salmo gloveri*, the winninish, or by any other name, the land-locked salmon, whether of Sebago, Sebec, or St. Croix, is a distinct species. The Commissioners here explain, for the information of the public, that the State of Maine, through her Commissioners of Fisheries, can have no traffic in her fishes. Permits to take spawn at proper seasons will be freely given, upon the condition that the parent fish is returned to the water alive after being used, and that they hatch and return to the same waters twenty-five per cent. of the spawn taken from them. The Commissioners last year purchased 14,000 ova of the Sebago salmon. One of the fish from whom these eggs were taken weighed 17 pounds. A small hatching house has been erected for the experimental hatching of these fish, which, if successful, will be continued on a larger scale. A small stock of these fishes have been distributed in Ship Pond stream. Two thousand of the Sebago salmon fry were turned into Weld pond, Franklin County; the remainder into Rangely and Mooselucmaguntic lakes. Seven thousand were turned into Mattanacook pond in Lincoln. The Commissioners state that the great size and excellence of flavor of the *salmo gloveri* have led to a proposition to substitute it for introduction into New England rivers in place of pushing any further the experiment of restoring the sea salmon. But it must be borne in mind that the sea salmon is an anadromous fish and does not feed when it comes into our fresh water streams. The *salmo gloveri* is a large feeder, as is also the trout, the white perch, the pickerel, etc. The presence of anadromous fishes in our rivers to breed, not only does not infringe upon the supply of the food of our native fishes, but largely increases it. There is, there can be, no substitute in our rivers for our anadromous fishes.

Six years since several ponds were stocked with black bass, and this year many other ponds have been stocked, the Commissioners taking the fish themselves for the purpose. They do not deem the bass more destructive to the young of other fishes than the trout, and much less so than the white or yellow perch, for both the trout and bass feed largely on flies.

The Commissioners think it important that the blue-back trout should be introduced into all ponds that are stocked with either trout or fresh water salmon. Its fe-

cundity is remarkable. They have been introduced into various waters as follows: Weld pond, 2,000; Wilton pond, 1,500; Songolook, 500; Bear brook, (Long Pond, Harrison), 1,000; Whitney pond, Canton, 1,000.

Petitions having been received asking for fishways to be constructed over the dams on the Narragausus river, orders will be served upon the parties interested to erect five fishways before the Autumn of 1876. Three very ingenious fishways, with an arrangement by which a stated amount of water is always admitted, without regard to the water in the stream, have been constructed by Dr. Everleth, of Waldoboro, on the Medomac. Two new ones are required at Warren, which it is hoped will be erected before Spring. The fishway on the Presumpscot was finished last Spring, and two have been built at Saccarappa; four others on the Presumpscot will be completed by May. Fishways are petitioned for from different parts of the State faster than the Commissioners can find time to attend to them, in connection with the pressure of the large amount of other work, that the enthusiasm of the people in the restoration of fish, their ponds and streams, has precipitated upon them. The desired fishway over the dam on the Kennebec at Augusta has not yet been built, although an order had been served upon the agent of the A. and W. Sprague Manufacturing Company to build the Brackett fishway, according to certain plans and specifications, before the 1st of September, 1875. No attention, however, has been paid to the order, and the dam at Augusta still remains without any passage for fish.

The Commissioners call for additional legislation relating to the taking and breeding of fish, as well as the enforcement of our fish laws when infractions are committed; and the report concludes with a letter from Mr. Chas. G. Atkins relative to the work at Bucksport and Grand Lake stream establishments, and an abstract of the laws relating to game and fish.

The Commissioners are to be complimented, not only on the success of their efforts to increase the supply of food fishes, but upon the energy and discrimination which they have brought to bear upon their work.

FISHWAYS.—Seth Green, Esq., has sent us a model of a fishway for inspection, which he thinks will serve its purpose if the dam be not too high. It is simply a sluiceway of wood or stone, cut through the dam; or rather the fishway should be constructed first, and the dam then built over it. We copy the description in Mr. Green's words:—

"The water forced through the hole would make a gentle current through the passage, and the question is, can the fish force themselves through the hole? I know they can in a four foot dam. The passageway must be all under water, so that when the water passes through the hole that it strikes solid water, the fish will have an easy passage to the hole, and will make a run and go through. The upper end of sluice should be covered with plank two or four inches thick and should be four feet long, and the width of the plank according to the depth of the water. If the water was one foot deep at the lower end, the plank should be one foot wide. If the sluice was four feet wide at the upper end, it should be twelve or fifteen feet wide at the lower end. The hole in the plank should have a gate so that it could be left open or shut, and should be built of an oval shape. I have experimented some. I send you this to set the people thinking, and perhaps some one will work it out. It is more difficult to get an idea of what we want than it is to work it out. If you can straighten the model and set it on a table, you will get the idea."

THE HOLYOKE FISHWAY.—In our issue of December 2d we published a letter from Mr. E. A. Brackett, one of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries, referring to a statement which appeared in the *Rod and Gun* and attributed to Mr. Fred. Mather, reflecting upon the Holyoke fishway and its inventor. We are now in receipt of a communication from Mr. Brackett enclosing another from Mr. Mather, in which the latter emphatically contradicts the statement attributed to him by the *Rod and Gun*. He says:—

"I feel it due to us both, that I should say to you, that I did not write the article in question; it was originally sent to me through the *Live Stock Journal*. I believe I have never heard you say anything about the 'way,' that I remember, but have heard more from others; in fact, I do not remember to have expressed an opinion as to its merits or demerits, even in private, most certainly not in public. FRED MATHER."

—Mr. A. S. Collins, the former proprietor of the Caldonian hatching houses, is editing the Fish Column in the *Rochester Express*.

LIFTING TROUT SPAWN.—The disadvantage of lifting trout spawn in the natural way is this: the large old trout commence to run up the stream in this latitude the middle of September, and in about two weeks they have done spawning and gone back. Next comes a smaller or younger class; and the last some time in November or December—two-year-olds. Now, trout will not eat their own eggs, but are sure to choose the very nests where others have laid, and will eat them up and lay their own, so that it happens that most of those that finally remain are a small class; and if it were not for the fact that Nature's laws are always compensating, trout would degenerate; but after hatching they soon show a vast difference in size, as the first season the large eat up the small ones; this keeps them of regular size.

I can endorse the fact set in the *Telegraph* that fish, and especially trout, will readily adapt themselves to vegetable diet, such as bread, Indian pudding, pancakes, &c. Curd or Dutch cheese, without salt, is as good food as can be obtained, and diluted with water is good enough for young fry. There is no easier or surer stock to keep for a farmer, or any one with a brook or spring, than brook trout. In this section some have buildings one hundred or two hundred feet long, covering their ponds or canals, so they can be locked up as safe as goods in a store, and make it pay largely. All trout need is pure cold water and plenty of food, and they will fatten up the soonest of any animal known.—A. J. Hinds, of Patchogue, L. I., in *German Town Telegraph*.

FISH CULTURE IN KENTUCKY.—A number of prominent citizens will meet in convention at Frankfort, Ky., on January 20th, for the protection of fish culture throughout the State. Kentucky is far behind most of her sister States in this most important enterprise. We expect the convention to take such steps as will place this subject in its proper light before the Legislature, and secure from it such an appropriation as will stock the principal waters in the State. At the same time we would suggest to the convention the propriety of framing a more efficient law, one that will prevent the wanton destruction of our game, and punish offenders.—*Live Stock Record*.

CALIFORNIA SALMON FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Fish Commissioner O. H. Noyes, of Henniker, has received 25,000 California salmon, which he proposes to plant in the headwaters of the Merrimack. They were 50 days old on the 1st inst. and are about 1½ inches long. Fifty thousand more are to arrive soon. These salmon return to the sea in from two to four years, and are said to be better adapted to these waters than the Penobscot salmon. The fishway over the dam at Lawrence has lately been repaired at considerable expense, and it is hoped is now passable.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, Indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND.

THE Natural History Section of the Long Island Historical Society met at their rooms at Court and Jeralmon streets, Brooklyn, last Thursday night, Mr. E. Lewis, Jr., in the chair. The meeting was held in the museum of the society, and various accessions were announced. Among them were a bald eagle, a peregrine falcon, a great blue heron, a dusky shearwater, an English widgeon and several thrushes; a large saw of the sawfish; a horseshoe crab (*Limulus*) with two distinct tails; a fine preparation showing the tunnels of the carpenter bee; and a large number of geological and mineralogical specimens. Particular attention has been paid lately to fossils from Long Island deposits, but thus far the tooth of a shark (*Carcharodon megalodon*), and some fine pieces of lignite, from the clays near Huntington, have alone awarded the search. These fossils prove the tertiary age of those clays. In the sands overlying these clays, shells of recent species (clam and oyster) are found embedded. In the unmodified drift no fossil shells whatever have been found; but in the stratified sands and gravels shells have been found at Lakeville, Flatbush, and several other points in digging wells, at a considerable height above tide level. All the geological investigations and collections made by Mr. Lewis and other members fully confirm Mather's previous conclusions respecting this and the Connecticut shore. Many minerals have been acquired by breaking up the boulders of the drift. No place affords a better chance for observing the character of this glacial drift than the excavations for the boulevards at Prospect Park, Brooklyn; there may be seen boulders scratched, scored and polished by the ice in every way. The swamps, in many places in the island, yield good examples of ferruginous conglomerates and wood, the latter with the appearance of the grain well preserved. The principal topic of the evening was the geological history of Long Island, presented by Mr. Lewis, who has recently studied the subject with care. It has long been known that the stratified gravel and sand of the plains was also to be found on the ridges and low hills. It is now found that the very highest hills—Harbor Hill, 384 feet high, and Wheatley Hill, 376 feet high—consist of, and are topped with, this same stratified sand and gravel. This proves satisfactorily that Long Island has been entirely submerged since the glacial period. During the Champlain period it was all under water. After that time it rose, and is now again undergoing a process of gradual submersion in common with the whole Atlantic coast from Labrador to Florida. Much interesting evidence of this was brought out in the discussion, showing that, on both sides of the island, but particularly on the south shore, salt-meadows, forests, and even cultivated lands have been flooded by the sea; and in many places yet, at low tide, the stumps of the trees may be seen near shore. Especially is this true of the region about Fire Island Inlet, where the whole bay was once, it is well known, a fresh-water swamp. The Hackensack meadows between Jersey City and Newark were once covered with heavy pine timber; but none would grow there now. Along the whole coast heavy storms every year tear up sods and pieces of sunken logs and cast them ashore, showing that the bottom for some distance from shore was formerly a peat bog. Westward from Islip, Indian shell heaps abound along the shores; but eastward from that point, not one has ever been found, showing that that part of the bay is of recent origin, and that the beach where once the Indians roasted clams has since been eaten away by the sea.

The next meeting of the Section will be held on the last Thursday in January, when Dr. Raymond will read a paper, illustrated by the stereopticon, upon the horseshoe crab and other crustacea.

HYBRID DUCK.—There are living in Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, nine individuals of different generations of a hybrid duck, which is a cross between a male mallard and female Muscovy, or Cayuga Lake duck. This hybrid is sometimes met with in a wild state also. It has the reproductive powers perfectly developed, and is said to transmit its peculiarities with great fidelity.

—During a recent exploration of the Baxter River in New Guinea, a boa-constrictor was shot 15 ft. 3 in. long, having a protuberance in his body 14½ inches in diameter, which, when cut open, proved to be the body of a whole kangaroo only partially digested.

—We learn from *Nature* of Dec. 16th that a large new rapacious bird has been recently discovered by the naturalist E. Albertis in New Guinea, which is described by Count Salvadori under the name of *Harpyopsis noveae Guineae*. The existence of this bird probably gave rise to the exaggerated report of the enormous "eagles" which were seen during the voyage up an unexplored river in New Guinea, recently published in several papers.

THE RED-TAILED HAWK.

THE red-tailed hawk is generally called the hen-hawk. The adult and young of this species differs so greatly that no one except an experienced naturalist would be apt to recognize them as the same. Its length is from nineteen to twenty inches, and its wings expand from forty-five to fifty inches. The female, as is the case with all our rapacious birds, is considerably larger than the male. The head of the adult is large and flat; tip of the bill much incurved, with the entire upper parts brown, with fulvous edging on the head and neck. The tail is bright rufous, tipped with white, and a little rounded, with the subterminal band of black. The throat is white with longitudinal strips of brown, and the under parts yellowish white with longitudinal brown spots; the under tail-coverts are yellowish, legs yellow, and the iris hazel. In the young the upper parts are lighter brown than in the adult, with more white and fulvous spots; the tail has nine or ten transverse brownish black bands, and is tipped with white; the subterminal band is about an inch wide; the under parts are white with large ovate spots of brownish black; the under tail-coverts are spotted with brown. The smaller wing-coverts are rufous, and similar to the red-shouldered hawks, only not as bright rufous.

From the above it will be seen that there is very little resemblance between the adult and young. The only distinguishable resemblance is in the general form of the head, bill, legs and claws. Is it, then, any wonder that eminent naturalists have mistaken them for some other species? Nuttall took, and described them as the American buzzard (*Falco buteo*); Pennant as the great hen-hawk (*Buteo vulgaris*); while Wilson named it *Falco leverianus*, but says, however, "It is with some doubt and hesitation that I introduce the present as a distinct species from the *Buteo borealis*. My reason for inclining to consider this a distinct species is the circumstance of having found the present *Falco leverianus* two or three inches larger than the former, *B. borealis*."

Ornithology in those days was not advanced to the exact science of the present day, and its devotees were not generally aware that the young of many of our birds of prey were longer than the adult, which absurdity is explained by the fact that, after moulting, the long feathers never attain their former length. This is very marked in the case of the goshawk and bald eagle.

The bill of fare of the red-tailed hawk is made up of a variety of food, according to the season. In the Spring and Summer months snakes form a prominent item, but in the cold season, the wild game of the woods and the poultry-yard are drawn upon to satisfy the cravings of hunger. From the fact of its making frequent inroads among our domestic fowls the name of "hen-hawk" is derived. The nests of these birds are composed mostly of sticks and twigs, are large and somewhat flat, and generally located where it is almost impossible for any human being to get at them. In these nests they lay from two to four or five eggs, of a dull white color sparsely covered with dark brown spots. The male assists the female in the duties of incubation.

H. W.

REPETITION OF NESTING IN BIRDS.

THE subject of the repetition of incubation in our birds being under discussion in the FOREST AND STREAM, I will quote irregularly from my field notes of several Summer's back, with reference to this matter, for the benefit of your readers. The birds that I know of as breeding twice in a single season, may be arranged under two headings: First, those that regularly do so; second, those that occasionally do so. Of the species that I have found breeding twice, as a rule, I have the following noted down, with details of circumstances, making it quite certain that such was the case. These details will perhaps be given in a separate article on the subject of the breeding habits of some of our birds. Those usually breeding twice are:—

1. Robin. (*Turdus migratorius*).
2. Cat-bird. (*Galeoscoptes Carolinensis*).
3. Blue-bird. (*Sialia sialis*).
4. House wren. (*Troglodytes aedon*).
5. Yellow warbler. (*Dendroica aestiva*).
6. English sparrow. (*Pyrrhula domestica*).
7. Bay-winged bunting. (*Pooecetes gramineus*).
8. Chipping sparrow. (*Spizella socialis*).
9. Song sparrow. (*Melospiza melodia*).
10. Orchard oriole. (*Icterus spurius*).

Those occasionally breeding twice are:—

1. White breasted nuthatch. (*Sitta Carolinensis*).
2. Scarlet tanager. (*Pyrrhula rubra*).
3. Yellow-bird. (*Chrysomitris tristis*).
4. Chewink. (*Philo erythrophthalmus*).
5. Baltimore oriole. (*Icterus Baltimore*).
6. Purple grackle. (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

Of the list of ten species that I believe, at least generally, raise two broods in New Jersey, and more likely habitually do so, I believe all will build new nests, unless they are kept in the immediate vicinity of the first nest by an abundance of food, and the nest itself escapes injury from rains and occupation by spiders, etc. Indeed, I have long thought that birds would always build a new nest rather than clean out an old one. Cleaning out and re-fitting an injured nest is not an undertaking for which a bird is physically well adapted; and nest building *de novo* "comes natural" to them. Any how, it is not a very difficult process, nor half so wonderful as many people think it. The cat-bird I have known, in one instance, to commence laying while the first brood were yet hovering about the parent birds; and the second brood were hatched and ready to fly within a week of the day I last noticed the old and the young of the first brood together. The blue-bird, house wren, English sparrow, and orchard oriole remain about their first nest during the Summer, and simply add a few additional bits of lining of feathers, hair or fine grass, as the case may be, the latter bird not doing even so much.

A pair of orchard orioles built in a pine tree in my yard, the past Summer, 1875, raising two broods. The first appeared about the 20th of June; the second brood about the 1st of September. The parent birds and both broods remained about the yard and its tall pine trees until November 3d, after which date I have not noticed them. I think there is no doubt but that the Summer warbler raises two broods. If so, the same nest is not used. The more restless habits of this bird have made it more difficult to determine.

Of those birds that I have mentioned as occasionally breeding twice, a word in conclusion. The second brood follows immediately after the first, and seems to have been caused by some unusual excitement of the ovaries, causing a second series of eggs to mature. My attention was called to this subject several times, by observing marked nests of the species mentioned, to note down length of period of incubation, etc., and I was surprised to find that occasionally eggs were laid within a day or two of the departure of the first brood. I occasionally noticed a somewhat similar case in the common chicken, where a setting hen will occasionally drop a shellless, but otherwise perfect egg, towards the close of the period.

CHAS. C. ABBOTT, M. D.

Prospect Hill, Trenton, New Jersey.

HABITS OF FOXES.—We found the following paragraph circulating, and having doubts of its correctness, sought the opinion of one whose familiarity with these creatures enables him to speak with accuracy:—

"Some one has informed a correspondent that red foxes run out the grays wherever they go, and he writes to us for information on the subject. This is true to a certain extent. The grays seem to live in terror of the reds, and unless hard pushed by dogs never encroach upon the range of the latter. One pair of reds (the species being in some sort migratory) will drive out an entire colony of grays. The reds are slowly going in a westerly direction. The peculiarities here mentioned are notorious among fox-hunters." We append our correspondent's letter:—

FERRISBURGH, Vt., December 23d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

If the gray fox referred to in the inclosed slip is *Vulpes Virginianus*, I can tell you nothing about it, as this species, if not quite unknown here, is so rare that Thompson was unable to obtain a specimen when preparing his description of the animals of Vermont. If the silver gray fox is meant, I should say most decidedly that the statement is incorrect. As this fox is only a variety (*argentatus*) of the red fox, as is the cross fox (*var. decussatus*), it is not at all likely that any such antipathy exists between them, any more than between horses of different colors. A man—whose word in this instance I have no reason to doubt—told me that he once saw a red and silver gray fox trotting amicably through the fields together. They crossed the road so near him that he could not be mistaken in them. The silver gray fox and the cross fox are both rare here, as I believe they are every-where, but are sometimes seen and killed, the cross fox oftenest.

R. E. R.

THE FOOD OF SALMON—HOW THEY DIGEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 17th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read the article headed "On What Do Salmon Feed?" published in your issue of the 9th inst. Mr. E. J. Hooper, of this place, states that he has "never found any food in the stomachs of the salmon he has caught." It seems to me that Mr. Hooper should know that salmon, on the Pacific coast, at least, feed in large part on young fish. In common with myself and others, he caught a great many salmon last season at Oakland Railroad Pier, where the bait most successful was young smelt and belly strips of the adult fish. He has also caught salmon in the Nozo River and other places with the spoon or spinning bait. These, when in motion, resemble a young fish. His own observation at Oakland Pier must have shown salmon making rushes at the young fish swimming near the surface, which indicates the latter was the former's food. To settle the question definitely, I will state that Mr. Joseph Perkins, of Oakland, has frequently found young smelt in the stomachs of the salmon he has caught, some being in a partly digested state, and others apparently just swallowed. I have never made a personal examination, so cannot speak of my own knowledge. It has also been remarked by many persons catching salmon at Oakland, that when schools of young fish were numerous the former could rarely be taken with hook and line.

As regards salmon vomiting up the contents of their stomachs when hooked, I believe such is the case where the fish has gorged the hook, and it is fast in some vital place. When hooked in the mouth I think they retain their food in their stomachs. That fish digest their food rapidly, I can readily believe, as an instance occurred giving proof within my own knowledge. A few weeks since I was fishing for what is here known as the blue codfish, at Fort Point Wharf. About 10 A. M. I baited my hook with a young live sea trout, about five inches long. In a short time the bait was gone, and I renewed it with another young fish of a different variety. Probably an hour and a half elapsed from my first baiting, when I caught a blue cod weighing about five pounds. While holding it with my foot to disengage my hook from its jaws, it threw up the body of a small fish, which, from its shape, I knew to be a sea trout, and from a hook which was in its body I recognized as the one which I had first baited with. When disgorged, the skin, fins, entrails and head were gone, and the flesh whitened and tender, as if boiled for a long time. I judged that in half an hour the entire mass of flesh would have been dissolved in the cod's stomach.

As regards what salmon feed on at sea, I believe they live on the young of herring, sardines, smelts, and other small fish, countless millions of which frequent the northern seas during the Summer months. These fish are so abundant in the North Pacific that salmon could have an inexhaustible supply of food, taken without much exertion or labor. One variety of these small fish that frequents the coast of Alaska is extremely fat, and is known as the candle fish, the Indians in the vicinity of Stickeen River drying them for use as candles. The salmon of this coast have a horny substance with small teeth on the tongue, and a similar substance and teeth on the roof of the mouth, some little distance inside of the jaw teeth proper. The tongue is very muscular, and I can readily believe that the salmon has force to crush shrimps and small crustacea, and, at times, doubtless does use them for food purposes.

While on the subject I may state that young salmon have been caught at Oakland Pier for nearly a month past. They are not very numerous as yet, from fifteen to twenty being caught daily, varying in weight from one and a half to six pounds. Some larger ones have been hooked, but owing to improper tackle, have in every instance escaped. The tackle generally used is a bamboo pole, with a line of some length tied to the tip, the party fishing standing on the pier, from six to ten feet above water, with a four-foot fence in front of him. Under such circumstances nine-tenths of the fishing for salmon is done, and it is no wonder that the largest always escape.

H. D. DUNN.

—A very graphic description of the Brighton Aquarium from our correspondent Druid, who is now in England, will appear in our next issue.

KINGLETS AND WARBLERS IN CAPTIVITY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

My husband brought home, at different times, last October, several kinglets, one of which was the ruby-crowned, and the other the golden-crested, that had flown into his office in the top of the building, at midnight. They were all let loose in the house, and soon became very tame. At one time a gold-crest and a pine-creeping warbler were brought home by him, which we had for a night and day. For the first five or six hours they kept flying from the top of one door or window coming to the top of another; but after that the kinglet became bolder, and began to investigate the premises, and later in the day he would alight on the heads of any and every person entering, and allow himself to be handled even by our little two-year old. For food, he appeared to pick up crumbs, and helped himself to lice on some plants in the window. Catching sight of himself in a hand mirror lying on the table, he immediately hopped upon the glass, and began an energetic flapping of his wings, at the same time chirping loudly, as though to attract the attention of his *vis a vis*. I remarked it as a curious fact that, while he paid so much attention to his reflection, returning again and again to the mirror, he never noticed the warbler, or attempted to strike up an acquaintance with him. This kinglet, like all the rest, seemed entirely at home, and even when the window was opened and he was pushed out, he came flying back several times before he could make up his mind to leave us. But at last he did, and the last we saw of the gay little chap he was gleaming among the grape vines. Meanwhile the warbler seemed perfectly untamable, and would let no one come near enough to touch him. As night came on he became very restless, and threw himself against the window panes in frantic efforts to get out. This violence was very different from his demeanor during the day, since, although sad and shy, he made no attempt to escape from the room, and I regarded it as an indication that it was his invariable habit to migrate at night, remaining quiet during the day. Seeing his distress, we opened the window and the captive joyfully darted out, and shot like a rocket up into the southern sky. Two white-throated sparrows were also caught at the office, and are mentioned, among others, in FOREST AND STREAM of November 4th. They were taken home by a gentleman of our acquaintance and caged. He succeeded in reconciling them to confinement, but one died without any apparent cause, after four or five weeks. The other became so tame that he was given the liberty of the room, and would not leave even when the window was open. At last, only a few days ago, as he was standing on the sill of the open window, a sudden movement frightened him, and he hastily flew away.

MRS. E. I.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

ORANGE CULTURE IN FLORIDA.

FLORIDA oranges are rapidly superseding Havana and Sicilian in New York and Philadelphia. A single retail house in the latter city advertises 15,000 just received from Col. Harts' Grove, Palatka. The large profit connected with the business will probably induce many to embark in it, and for their benefit we append a few general remarks on the culture of the whole *Citrus* tribe which embraces the orange, lime and lemon, &c. All this family are gross feeders, and therefore their growth and productiveness are greatly promoted by a liberal supply of manure in liquid form, or a top dressing of recent horse manure, some three or four inches deep over the roots, or of an inch or two of night soil mixed with an equal part of swamp muck, or rich earth. If wild orange plants can be obtained with stems of say an inch in diameter within two feet of the ground, the lower branches should be carefully removed, then the top should be cut off in a slightly slanting direction with a sharp fine-tooth saw; then with a sharp chisel, make an incision of about half an inch deep, and across the whole stem; then with the same chisel making another incision of the same depth at right angles with the first; both these incisions should reach from these, and through the bark on one side to the other. Then procure four grafting scions, and from one to three inches long, with stems the size of a goose quill. They should be taken from bearing trees of a good variety. The ends should be sharpened with a sharp knife into a wedge shape, and inserted in the clefts made by the chisel so that the bark of the scion shall unite, or join the bark of the stock, then have some good grafting wax made by melting equal parts of rosin, and beeswax together, heat it so as to be almost in a liquid state, and when the scions are secured in their proper places with a band of soft lamp wick, a small quantity of the grafting wax is poured over them to exclude the air; then to prevent the sun from scorching the scions before they begin to grow tie a piece of muslin over all, and let it remain until growth commences. Do not allow any buds or leaves to grow below the grafts, and rub or cut them off as soon as they appear; they rob the scions of their proper share of the sap of the plant. This is called cleft-grafting, and should only be resorted to when stocks of a large size can be had. By this mode large bearing trees can be had in a much shorter time than in any other way.

Another, and much the easiest mode is by grafting by approach, or in-arching. A small stock about a foot high, raised from seed is grown in a small flower pot, and the pot set on a shelf or propped up by a stick so that it is on a level with the bearing tree. Then with a sharp knife make a shallow cut in the side of the bark of the stock, and a cut of exactly the same size in the side of a small shoot of the bearing tree. The cuts should be of an oval shape and deep enough to remove the bark, and a very little of the woody part; then the two cuts are accurately matched together so that the bark of the scion shall join the bark of the stock. Then bind them together with soft lamp wick, but not too tightly, cover with wax, and in about six weeks they will unite and commence to grow when the scion should be cut from the bearing tree, and the process is complete. There is a third mode of grafting called budding or inoculation which cannot be described without a woodcut, but the quickest and easiest and most certain is by inarching. Before leaving the subject let me again urge the importance of enriching the ground intended for an orange grove. For without this you are sure to be disappointed in the result. Almost any kind of animal manure is good. If sandy peat can be procured burn it and mix the charred remains with rich soil. Horse or cow manure makes an excellent dressing.

December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

So much has been written on this subject, and often with more enthusiasm than judgment, that many persons come to Florida expecting to grow rich in a few years from the profits of an orange grove, and many

of them—two-thirds, I should estimate—are doomed to disappointment. As in gold mining, we hear of instances of great success; but the failures are not spoken of. If one-half the groves which have been planted since the war had borne fruit as quickly and freely as we are told by newspaper correspondents and land speculators, the whole United States could have been supplied with oranges from Florida, and the fruit vessels could be now running to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, instead of to Sicily and Palermo. Such is my impression, after five Winters spent in various parts of East Florida. Here is the experience of a sober, industrious and intelligent Northern man, who settled seven or eight years ago in a rich hammock a few miles from Musquito Inlet. He has planted many thousands of small seedlings, and budded many hundreds of wild stocks with buds from the sweet orange, and according to all theories he ought to be at this time sitting under the shade of full bearing trees, and receiving an income of ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year—but he has not had an orange to sell. His enemies have been insects, drought, and blight, the last caused apparently by the cold north winds, which often occur in Winter. Worse than these has been the plague of bad neighbors, who have three times in six years attempted, with more or less success, to burn him out, and last Winter they succeeded in this way in destroying a fine young grove of several hundred thrifty trees. This man had been tempted by the richness of the soil to settle in a neighborhood of Florida crackers. His hogs and poultry disappeared, but that he was willing to attribute to the bears and wild cats; but these beasts, however rapacious, do not drop matches in the dry scrub, and always to the windward of the fields and groves. The moral of this is, that immigrants to Florida should settle in communities, where they can protect each other.

I have lived many years in Illinois, and I know that not all who settle on those rich prairies succeed in making themselves independent. But many do succeed, and I believe that the same amount of industry, perseverance and common sense, which commands success in the West, would as surely and easily do the same in Florida, whether it be exercised in the cultivation of oranges, figs, grapes, or sugar. I do not believe that pine apples or bananas can be grown with profit north of 27° N. latitude. I have seen many trials, but no successful ones. S. C. C.

COMMISSIONS ALLOWED GARDENERS.—A case recently before the English courts disclosed the fact that a custom prevailed extensively among nursery and seedsmen of allowing a commission to gardeners on all purchases, and we have reason to know that this custom is not confined to England but is also largely prevalent in this country. We would therefore advise all employers to do their own purchasing.

THE POTATO BUG has proved to belong to the *lumpbug* species, as potatoes are now more plentiful, and of better quality than usual, and also selling at very low prices; good potatoes are now selling in Philadelphia market in lots of not less than one hundred bushels as low as forty cents per bushel.

—On the 22d day of February next Florida will hold her first state fair.

—The Commissioner of the Land Office decides that the planting of seeds or cuttings is not a compliance with the Timber Culture act, but the General Land Office does not inquire how the required trees are produced. If seeds or cuttings produce healthy growing trees, the law is complied with. Lands containing valuable deposits of mica may be patented on mining claims. Such deposits are excepted from all railroad land grants.

—Ripe strawberries, some of them three and a quarter inches in circumference, were picked on the 13th of December, near Nevada, California, grown in the open air at an altitude of 2,350 feet above the ocean, with huge banks of snow three or four feet deep in sight, and not thirty miles distant.

The Kennel.

AN ELEGANT WORK OF ART.—The cup presented by this paper as the principal prize to be given at the Bench Show of dogs, to be held in Chicago this month, under the auspices of the National Poultry Association, will be on exhibition, during the coming week, at the New York office of the manufacturers, the Meriden Britannia Company, No. 550 Broadway. That we may not be accused of ostentation in the matter of this prize, we would mention that its magnificence is due largely to the manufacturers, who, desirous that we of this section should be represented at the West by a work of art worthy of the largest Bench Show yet held in America, have spared no expense, and gone far beyond our modest limits in its preparation. Every casting or model used in this cup is original and made for the purpose. The engravings ornamenting its panels are portraits of celebrated dogs, as are also the medalion heads which surround it, and the solid figures at its base. A more detailed description will appear in a future issue.

"LET DOGS DELIGHT TO BARK AND BITE."—Contrary to this sentiment of the poet, the Aldermen of New York have this week adopted an ordinance making it unlawful for any person to own or keep upon his premises any dog or other animal "whose barking, howling, or any offensive noise in any out-house, yard, or in the street may be annoying, disagreeable, or injurious to any person or persons residing in the vicinity." The penalty for the violation of this ordinance is \$5. The ordinance also provides that any police magistrate may order the removal "from beyond the city limits, or the killing of any such animal," upon the complaint of any two or more reputable citizen.

A great many of the old boots hitherto wasted upon disagreeable canines can now be given to the poor. One of our afflicted neighbors reports that a disreputable cur that is never seen in the day-time, comes regularly to his house to howl at night. We now recommend an ordinance to suppress Cat Concerts.

—Mr. Wm. H. Archer, of Sharon, Pa., has purchased a dog puppy named Koenig, out of the imported Irish bitch Kitty. The puppy is by the celebrated Plunket, as is, also, the dam Kitty.

DEATH OF RUBY.—Mr. Chas. H. Raymond, of Fox Farm, has met with a sad loss in the death of his pure Laverack bitch Ruby, who died on the 28th ult. of inflammation or congestion of the lungs, notwithstanding that she received the best of care, medical attendance, and nursing. Ruby was bred by Mr. Laverack, was by Mystery out of Cora, and was imported by Dr. Gantier. Among her offspring were Crown Prince (Mohawks), Daisy Dean, owned by Mr. Thos. Rodman, of Frankfort, Ky., and Diamond, the property of Mr. J. T. Blackburn, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

MR. MILNER'S DOGS.—We were asked the question, recently, whether the Irish team brought any dogs to this country with them, but from the way the query was worded understood it to apply to the returned American team, and replied in the negative. We are aware that Mr. Milner of the original Irish team brought over a pair of dogs, as we offered him a shelter for them at the time. With regard to their future disposition, a correspondent writes us as follows:—

December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I write to say that Mr. Milner, of the Team, brought over two red Irish setters, and that they are, and have been since arrival, in possession of Robert Sullivan, Esq., of this city (Brooklyn).

Respectfully yours,

F. S. M.

—Mr. W. T. Harlan, of Barnesville, Ohio, has just received a brace of red Irish setter puppies out of the imported Irish bitch Kitty, by her sire Plunket. The puppies, a dog and bitch, are named Khan and Katrine.

SETTERS AT BIRMINGHAM.—"Peverill," in *Bell's Life*, thus describes the winner at the late great show at Birmingham:—

"Amongst the English setters were some well worth notice. Messrs. Furness and Sudall's Dash is a beautiful dog, but I fancy too small, as all the present generation of the same breed are. Dash is darker in color than most of the blue beltons. His head is short and not well cut, nothing like his brother Peter's, but with this exception he beats that dog, for he has more bone and is slightly bigger. His sides are too flat. With these exceptions he is one of the best dogs which have come out for years; he has, notwithstanding the want of spring in his back ribs, a good back and no lumber anywhere. His brother Peter is a lighter and, in my opinion, nicer color. He is very like Dash in shape, and I could not see how one could win without the other getting second at Birmingham, so, utterly different is the type of these dogs from that which was second, that it is certain they cannot both be right. I should have no hesitation in declaring strongly against the hollow-backed, long-loined, out-at-elbow type, but that I see your reporter is against me. But to return to Peter, I see some one has called his head bitch-like. Were I his owner I should try and breed them all bitch-like then. I thought it most beautiful. His neck is shorter and thicker than I like them, and he has the same fault about the back ribs as his brother Dash, but with the same powerful back, a combination not often seen. I do not know whether either of these young dogs is yet a sire, but they cannot fail in that respect, their sire, Pride of the Border, having done well at the stud, and their dam, Belle, being one of the best bitches that ever won at Birmingham, and a Dash and Moll too. Mr. Fletcher's Dash has distinguished himself as a sire of winners at Field Trials. He is a big, strong dog of blue belton color, but is of a different type to the Dogs just described; he is taller and not so long, with good shoulders and quarters, nevertheless. He has more bone, and is, unfortunately for him, thicker through the chest, but his thickness is carried well back, and he beats Peter and his brother in the back ribs and loin and in power behind. His head is not nice; it is badly cut under the eyes, and his ears are set higher than they should be; but a dog which can get a Sam and a Diamond in one litter ought to be remembered, and would, no doubt, if his pedigree was not kept a secret, for which there can be no object, as he is known to be a Laverack."

FATAL DISTEMPER AMONG DOGS.—The Hamilton (Canada) Times says: A well-known dog fancier informs us that a distemper resembling the epizootic is committing ravages among dogs in this city, and that some very valuable animals have died. He himself has buried four thoroughbred imported setters, thus sustaining considerable loss. Two veterinary surgeons pronounced the distemper to be contagious and fatal, owing to the choking up of the breathing tubes and lungs with matter. The disease commences with a cold and runs its course in a day or two, few or no cases recovering if remedial measures are delayed. It is recommended that as soon as a dog loses the brightness of his eyes, refuses to eat, and looks ill, he should be given a small dose (say half a teaspoonful) of sweet nitre in milk, because this medicine has been found to be good in checking the distemper. If the animal is sufficiently valuable the assistance of a veterinary surgeon should be secured. It would be well if owners of dogs bore this in mind and made endeavors to protect their pets from the contagion.

DISTEMPER IN DOGS.

PORTLAND, Me., December 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I saw in your last number that some correspondent recommends garlic as a preventive of distemper, and should be glad to hear of cases—if there are any—where it has worked a cure. The remedies for distemper are legion, but the cures are few. I do not pretend to be an expert in the treatment of this disease, but unfortunately have had a good deal of experience therein, both in my own kennel and those of my friends, and have tried, or seen tried, most of the "popular remedies." I have come to the conclusion that the safest cure is good nursing—i. e., clean bed, warm quarters and careful diet—generally a low diet, rice I prefer in the early stages, and in the latter stages, when the dog is dying from exhaustion, strong beef tea in small and frequent doses, with no solid food. Of course these are simply general rules. The particular treatment of each case must vary with the symptoms, and I have never yet seen two cases of distemper where the symptoms were alike, or where (in several cases) the treatment should be the same. I would only say to the unfortunate owner of a dog suffering from distemper: Don't kill him with nostrums, but nurse him carefully, and if he has a good constitution he will probably recover.

As to garlic, I have never tried it for distemper, but know that it is a

good remedy for the common maw-worm (*Ascaris vermicularis*), but my self prefer Indian Pink (*Spigdia Marylandica*). The areca nut I have never seen tried, and only know it through the columns of your paper, and through "Stonehenge's" "British Rural Sports," well called the "Sportsman's Bible." He recommends it for the common red and white worms, but doubts its efficiency for the tapeworm. I wish, as you are distributing the areca nut generally, that you would send me a small modicum thereof, that I may try it personally. Why does not some one write a book on "diseases of dogs and their treatment?" It seems to me there is a wide field open, and that Dinks, Mayhew, Hutchinson, etc., are now behind the age of modern discoveries. (This is a hint to your Kennel Editor).

MAC.

If all those having dogs affected with distemper would carefully follow the suggestions of our correspondent many valuable dogs would be saved, particularly during cold weather. We have scarcely ever known a dog to recover from that disease unless he was kept comfortably warm. In regard to the areca nut, we have assurances from persons in all sections of the country, to whom we have sent it, of its wonderful good results, not only in cases of common red and white worm, but also in cases of tape worm. Nothing but the want of time has prevented us from publishing such a book as you mention.—Ed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you a receipt which was given to me by an ardent sportsman and physician, Dr. J. M. Schley, (now dead), for the cure of distemper, and in all cases where the medicine was given in time, and no other drug used to interfere, have never known it to fail: First, make the dog comfortable in his kennel, by cleanliness and bedding, and feed with proper strengthening food—(strong beef soup). If he will not eat, pour it down his throat, for his strength has to be kept up to resist the disease. Then give, according to the strength of the dog, from five to ten drops tinct. nux vomica in a saucer of water, alternating with tinct. aconite, given in same way and same dose, each three times a day for one week. By that time you will find the discharge from the nose more thin. Then smoke the dog's nose with tar and feathers, to entirely remove the ball of mucus that clogs the brain. After that stop the other medicines, and give ten drops three times a day for one week of tinct. pulsatilla, to dry up the discharge. If the above is carried out, you will not fear the distemper.

G. T. N.

[Distemper in dogs appears to be more difficult to cure of late years than formerly, and we are frequently appealed to for a remedy. The above recipe we consider well worth a trial.—Ed.]

ARECA NUT FOR WORMS.—Our Boston correspondent, "Nimrod," says:—

"I have tried almost every remedy known to canine therapeutics, but have found nothing equal to the powdered areca nut for the relief and cure of worms among my dogs. I have seen it mentioned several times in your paper with favor, but too much cannot be said for it. Its action is quick and decisive. It is a sure cure for that annoying disorder, worms, so common among our canine friends."

LAVERACKS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, December 17th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Although it is your wish to see the end of the controversy on the ownership of Fairy—a matter of no importance to anyone—I must beg for space to defend myself as publicly as you have allowed me to be attacked in your paper.

Your remark, that Mr. Laverack has corroborated your correspondent, seems to me unjust. Your correspondent said Fairy was "never the property of Mr. Llewellyn." Mr. Laverack says, "never was out and out the bona fide property of Mr. Llewellyn." This is qualifying the former, and in as much as Mr. Laverack has an interest in half her puppies, as I told you in my former letter, is perfectly true, and I confess it would have been more correct to have given you the history of Fairy, when I had occasion to name her, but life is too short for such extreme accuracy about trifles.

I have just disposed of a brace of setters to an old friend on condition he shall never get rid of either of them. Were I to say the dogs were not his property, it would be ridiculously untrue, and analogous to your former correspondent's statements, but were I to use the words, Mr. Laverack has qualified these statements with, it would be true enough.

In writing you, I had no intention of doing more than show the true state of things with regard to Laverack setters. If Mr. Laverack chooses to take offence because a man gives his experience of the various breeds of dogs he has thoroughly tried, he can do so; of course it is nothing to me, but allow me to say, had I intended to attack Mr. Laverack, which, contrary to his assertion, I have never done, either in England or America, or anywhere else, I should not have done so by attacking his dogs, but himself, in a way which, now that he has attacked me, I shall consider myself at liberty to do, although he is a very old man. My only reason for having kept dark what I know, and can prove to his disadvantage, but since he sneers at me for attacking him (as he calls it) so far off, I will indulge him, when I begin, in England.

Mr. Laverack thinks I attack Mr. Raymond's dogs. Why, I don't know, I merely gave that part of the history of Fairy and Pride which it appeared to me Mr. Laverack had kept dark, that history was as much to the advantage of Fairy as the reverse to Pride—where was the attack? I showed one had been successful, the other unsuccessful, at English shows.

Mr. Laverack says I know nothing of Pride. I saw him out at Mr. Laverack's place, in his field, and saw what his action was. I know nothing of his work, nor did I hint that I did. I will say now what I have never said before to my knowledge. In comparison with other dogs of the breed I do not like him; he is too thick and heavy, but his stock are very beautiful when they come from light framed active bitches, like Mr. Dicken's Belle. And I have, ever since Pride has been in America, named him as one of the three best imported sires to every one I have had occasion to write to on the subject. Whether I have attacked Mr. Raymond's dogs, his friends in America are best able to let him know. Indeed, that gentleman is indebted to me through Mr. Arnold Burgess for the correction of the pedigree of Pride from Fred II. to Dash II. as his sire.

As to the best Laveracks of late years not having been bred by Mr. Laverack, I have only to say, I have only seen one first-rate animal bred by him since his loss of old Moll, that is Mr. Price's Bess. I did not intend to distort the fact into a triumph over him; if he feels it as such I cannot help it. I did not look at it in that light.

In saying it is nearly impossible to breed Laveracks, I only give my own experience, confirmed by the words of Sir R. Garth (Lord Chief Justice of Calcutta) and Mr. Statter, among all others who have spoken to me on the subject. Mr. Statter's words were: "Not half the puppies can be brought to suck the dam." I said nothing against the strength of them when reared; that is another subject.

Mr. Laverack suggests that I do not know how to mate, or breed, or rear them. Mr. Llewellyn, with the assistance I have been delighted to give him, has bred three better Laverack bitches in one litter than in any three (the off-spring of one litter) Mr. Laverack has ever bred. They are Petrel, Phantom and Princess. They have between them, though only just over two years old, succeeded in winning two first and one champion at Birmingham, one first at the Crystal Palace, and dividing first and extra cup at Wolverhampton, the only places any of them have been to.

As to its being unfair to sell Laveracks, let those I have sold them to complain if they don't like it. Not Mr. Laverack, I am, and always have been, a great admirer of Laverack setters; if I like another breed more, it is not because I like the Laveracks less, but the others better. In this I am corroborated by the only man in America in a position to judge between the two sorts; the only man who owns first-rate imported dogs of each breed, Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy. He has Victress, who Mr. Laverack has often advised Mr. Llewellyn to buy, and he also has Dart, Leicester, and Paris, of the Field Trial Breed.

G. T. TEASDALE-BUCKELL.

PLURALITY OF SIRE.

December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The possibility of a plurality of sires has already been discussed at some length in your columns, and I will not re-open the subject, but for the very positive assertion of one of your correspondents that such a thing cannot be, and that there is a decided variation between the pups of any litter; this is due to throwing back; that the first dog to which the bitch is bred gets all the whelps of that litter, etc. Your correspondent would do well to write more modestly, or else get better posted, since every man who has had any experience in breeding knows well that superfetation is not only possible, but certain, if the two connections occur within a reasonable time. The best medical authorities of the world cite cases where this has occurred in animals and the human family, and any man can satisfy himself, if he will experiment, selecting for his sire dogs of such marked differences, both from each other and from the bitch, that the pups got by each may be easily recognized. I have seen several undeniable cases of superfetation, and unintentionally had two cases of it in my own kennel. In 1860 I owned a very fine black setter bitch. She came from a stock that for twelve years had thrown only black or black and white whelps. This bitch I bred to her own brother, belonging to a friend of mine. When he brought the dog to my kennel he had with him a white Pomeranian dog belonging to his wife. Just before leaving, this dog was missing, and we found him in the very act of connection with the bitch. From this litter came six pups—four all black setters, and two veritable Pomeranians, one pure white, and one white with a black head. Every mark of the Pomeranian sire—his size, shape of head, ears, even the cut of his tail, was faithfully reproduced in these two. This was no case of throwing back; for the stock had been owned by my friend and myself for twelve years, and in all that time the bitch had been carefully bred, and no variation from the true line had appeared in even a single instance. One of these nondescripts died before leaving the dam; the other, the white one with black head, was alive when I last heard from my friend, some seven years since. In the second instance an imported pointer bitch, which had thrown a number of fine litters, all free from marks of impure blood, was bred to a fine pointer dog, owned in my neighborhood. I owned at the time a blue squire terrier, very heavily haired, and a strongly marked dog in all respects. This dog escaped from my yard and went to the barn where the pointer bitch was kept, where some boys put them together. The litter consisted of three good-looking pointers and one nondescript, blue in color, haired so that his eyes could scarcely be seen; a long body and short legs—in fact a squire in all but size, which was somewhat too large. I kept this dog three years, till he was killed by a colt. During his life I showed him to a number of persons who knew the bitch and the dog, to which, besides my own, she was bred, and all recognized this as a true case of superfetation. I could name a number of other instances as strongly marked as these, but will not, simply because they are the very ones in which I have had an ownership; but I will say that, so certain am I of the possibility of this dual conception, that I would agree to demonstrate it in nine cases out of ten, where the connections followed close upon each other. I say this because I don't pretend to assign any time to which this impregnation is possible or impossible, and I prefer to confine my assertions within the limits of what I believe certain.

ARNOLD BURGESS.

BOSTON, Mass., December 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Dog advertisements in our sporting journals always have a certain charm for me, notwithstanding an experience of some thirty years has proved many of them to be but shadowy illusions. But Waddell has revived my waning faith, by sending me, in answer to an order, a brace of superb pointer whelps, three months old, by Old Phil, out of Queen, a Dream bitch. Good blood, surely, and these handsome pups would do honor to the kennel of even the great and invincible White house, and certainly reflects great credit upon Mr. Waddell's stock. For the benefit of my brother sportsmen who may meditate purchasing, I wish to express my sense of the very handsome manner in which Mr. Waddell has treated me, as also my high opinion of his breed of pointers. Nothing can be finer than these whelps. I believe I can the more gracefully say this, as there is not the slightest taint of puffery about it, but only simple justice to Mr. Waddell, to whom I am an entire stranger—but he did not take me in. My only knowledge of him arises from the fact that he had the good sense to advertise in FOREST AND STREAM. He has used me like a gentleman, and I wish him the success his fair dealing deserves.

UNDER GRIP.

FOOD FOR LARGE KENNELS.

POMFRET CENTRE, Conn., December 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

As I proposed, I now give you my experience in feeding dogs, with the result. I do not claim that some other mode is not equally as good, or perhaps better, than mine, yet the health and thrift of the majority of my kennel will compare favorably with any within my knowledge.

To gentlemen keeping only one or two dogs, the scraps from his own table will generally furnish a sufficiency of the best of food to keep them in as good condition as any one can possibly have, and this without any seeming cost or extra outlay. But when we come to multiply in numbers, some substitute is needed to take the place of the refuse of the dining table, on account of the insufficiency of the amount required. In years past, in my younger days, I was taught to believe that Indian meal made into hasty pudding, and served with sweet milk was the proper thing to take the place of the refuse from the table, until experience taught me better. This experience cost me the loss of many a fine dog that a proper mode of feeding would have prevented. In those days my dogs were constantly getting sick, and scarcely a season passed without the loss of several, not only with the distemper, but dropsy. Palsy and blain were of frequent occurrence, and frequently terminated fatally. I then practiced feeding three times per day. They consequently often got cloyed, and were seldom thrifty in appearance. Accordingly came to the conclusion that Indian meal without animal food to counteract its tendency to produce costiveness was alone the cause of nine-tenths of the ills that afflicted my kennel. Canned meat is the most relished, and consequently the most natural food for dogs, and a certain amount of animal food is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to secure the health of the canine race. I also found that, though a certain amount of milk was beneficial, too much milk combined with cooked Indian meal alone tended to irritate the bowels and often injured the coatings and produced dysentery in many cases.

Now, the question arose, What could I obtain as a substitute without incurring too much expense. It occurred to me that scraps would supply this want, consequently I gave them a trial, with the best results. Both pork and beef scraps are good, mixed in proper quantities in Indian meal pudding. But scraps fed alone relax the bowels too much. One part scraps to four parts meal, well cooked in hasty pudding form, constitute one of the most healthy diets, and this, with an occasional addition of sweet milk, for young, growing puppies, is all that is necessary, if properly fed, to insure both health and thrift. I would

further say that, although I often see salt recommended to season food for dogs, I never use it, believing it has a tendency to generate mange and other diseases of the skin. I feed grown dogs that are unworked but once per day, but growing puppies and hard worked dogs I feed twice.

I prefer beef scraps to pork, especially in the warm season of the year, as there is less fatty and more lean matter, and they are generally better relished by the dog. Those that are ground are most convenient to buy. They are then ready for use without the labor required to reduce the whole cakes to a proper form for use. During the winter months I buy and kill maimed and worn-out horses, and carcasses of cattle that die from accident or disease, and feed some of the meat occasionally to the dogs. Dogs kept in this way not only remain in a good healthy state, but often, if not restricted, get too fat. My dogs are kept chained to separate kennels in the open air, each one having only a warm nest of clean straw, with a daily supply of fresh water. Since I have adopted this mode of feeding I seldom have a sick dog. For the last ten years I have not had a case of distemper, palsy, dropsy, or mange requiring the least care or medical treatment. I breed my own dogs, and never use a mangy or diseased dog or bitch to breed from, nor would I allow a mangy dog yard room, however valuable he might otherwise be.

Young puppies, as soon as they are old enough to lap milk, I feed liberally with the scrap and Indian meal pudding, adding what warm milk, just from the cow, they will consume without cloying. Many are of the opinion that new milk, unless it has been previously been boiled, generates pin worms; but my experience is to the contrary—that its tendency is to expel them. I have never lost a dog by this kind of worm, and I generally raise from two to three litters per year. I let my young pups run loose until from four to five months old, and by this means get them used to domestic fowls and accustomed to outside people. My kennel now numbers sixteen setters, from five and one-half months to six years old, and one St. Bernard, all in good health and fine condition, and all reared and grown in this manner. Yours,

ETHAN ALLIN.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*, Drum (two species.) Family *Sciaenidae* (black bass,) *Centropomus niger*. Kingfish, *Menticorax nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*. Sea Bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*. Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus*. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; Snapper, *Lutjanus caxus*. *M. nigricans*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish during the past week has been unusually liberal, the mild weather permitting active operations on the part of the fishermen. A large number of codfish have been caught off the Fire Island beach, close in shore, the fishermen using long set lines, baited with the sea clam found on the surf beach. Shad continue to be unusually cheap and abundant for the season. Our quotations vary but little from those of last week, and are as follows: Striped bass, 20 cents per pound; smelts, 15 cents; bluefish, 12 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, 20 cents each; shad 50 cents each; white perch, 15 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 40 cents; frost fish, 8 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish 12½ cents; flounders, 12 cents; eels, 18 cents; sheepshead, 25 cents; whitefish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; perch (yellow), 12½ cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; black bass, 15 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, \$12 per dozen; scallops, \$1 per gallon; soft clams, 35 to 60 cents per 100; hard shell crabs, 50 cents per dozen; soft shell crabs, 75 cents; pompano, \$1 per pound.

—Large catches of "Christmas fish" (flounders), have been made along the shores of the inlets at Danversport, Mass., the past week. Two persons took eighteen dozen at one run of the tide, and all have been well rewarded. At this particular season the flounders run close to the shore, and are readily taken with a dip net having red flannel fastened in the meshes near the bottom.

—Messrs. C. H. Read, of the Hoffman House, and Dr. Geo. H. Glenney, caught 34 fine pickerel through the ice on Lake Giles at Blooming Grove Park, last week. The Club House is open all the year round.

—The latest news from Eastport, Maine, reports the winter fishing there almost entirely a failure. Over sixty vessels are there, but none have a cargo. There are no herring between that port and Back Bay.

—It seems to be certain, from absolute statistics shown, that the Canadian fishermen, so far from having suffered under the Fisheries Treaty, have been largely benefited by its workings. The profit is on their side; the Yankees have the worst of the bargain.

—That veteran angler, Geo. Dawson, Esq., of the Albany Journal, than whom few ever whipped a trout stream more deftly, has been discoursing charmingly in a few brief chapters upon his last Summer's vacation, passed beside that famous Canadian salmon river, the Caspapeda. Discoursing as veterans do who have grown old in the service which early engaged their heart and enthusiasm, he holds out his hands toward the great father of anglers, conscious that the lapse of years is carrying him on toward the time that bounds the "land of ailments and decrepitude," and exultantly says: "It is the glory of the exhilarating art that its devotees never grow old. The muscles may relax and the beloved rod become a burthen, but the fire of enthusiasm kindled in youth is never extinguished."

Of the pursuit of angling he avers: "There is nothing so invigorating as the pure air of the mountains; nothing so soothing, after the toil and worry and fret of business, as the silence of the woods; nothing so pervading in its mellowing influence upon nerve and brain and spirits as the pleasant murmurs of the flowing river; nothing so

health-giving as the aroma of nature's grand forest laboratory; and nothing so exhilarating as the rise and swirl and rush of trout or salmon."

It is satisfying to hear such testimony from so great a witness. It should stir the desires of those who have never experienced a longing for such pure and unadulterated beneficence: "Angling scatters no seeds from which the nettle of remorse may grow to sting the conscience or drive sunshine from the heart; but like the unclouded friendship of youth, it leaves only joyous memories." It is true enough that the pleasure of angling does not lie in the mere catching of fish. "Half the pleasure and nerve of camp life," he says, "depends upon where you pitch your tent. Whoever has imbibed the gentle and poetic spirit of the old masters must have pleasant surroundings or they soon weary of the sport. To enjoy the pastime in full measure there must be rapid and cascade, rock and mountain, forest and flower; song-bird and murmuring waters. The rise and strike and play of a mammoth trout or salmon is to the angler what the stir and bustle and push of commerce is to the man of business. They give buoyancy to the spirits; elasticity to the step, activity to the brain, and a quicker flow of the life-currents of the whole system. But this season of busy activity finds delightful relief in the quiet repose of a pleasant home. The tug and swirl and lusty play of a twenty-pound salmon thrills the nerves like an electric current, makes every muscle tingle with ecstasy, and sends the blood coursing through the body as if each particular vein was the highway of an aurora borealis. But even in the midst of the fierce struggle his eye takes in the scenic beauties with which he is encompassed. He sees the deep pool encircled by the white foam of the swift moving waters; the ponderous boulders which rise like water-giants all around him; the foaming rapid whose approach is as smooth as glass, and which reflects back the sun's rays like a polished mirror; the luxuriant foliage which fringe the stream and which is re-produced in even richer hues by the transparent water into which it casts its refreshing shadows; and the cloud-capped hills which are around him 'as the mountains are round about Jerusalem.'"

—Capt. N. W. Beckwith, who is pretty well known as a story teller by this time, contributes the following incident for our Angler's column. It tells how Billy Smith ketched it for going a-fishing on Sunday:—

"B-b-b-billy, S-a-sa-mith was, as he used to say himself, the 'cuc-cuc-ussidest s-s-s-t-t-t-utiterer between the t-t-to hoo-h-h-oceans.' However, his defective speech is less the subject of consideration herein than a certain angling feat of his in boyhood's happy hour. It was on a certain calm and holy Sabbath, when the village bell's were summoning to the sweet hour of prayer, that Billy Smith, instead of going reverentially to Sabbath school, went off a-fishing. Now, Billy was the son of a godly man—a good, pious deacon, too, which enhances Billy's enormity beyond measure. He cribbed the old man's chalk line, attached thereto a trout hook, stolen the day before from Tommy Jones (who always went to Sunday school), crammed the pockets of his go-to-meetin' pants with nasty, muddy angle worms and odoriferous sow bugs, skeddaddled over the back fence, levanted up the pasture, whooping like an Injun—and all to go a-troutin' on that holy day, like the unregenerate boy he was. Let no reflections be made upon the memory of Billy's puerile, pious reader. As deacons do, he has tried his level best to bring 'that boy up' in the way he should go—and this was the result! But then the old man's name was also Billy, and he stuttered, t-t-t-t-too. Deacon William went to meetin'. There he discovered that William, Jr., was not amidst the congregation. Then he instituted an inquiry; which elicited the fact that his hopeful progeny had'n't been to Sunday school, either. Then the deacon swore

—as deacons do,

With an "I do yum," and an "I tell yeou,"

that he'd make it lively for Billy when he did come to time, by which the reader will infer—as the culprit himself might have done could he have heard his wrathful sire—that the best thing for him, under the circumstances, would be not to come to time. But he, all unconscious, pursued the even tenor of his way along the brook side, and didn't even tumble in once, let alone getting drowned, as he should have done, to point the moral and adorn the tale of the Rev. Brimstone Blueblazes' next contribution to the literature of the Sunday school. But such is the way of the transgressor. No, not a darn tumble did Billy tum. He didn't so much as tangle that solitary hook in his trousers, or have a 'judgment' of any sort fall upon him that was worth the expense. But he just dived into the bushes, yanked out an alder rod, slapped the old chalk line on to the end of it, rove a squirm along the hook, and went to snaking out the trout at a rate unparalleled since the days of Izaak Walton. Such luck as that graceless young reprobate met with! Six mortal hours of steady killing punished him for his sin. At the end of that time, tired, splashed, muddy, hungry, and happy he desisted from further sport, and reckoning up his catch, found that he had taken no less than twelve dozen red spotted beauties. Then Billy shouldered his string and trudged homeward, trusting for a continuation of his good luck to slip into the house unobserved, and get behind marm before dad knew anything about it. But it was not so to be. 'Dad' was on the watch for the Sabbath violator, and as he stole miching up the back lane, rose suddenly before him, armed with a rod of a different complexion. 'Woo-o-o-o-illyum!' thundered the outraged deacon, 'cuc-cuc-come here! I'll larn ye t'go a tut-tut-ut-ut-r-r-r-outin' on a Suttin-uttin-n-n-unday. H-h-heow many did ye kek-kek-etch, hey?' 'Tut-tut-welve didd-oden, didd-addy.' 'Twelve dozen! Gee whiniger! that's a smart boy! Go in, my son, and tell yer mar ter cook ye some fur yer s-s-nittin-itten-titten-n-n-n-upper.'"

N. W. BECKWITH.

NEEDLE POINTS.—Here is some gratifying testimony for Seth Green's fish-hooks:—

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., January 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Uncle Seth Green is not far wrong about needle hooks. In times past I used them frequently for taking goldfish for the home aquarium, and rarely missed a fish with one after he once bit; besides, the fish thus taken thrived much better than when caught with a barbed hook, as it inflicted a much slighter wound, and the fish were taken off with little or no handling. I have also taken perch in some of our Long Island ponds in a similar manner, and with much success. I prepared my needles by burning over a lighted paper, when they were easily bent the required shape.

G. M. FAIRCHILD, JR.

DOINGS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—During the past week there have been ten arrivals of the fleet—five from La Have Bank, three from Western Bank, and two from Newfoundland, with salt herring. The receipts are 135,000 pounds of codfish and 49,000 pounds of halibut. The latter were sold at 15½ and 10½ cents for white and gray.—Cape Ann Advertiser, December 30th.

FISHES AND FISHING OF THE GREAT LAKES.

FOURTH PAPER—BASS, PERCH, HERRING AND SUCKERS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

PERCH abound in all waters except mere brooks, and are constantly caught, but never preserved in any way. They are taken in incredible quantities with hooks and spears, and with so much facility that even children hook them with bent pins, and spear with sharpened rods. By the way, do any of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM know anything of the poisonous properties of the first dorsal fin of the perch? I have met, in a professional way, with several such cases, and all quite severe; in one case causing the loss of the hand. It is always the sharp spines of the first dorsal fin that causes the trouble; so say fishermen.

Of bass, there are several varieties caught the year round, the black bass (*Grystes fasciatus*) being the most prominent. The St. Clair Flats furnish excellent bass fishing, and are annually resorted to by numerous sportsmen for the purpose and the pursuit of wild fowl. The black bass is a very active and voracious fish, with large hard mouth, and is very gamy. The average weight is from three-fourths of a pound to three pounds, occasionally "kicking the beam" at six and seven. Their food, when small, seems to be worms, minnows, and insects of all kinds; when older, the smaller varieties of other fish, although they never abandon entirely their early habits. In the Winter, the bass retires to the deep, still waters, and apparently hide under rocks and logs; anything, in fact, which will afford them shelter, and there remain until about the 1st of April, when they ascend the small streams to find suitable places for spawning, which commences about the middle of May, varying a little, according to the warmth of the season. When this event is about to take place they separate into pairs, male and female, and together seek some retired place or nook where the water is about eighteen inches in depth, and still, but adjoining deep water.

The herring (*Argyrosomus harengus*) is probably the most numerous of all lake fishes. This may be accounted for in part from the fact that they are least sought after by fishermen, as they are not a favorite fish in the market, and the low price and expense of dressing is so great that the profit is far less than on other fish. Lake herring, when smoked, are far superior to those of salt water. As these fish are spawn eaters of the worst character, and in conjunction with suckers and sturgeon are always hovering after whitefish during their spawning season, the damage done by them is incalculable. As herring spawn about the same time with whitefish, it is not uncommon to find the spawn intermingled.

The lake suckers (*Catostomus*), though presenting many things in common to the inferior fish of the same name of most western rivers, are very superior in quality for eating. To avoid the ill-repute attached to the name sucker, they are usually sold under the name of lake shad, a name founded merely on caprice and for the purpose of fraud, for they are not supposed to bear the least resemblance to shad. Suckers are usually taken with seines, early in the Spring, at the mouth of rivers and creeks. They frequent particular shores in June, but whether for spawning or some other purpose I have been unable to ascertain. They are taken in enormous quantities, and often secured for fertilizing purposes alone.

The annual capture of fish of all kinds is almost incredible. I hoped to obtain positive statistics, but find it impossible. The amount passing through first hands, as reported by Mr. Milner, is upwards of thirty-two million of pounds, with a value of one million six hundred dollars.

ARCHER.

PRODIGIOUS SALMON SCORES.

NEW YORK, December 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In FOREST AND STREAM of last week I read that the guardian of the River Godbout took in one day's fishing fifty-seven salmon, weighing six hundred and thirty-four pounds, an average weight of about eleven and one-eighth pounds. Do the people who furnish these reports expect that they will be believed by any one who has been salmon fishing? Some time since I ventured to ask an explanation of these immense scores, *apropos* of the feat accredited to Mr. Gilmour, forty-six fish in one day, and after a little cyphering, raised the question whether salmon had not been overestimated as a game fish, if they could be body-snatched at any such rate. Premising that from some experience on another stream, I know that this explanation will not hold good. Let us examine this last fish story in the light of a little common sense and arithmetic, and see how it looks.

Suppose the angler to be a very strong man and capable of wielding his salmon rod for twelve hours in the day. Every one who has had experience knows that a salmon is not hooked at every cast; that not every fish that is hooked is landed; that in catching fifty-seven fish there must have been a good many changes of fly, renewals of casting lines, and other things to reduce the time actually consumed in killing the fish. One hour would be a very moderate allowance for all this. We have then eleven hours left for taking fifty-seven salmon, averaging more than eleven pounds, or at the rate of more than five per hour, or less than twelve minutes for each fish. Is not the absurdity of such a story palpable? Of course we know that much larger fish than these are sometimes killed in as short a time; but, on the other hand, some would fight twice or thrice as long. I say, then, that it is not possible to hook and kill in one day the number of fish of the weight stated. It is almost incredible that a man should have strength and endurance to go through such a day's fishing, if it were otherwise possible. And if the story were true, how would you like to have such a guardian on a river of which you were lessee?

LITTELL.

It seems to us that the points of our correspondent are very well taken. We venture no further criticisms, although we observe that there is a remarkable agreement or correspondence in several of the published scores, as respects magnitude of weight and number. For comparative scores, see FOREST AND STREAM, vol. 1, 363 and 412; vol. 3, 70 and 108; vol. 4, 408; vol. 5, 117.—ED.]

—Upwards of seventy-five deer have been slaughtered in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, New York, through the Fall months.

OUR FISH AND GAME.—In conversation with the old inhabitants we are informed that there is a great falling off in the supply of fish from what it was a few years ago. This they attribute to the use of gill nets, and the fish being caught out of season. We have ourselves seen mullets caught for the purpose of extracting the roe, the flesh being thrown away. Schools of mullets have been blown up by torpedoes, the dead bodies floating about the river in a putrid state. The destruction by birds, sharks, and porpoises is prodigious, and this, with the help of man, is lessening our supply of cheap food. Our lakes and rivers are public farms, furnishing us with nutriment without any labor, except that of gathering it. They should then be protected by the public. There is already a law in existence to that effect, but it does not cover the matter sufficiently. The fish should be protected in the breeding season, and their catching and sale at those times prohibited. The sorts of nets used should be defined by law, and certain kinds prohibited, and the seasons defined. Those who are now occupied in the fisheries should call a convention, and consult as to the best manner of protecting the fish, or they will find that their business will decrease year by year.

As with fish, so is it with game. They are killed at all times of the year. Quail can be seen on sale in our market in the breeding season. Deer are killed at the same time, and it is no unusual thing to see a hunter carrying a young fawn in his arms, while the carcass of the mother is hanging across his saddle, and others are shot when in young. Other States of the Union have found out too late the injury they have suffered by not protecting their game, and are now turning their attention to it. We must not be behind hand, but take care to protect ours in good time.—*Florida Agriculturist*.

Don't fail to buy a copy of "CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA" before going South. It is a hand-book for settlers, tourists, and invalids, as well as for sportsmen. Appleton's *Journal* says: "Its title, suggesting as it does, a simple narrative of adventure, does scant justice to a very useful book."

HERBERT'S GUN.—Our special correspondent, M. M. Barker, has picked up an old relic of Frank Forester's at Hollidaysburg, Pa. He writes:—

"H. S. Van Tries, Esq., of this place,—by the way an accomplished sportsman—has in his possession a veritable gun of 'Frank Forester,' which was presented to him by Maj. J. W. Duncan, of Pittsburgh, who advanced \$100 on it. Poor Herbert! like many other men of genius, he was afflicted with impecuniosity and could never redeem it. It is a double barrel muzzle loader, 30-inch barrels, No. 15 gauge, platinum vents, free bar locks and box triggers. It is handsomely engraved, having as many as nine pointers and setters on the locks and mountings. The maker was 'James Spurling, gunmaker to the Royal Family, England.' Your veteran Kennel Editor, H. S., will quite likely remember the gun by the description, as he has probably many a time had a tilt with Herbert through the fields and marshes in Jersey. The case is of solid mahogany, with solid brass corners, lined with morocco, having the name of Henry W. Herbert elaborately engraved on a brass plate on the cover. The whole has been preserved with great care and attention, and is as good to-day as when it was parted with, and will continue so as long as in the possession of one who almost defies the name of 'Frank Forester.' Its shooting qualities are pre-eminently superb, as it is pronounced by the owner, who has challenged, at divers times, the best guns in this section of the country. From the kit of implements connected therewith I secured a relic which I shall bear home to H. S., who, I am impelled to believe, will prize it highly."

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

TRAPPER, Altoona, Pa.—What can I buy an Irish setter pup three months old for? Ans. For \$20; address H. Smith, at this office.

JENLENS.—Spearing is an art to be learned only by practice, as the refraction in the water always makes a fish appear to be where he is not.

J. L., Kanawha, Va.—The price of "Camp Life in Florida" is \$1.25. If not sold by your book dealers, it can be obtained at this office. Dealers are supplied by the American News Company.

N. P. L., Montreal.—In your Answers to Correspondents will you kindly give me the address of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the State of Vermont? Ans. M. C. Edmonds, Weston, and M. Goldsmith, Rutland.

J. S. W., Gloucester, Mass.—The inclosed pearl is a specimen from a large number in my possession. I send the same to you in order to find out its value and the species to which it belongs. Ans. This is simply the inner layer of some nacreous shell—perhaps the pearl oyster—and has no commercial value of consequence.

J. J., New York.—Please decide the following bet: A and B are throwing dice (raffles). A throws two sixes and an ace; B throws two fives and a four. Who wins? Ans. In throwing raffles the highest pair wins. A, therefore, wins, in the same manner as though he held a pair of sixes against a pair of fives in playing poker.

H. B. S., Chestnut Hill, Mass.—Please give me the address of the company which manufactures and sells the Ballard rifle. What is the best calibre for a rifle for all kinds of shooting, *viz*: hunting and target practice? Ans. 1. Messrs. Schoverling & Dal'y, No. 84 Chambers street, are manufacturing the Ballard rifle. 2. 44-calibre.

C. W., Danbury, Conn.—1. I wish to inquire of the standing of the Barber gun, made at Syracuse. 2. The gun offered at \$35—what is the length, weight, calibre, etc.? Ans. Barber & LaFevre, of Syracuse, are good reliable gunmakers. 3. The gun at \$35 is a second-hand Whitney breech loader, 12 gauge, 30-inch barrels, and weighs about eight pounds.

H. G. FOWLER, Auburn, N. Y.—1. The nearest point at which you would be tolerably sure to find the Bohemian waxwing at this season is among the highest Adirondacks; but if cold weather and deep snow come together, you may find a few in your own region. If so, let us know. 2. For a taxidermist in California, address C. A. Allen, Nicasio, Marin county.

HENRY, Syracuse, N. Y.—I think of having a Whitehall boat made here. How can I get a model to work by; do you think this the safest boat made for family use; and have you any illustration showing the shape of said boat, as there is none here that I know of? Ans. Address Messrs. Ingersoll & Co., boat builders, No. 159 South street, for price list, which probably contains model. No. safer boat.

J. L., Quebec.—I see that P. Powell & Co. advertise a \$21 gun. What do you think of it, and have you ever seen any of them? Ans. The gun you allude to is said to be cheap at the price, but it will be a long time before any practical knowledge of their safety can be obtained from us. Such low-priced guns may be entirely safe, but we intend to rely upon the judgment of others as to the certainty of it.

H. W., Chicago.—Is the Remington double shot gun a choke bore, and if so, could I use Ely's or Kays' shot cartridges in the same, and where can the latter be bought? Ans. The Remington gun is not choke bored; but their 12-gauge guns could be choke bored by almost any good

gunmaker. Ely's and Kays' shot cartridges are sold by all gun dealers advertising in our columns. A gun properly choke bored does not require any kind of concentrators.

P., Peterboro, Canada.—Kay, in advertising in FOREST AND STREAM his concentrating cartridges, says: "No creasers, turners, or toproads required," and in his printed instructions for their use says; "Ram down with the rabbetted end of the loader, and invariably crease or turn the shell in." How is this thusly? Ans. In shooting light loads we have found Kays' concentrators to answer very well without the shell being creased or turned down; but in shooting heavy loads it is better to crease or turn down the shells.

J. H. K., Bayfield, Wis.—What has been the result, financially, of raising brook trout in private ponds and streams to those who have engaged in it for making money? I own large tracts of land, through which run magnificent streams that abound in brook trout, and have been tempted to try the experiment for its financial advantage, but have been told that it will not pay. Ans. Testimony is quite conflicting on this point. The preponderance of evidence is to the effect that more money can be made by raising fry for stocking other ponds than by growing fish for the table or for breeders.

BRECH LOADER, New York.—1. What length and weight barrels are preferable for 10 bore, for general shooting? 2. Are pistol stocks any better than old style? 3. Which is the best material for shells, metal or paper, as far as shooting qualities are concerned? Ans. 1. 30-inch barrels and about eight pounds weight. 2. With large guns and heavy loads the gun may be held firmer in pistol grip; but for guns of eight pounds or under, we would not recommend it. 3. There is very little difference between metallic and paper shells as to the shooting, if both are loaded properly. We use paper shells because we do not care to reload them. For ducks and large game, metallic shells are generally preferred; and then they are less expensive.

F. G., New York.—I have a hound of rather questionable parentage that runs so close to any unfortunate deer he may find that when it reaches water, which is generally done without much time being wasted, the dog is at its heels, and plunges in without paying the slightest regard to distances. Fearing the dog will some day be drowned in a vain endeavor to follow a deer across the Atlantic, I should like to know how to put a stop to this little nautical amusement of his. Is this a common thing for a hound to do, or is it only a common hound that would be guilty of such a thing? Ans. It is no unusual thing for hounds to follow deer into the water, and if your's contemplates a trip across the Atlantic, it would be well to provide him with one of Capt. Boyton's swimming suits.

G., New Bedford.—Which target, Wimbledon or Creedmoor, is now most generally used in America; which is now used at Creedmoor, and please state the dimensions of each. The reports of matches puzzle me sometimes by not stating which target was used. Ans. The target now generally used throughout the United States, and which was adopted at Creedmoor last year, is what is known as the "new Wimbledon," having circular bullseyes, centres, and outers; instead of the old square ones. The sizes are as follows: Up to and including 300 yards—bullseye, 8 inches in diameter; centre, 24 inches do.; inner, 46 inches do.; outer, (square), 4 feet by 6, or rest of target. Over 300 and including 600 yards—bullseye, 22 inches in diameter; centre, 38 inches do.; inner, 54 inches do.; outer, 70 inches. All distances over 600 yards—bullseye, 36 inches in diameter; centre, 54 inches do.; inner, (square), 6 feet by 6; outer, 6 feet by 12, or rest of target.

OLIVE, St. Louis.—Has a Remington rifle 44 cal. He asks: 1. Can I reduce charge in order to make hunting rifle of it? Orange Lightning, No. 5, fills the shell nearly full. 2. What is the best grade and weight of powder? 3. What is the weight, length and shape of ball? 4. Is patched or cannellured ball best? 5. My shell has a movable anvil, liable to lose on extracting primer. Is there a better one made, and who makes it? Would a nicked shell work well? 6. How far will Winchester rifle, new model, shoot accurately? Ans. 1. Use 50 or 60 grains. 2. We prefer FG Orange rifle, instead of Orange Lightning, which is almost too quick. 3. A conical ball, weight about 400 grains, 1½ inch in length; 4 either would answer; patched would do best. 5. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company make a shell having primer fastened to a cross bar instead of anvil; the Remingtons are making similar ones, we understand. 6. Good shooting has been done with it up to 500 yards.

SUBSCRIBER, Columbus, Ohio.—Six gentlemen—one gunsmith, two boss machinists, one jeweler, one hardware and tin and stove merchant, and the undersigned—all, more or less, experienced men, have "cussed" and discussed the "D. W., Chicago," article 5th, in your Answers to Correspondents of last week, and all agree that the large bore gun shoots the strongest; yet insist that, all things being equal, the large bore will recoil more than the small bore—just the reverse of what you have it. What say you now? Ans. All we have to say is, that we have shot with all sized guns, running from ¼ up to 18 gauge, but never have tested them carefully as to recoil, being well convinced that in all modern guns the recoil depends upon the quantity of powder, shot and wadding used. If the gun is properly loaded, the recoil is of no great consequence. Those persons who complain so much about recoil are bunglers, and use too much powder or lead for the size of the gun.

J. H. D., Nashua.—I have a very fine English setter dog, 2½ years old, well broken in the field, but he has got the habit of running away from home, and will not come back. I have to keep him tied all the time. I have thought of castrating him, but am afraid to, for fear it will spoil him for hunting. What do you advise? Ans. We have occasionally been afflicted with dogs given to the bad habit of running away from home to hunt on their own "hooks," or for some other purpose, but have broken up their "little game" by investing a shilling or two in a four-foot rawhide, and placing it in the hands of one who would catch the dog from home, and give him a good baker's dozen the full length of his back. No dog will often leave the protection of his home, if this remedy is properly administered. The other remedy you suggest would, in all probability, in a considerable degree, destroy his usefulness in the field.

SINBAD, New York.—My friend's setter will stand over a warm trail, and nothing will induce him to go ahead, unless his master takes the lead a step or two and urges him, when he will move on, but so slowly, by reason of the extreme caution he appears to exercise, that after passing over a hundred yards of ground and seeing no birds, one's impatience begins to be aroused. In some instances he has trailed birds in this way 300 yards. This behavior on the dog's part is a sure sign we shall see birds. But is not he too slow? He has had no training to speak of, but seems to know his business as well as the "collegians" when he gets where the birds are. Ans. It is not an unusual thing for a pup or young dog having a fine nose to be too cautious in approaching game; with such, a little time and work on game gives them confidence in themselves, and the difficulty is overcome. But when this trouble exists in aged dogs, the shooter must have more patience than ourselves to continue to shoot over him.

R. A. S., Doylestown, Pa.—We have a lemon tree, now about twenty years old, and five years ago changed it from its earthen pot to a wooden box. We tarred the box inside, and set the tree, dirt and all, into the box. Just before Fall it withers up, but does not freeze, and we have to keep a fire where it sits in Winter. What is the matter with it? 2. Is there any law to prevent shooting pike in the Spring, when they are rutting? 3. What kind of bait can be used instead of live bait for fishing for pike through the ice? Ans. 1. Old age is probably the difficulty. Possibly by pruning some of the superfluous roots you might induce a healthier upper growth, but your tree is undoubtedly past bearing. 2. There is no law to prevent the shooting of pike, except during the close season, which is from the 1st of March to the 1st of June. 3. In Lake Huron, where pike fishing through the ice is carried on very extensively, a wooden lure fish, or a herring prepared for the purpose, is used; but then a spear is used. We should think an artificial minnow might answer.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INSTRUCTION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

FLORIDA CURIOSITIES.

WHEN the traveler to Florida returns with what appears to be one of his own incisors, handsomely mounted in gold, dangling at his watch chain, and informs his admiring auditors, with a sportsman's nonchalance, that it is only the tooth of a big alligator "I killed on Indian River," his hearers can have no conception of the amount of business transacted in these and like curiosities and souvenirs; and the mighty hunter may be getting credit for a prowess, the trophy of which first caught his admiring gaze in Damon Greenleaf's "Free Museum of Curiosities" or Gilbert's jewelry store, both at Jacksonville. It is estimated, says the Florida *Agriculturist*, that at least one hundred thousand dollars is invested yearly by visitors to Florida in curiosities of every description. Next to alligator's teeth, sea-beans are in demand. These, when polished, are made into charms, lockets, sleeve buttons and ear-rings, mounted in gold, and form very attractive ornaments. These beans grow in the West Indies, and being washed into the sea by freshets, are afterwards thrown up by the Gulf Stream on the Florida coast. The new comer, however, can always be indicated by the possession of an orange wood cane; these are made, usually, from the roots of the wild orange tree, although the lemon and other trees are sometimes used, and they are frequently very handsomely carved. Feather flowers are also made to a considerable extent, the variety of birds of gay plumage being so large as to furnish an almost endless supply. Fish scale work is also done, and some shell work, although most of the latter is imported from Nassau. At St. Augustine and Fernandina a large business is done in palmetto work, hats, baskets, napkin-rings, etc., being made of it.

Some of the stores will remind the visitor of Niagara Falls, although we are thankful to say that the extortions of that favored spot have not yet traveled so far south; when they do, may the alligators retire to the deepest recesses of the swamps, and the sea cease to throw its beans upon the Florida sands; may the palmetto wither ere the knife of the basket maker can reach their stacks, and may all the beautiful birds fly away to some undiscovered land where they may keep their feathers for their own adornment.

—Gentlemen purposing to exhibit dogs at the Chicago Bench Show, and desiring premium lists, can procure them at this office.

CALIPASH AND CALIPEE.

THE art of preserving edibles by air-tight canning has reached a point which almost entitles it to be ranked among the sciences. It is very natural, therefore, that to California, in whose interest the great advances in the canning business were first made, should furnish us with the latter delicacy, which is by this means brought within the reach of the weary traveler in the desert or off the Cape, as well as the gourmand who takes his turtle at Delmonico's. In fact, it occurs to us that the solid comfort, almost blessings, we now enjoy through the increased cuisine facilities afforded by the canning process are not sufficiently acknowledged or appreciated. To be sure, steam has shortened sea voyages, but even now a large proportion of the vegetables served to the passengers are first canned. We read of the horrors of scurvy in the old days when Jack had nothing perhaps for months at a time but salt beef and pork; now an occasional allowance of vegetables spares him this curse, and in the cabin there is scarcely a delicacy with which the skipper cannot regale himself.

On the west coast of Mexico experiments have been repeatedly made in canning the green turtle which thereabouts abound, and after many failures we now learn that success has at length been achieved and the first lot of 200 dozen cans has been received at San Francisco from Guayamas. The Gulf of California is well known as a great resort for turtles, and their flavor is said to be quite equal to those taken in the Gulf of Mexico or in the West Indies. It is said that Guayamas can alone furnish 200 tons of the meat annually, and that already received in San Francisco is reported to be excellent. Alluding to the subject the *Alta-California* says:—

"The cans so far used weigh, when full, two and a half pounds. The meat is boiled in its own abundant juice, without the addition of any water, and the can, when opened cold, is found to be filled with meat inclosed in jelly. The meat is thoroughly cooked and slightly salted and spiced before the can is sealed, so that it can be eaten without further preparation. The green turtle of the western coast of Mexico is called *Caluma* in Spanish. Now that the art of canning is understood in Guayamas, we may expect to receive also canned lobster, cuttle-fish (*Calamaries*), rock cod, totoba—a fish like a rock cod—and other delicacies caught in the Gulf of California."

We wonder that this experiment has never been tried on our coast. The eastern shore of Florida, as well as the Gulf, furnishes an abundant supply. Many of those received here, that have been shipped alive, are dead on arrival, and the very mention of turtle as an article of ordinary diet conjures up visions of extravagance, to say nothing of subsequent aldermanic proportions. Then, again, to prepare a turtle for cooking is a piece of work beyond the ability of the average cook, an objection that would be obviated could it be purchased in cans. Let us have cheap turtle, and who knows what effect it might have in restoring a condition of political honesty.

GAME PROTECTION.

Importing English Hares and Rabbits.

RUTLAND, Vt., December 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Allow me to throw out, throw your paper, a suggestion: would it not be well worth the trial to import the English hare? The habits of this animal are, in many things unlike those of our mountain hares, which turn white in the winter. The range of the English hare is very wide—from Italy away to Denmark, if my memory serves me. There is hardly a State in the Union in which it would not do well. It lives upon the rudest fare; it thrives well in forest as well as in cultivated fields; the food it would consume in our country is not worth reckoning; it affords fine sport, either with dog or gun; it weighs from seven to nine pounds, and its flesh is most excellent for the table; it breeds rapidly, though not as fast as the rabbit does; it is not so easy a prey to the foxes or hawks, as our coney and mountain hare; and unlike the coney, it does not run to earth; it does not stick to covert as our hare does, but runs free and wild, like a fox almost; it is more easily followed; it has more speed than the fox, but less bottom; it may be shot over setter and pointers. The cost of importing them would be small; whether they carry well I do not know; they could hardly be turned out at any place in the country amiss, and it would take but few colonies and a few years for them to have a fixed place in our game list.

Would not the English rabbit be, too, an acquisition. This animal can be carried to any distance. Its fecundity is as proverbial as its value for food. What do you think about it Mr. Editor?

A. TRAVELER.

We once thought so well of our correspondent's suggestion that, as an officer of the Blooming Grove Park Association some years ago, we attempted the introduction of these species into the Association's territory. Some twenty pairs were shipped from England in 1872, but only a single individual arrived alive, and the attempt has not been since renewed. With ordinary care no risk need attend their transportation. Of late, however, we have regarded the propagation of hares and rabbits with some apprehension. In our early life we devoted many years to rabbit culture, and then learned, at some pecuniary cost how destructive they were to orchards and garden patches, and how difficult it was to eradicate them when once established. Lately we have remarked the devastations in Nevada, of rabbits or hares, where they are regarded with about the same consideration as the grasshoppers are, owing to their extreme abundance and boldness. So, also in parts of Kentucky. The destruction they cause annually seems almost incredible, and astonishing. Instances of their depredations are given in the local papers. Certainly, it does not seem necessary to go to the trouble and expense of importing, since we have a superabundance within our own limits.

—The Rochester *Express* commends constable Brown for his efforts, in large part at his own expense, during the past year in causing the arrest and conviction of a large

number of violators of the game law in Monroe county. Last week Mr. Brown served summons upon ten different parties for fishing with nets in the Bay. The *Express* says that "the wagon loads of fish almost daily brought into Rochester show conclusively that nets are being drawn almost every night, causing the destruction of thousands of fish which happen to be unseasonable."

ALTONA, Penn., December 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Being well aware of your interest in the preservation and increase of game in our country, I would ask leave to call your attention, or more properly the Sportsmen's Club of Pittsburgh, through your columns, to the fact, that there is an effort being made to prolong the game laws of Pennsylvania, particularly that clause relating to deer: that no deer shall be taken or killed after the 1st of December, and that petitions are now being circulated, asking our Legislature to extend the time to January 1st. I think the present law the best we have ever had, and am perfectly willing to give up this genuine sport, and to me, my greatest enjoyment, on the 1st of December, and could I, or did I have the power, would have or make the law read November 1st for at least five years to come, to allow this noble animal to propagate and populate our forests. An amendment to our State law, making it a penalty for running deer with dogs, would meet the approbation of many sportsmen, who hunt not for the market, but for the pleasure it affords. Hoping the Sportsmen's Club of Pittsburgh will take a note of this, and use their influence to defeat any amendment of the kind.

SPORTSMAN.

Where restrictive measures of an extraordinary character are required to enable barren districts to recuperate, most any sacrifice of pleasure or convenience may be submitted to. In New Jersey there is a five year fence season for pinnated grouse; on Long Island a total prohibition of deer shooting excepting for the first fifteen days in November and recently a five years close season for quail; in Nova Scotia a three years total prohibition of moose killing; and like restrictions in other localities. If a temporary prohibition of deer killing is needed in Pennsylvania, to cover, say two or three years, an act to that effect could probably be gotten through the Legislature; but unless its provisions are made to apply to the whole State, it will be found practically inoperative.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As many of your subscribers are members of The West Jersey Game Protection Society, and no doubt would be pleased to learn what has been done by the Committee on Purchase of Live Game and Fish since the annual meeting of the society, held September 15th last, please give the following statement a place in the columns of your paper, if possible. Since the 9th of October, 830 live black bass have been obtained from the upper part of the Delaware and Potomac rivers and distributed as follows:—

Lake at Malaga.....	80	Cotransey Creek.....	50
Lake at Hammonton.....	100	Salem Creek.....	50
Headwaters Great Egg Harbor		Alloway's Creek.....	49
River.....	40	Cooper's Creek.....	50
Headwaters Tuckahoe River.....	51	Mantua Creek.....	84
Maurice River.....	75	Lake at Wenonah.....	25
Woodbury Creek.....	46	Died in transporting and after	
Raccoon Creek.....	50	arrival.....	30
Oldman's Creek.....	50		
Total.....	830		

Four hundred belonged to the State of New Jersey, and were placed in the hands of the committee for distribution through Doctor Banj. P. Howell, of Woodbury, one of the Commissioners of Fisheries, and were let out in such streams as he directed. Much more would have been accomplished if the committee had been able to commence earlier. Great credit is due to Mr. Milton E. Peirce, of Wenonah, New Jersey, for his efforts in obtaining the fish and distributing them, and it was through his exertions and care, that the percentage of loss was so small.

The committee have made arrangements to secure a large number of live grouse and quail, which are to be kept through the season until the proper time arrives in the Spring to let them out.

Inclosed you have articles taken from several of the newspapers of South Jersey, showing how the efforts of the society are regarded.

Yours,

A. MEMBER.

We are convinced that the West Jersey Game Protective Association is accomplishing a great deal of good. We do not endorse all its measures, or rather the methods it has chosen, to correct and prevent abuse, but we wish its energy and efficiency could be imitated all over the country. It would soon make poaching as unprofitable and unfashionable as child-stealing. The favorable testimony of the local press is before us.

VALPARAISO, Ind., December 29th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The long rainy season has effectually protected game from extermination. But few quail have been killed, and deer, which are quite numerous in the Kankakee swamps, are still living in perfect safety. They are absolutely out of reach. Were they to be let alone two years we would have fine shooting. The mildness of the season thus far leads me to think that birds will be abundant next year. I wish I could be sure of January and February, but there's the rub.

W. H. HOLABIRD.

—Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Canadians for the energy with which they are enforcing the game laws across the line. We hear of arrests being made in all directions and in every Province, of men who have taken fish and game out of season. The wholesale arrest recently of forty deer slayers at once will have a most salutary effect on all offenders. Every proceeding of this kind aids very materially the efforts of our own prosecutors, by preventing the sale here of unseasonable game. It shows also that the laws can be enforced if we are disposed to take the matter seriously in hand. It cannot be denied that there is great apathy and negligence on the part of our clubs that have been formed avowedly for the protection of game—the very associations to which we look for efficient service. There is no end to the complaints we receive against the inaction and indifference of these clubs. One gentleman residing in Central New York, who has spent much time and money in individual effort to punish violations of the law, asserts that he applied to two of the leading clubs in his section to assist him in presenting guilty parties who had been detected in the act of spear-fishing lake trout, but could get no help, except from one or two individual members. This is a serious charge. We cannot wonder at the continuation of abuses and the laxity of laws, when we are made cognizant of such facts, which do not apply to one section only, but to all parts of the country.

—The annual meeting of the Mississippi State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, will be held at Madison on the third Wednesday of January, 1876, (January 19th, 1876). R. H. Strong, President, M. T. Bailey, Secretary.

BUFFALO.—The report on the geology and resources of the region of the thirty-ninth parallel, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, by Mr. Dawson, says: "From what I could learn, I believe that at the present rate of extermination, twelve to fourteen years will see the destruction of what now remains of the great northern band of buffalo, and the termination of the trade in robes and pemican, in so far as regards the country north of the Missouri River."

—The people of Islip have been in the habit of fishing with pound nets, and those of Patchogue with fly nets, and each has insisted that the practice of the other was ruinous. It is understood that Supervisor John Wood, of Islip, and the Hon G. F. Carman, of Patchogue, have decided that the difficulty can best be settled by entirely prohibiting the use of nets of any description until the close of the spawning season, or until the 1st of July. It is probable that the baymen of both towns will accede to this proposition, as it is regarded as directly in their own interest by tending to promote the continued success of the fisheries.—*Babylon Signal.*

AMERICAN AMMUNITION.

WE have received a number of communications from our readers on the subject of paper shells of American manufacture, from which we make the following extracts. It must be admitted that the balance of opinion is in favor of the home made article, and when a uniform system of boring the chambers of guns shall have been adopted we have no doubt that the Bridgeport shell will be the one generally used. One correspondent, writing from Randolph, Mass., thinks that the superiority of English ammunition over ours lies in the fact that across the water sportsmen are willing to pay more for a good article than are our own. We think that he is wrong, or why the enormous sale of Ely's production? The fact is, that the difference in the price of labor between the two countries enables the English manufacturer to produce an equally good, if not better, article at far less cost to himself, and some compete with us in our own market. When the increased use of American ammunition will enable our makers to realize a profit from larger sales, any difference there may now be will disappear. Our correspondent adds:—

"But, in justice to one American firm, I am bound to state that I have bought of various dealers, (and to all of whom I am unknown, thus precluding all chance for partiality), and shot during the four months ending October 1st, 1875, four thousand rim fire, No. 38 calibre, rifle cartridges, without a single misfire or misfire; cartridges made by Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and I have never succeeded in making so good even shooting (at target) with any other make of fixed ammunition, whether American or foreign made."

F. R.

WORCESTER, Mass., December 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As you wish to hear from some person that has used the Bridgeport shell in the Parker gun, I will give you my experience in that line. My gun is 10 bore, 9½ pounds. I have always used the Bridgeport shell, and have used five hundred this season, and I have not had any trouble with them, and not one misfire as yet.

HOLDEN BIRD SHOOTER.

CLINTON, Iowa, December 13th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have got a Parker gun, and have used these shells and others. I never had a misfire. I am greatly troubled with the shells bursting, or rather ripping, apparently up the seam. Now the shells fit the chamber of my gun as nice as any one could wish. Where the trouble lays I don't know. I have thought that they were a poor material, or were not fastened right. If any others have had the same experience I should like to know their views on this subject.

GEO. DIXNIE.

We published some time since a letter from Mr. W. B. Hanworth, of Quincy, Ill., who had had much difficulty with misfires. He now writes:—

"I can now say that I have shot over two hundred of the Bridgeport paper shells since I had my gun fixed by Joseph Batter, of Chicago, and over three hundred of the Ely shells, and have not had a single misfire. I use the 2½ inch shell in the field, and 3 inch blue shells over the trap. Before my gun was repaired I used to average about six out of a hundred misfires with Ely's shells, and of the Bridgeport shells, at least one-fourth of them would miss fire. I am glad to say that the fault lay in the gun, and that I found it out, and that I have now got something reliable. I think the American shells just as good as the Ely shells, and would just as soon have them, and if they do not make any No. 12, 3 inches and 2½ inches long they ought to do so, as these lengths are used in No. 12 guns for trap shooting and ducking."

W. B. H.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company are now making the 2½ and 3 inch shells.

PORT RICHMOND, December 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Last Spring I purchased 1,000 of the U. M. Co. cartridge paper shells, and had at that time a first-class breech loader. For the first two or three days every cap exploded, and I felt well pleased to think that we would now be supplied with American paper shells; but the next morning American shells had lost all favor with us, as I pulled on a wood duck and both barrels misfired. The same thing happened on an English snipe, and I began to get provoked, and would have sold the balance of shells I had for a song, but I did not know but that I had made some mistake in loading, and that evening I loaded some more, being very particular. Out of eleven shots that day one shell misfired, and I never used any more until last Fall, when I tried them in my new "Greener." She never allows any misfires, and I shot nearly every day the first part of the season, using and giving away something like 1,200 of these shells, and never a misfire. But now my objection to them, and that is, their not being uniform in size. I have two shells to send you that you may judge for yourself. One of them fits the chamber very nicely and the other jams, and when once in, it is impossible to extract it. I have had to take my gun across my knee to unlock it for the purpose of putting a new cartridge in after firing. At first I attributed the fault to my using too large a wad, and never discovered the cause until recently; so I use no more U. M. C. shells until I am sure I can get them out of the chamber without being obliged to fire them off or use a stick. The latter is a method I don't approve of, and I caution all sportsmen not to try it too often. As for parties loading them twice, it may be done, but I never used, or saw one used, that was suitable for unloading; and a "treble wedge fastening" I consider more likely to

save a cartridge from bursting than the ordinary double bolt, and the former is what I use. I fully agree with Mr. Hobbs, that there should be a standard for the chambers of breech loaders, and when I can get American ammunition to suit me, will use no other. As for the head pulling off, I never saw that happen. The complaint I have is, that some of them fit my gun "too much." Does any sportsman who has ever read the FOREST AND STREAM believe it anything but an impartial journal, Mr. Holden?

MORTIMER.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT who has recently visited Mr. Dittmar's works near Boston writes us the following description of the mode of manufacturing the explosive. As it is a secret, we presume Mr. Dittmar alone knows the proportions of the different ingredients. With regard to its safety we are assured, by Mr. Dittmar, that on that point there is nothing to fear, but we agree with our correspondent that the results of various tests, as already published, do not decide the question entirely in the affirmative. It would be very satisfactory if some decisive tests could be made, of a nature to set at rest the vexed question, is, or is not, the Dittmar a safe powder to be used in shot guns:—

HARTFORD, Conn., December 10th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Recently while in Boston I met Mr. Dittmar, and although I did not at that time learn much of the composition of his new powder, I was struck with the many advantages it had if it equalled his expectations. The following description of its composition and method of manufacture may enable many to understand its working, and why there were so many different opinions. It consists in taking any suitable kind of vegetable fibre, in the raw or manufactured state, such as flax or old linen or cotton rags, reducing them to a fine pulp, pressing this pulp into sheets of suitable thickness, which are properly dried and then reduced to grains or powder of suitable size in a cutting or grinding machine. These grains are then treated with acid, or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, in the same manner in which gun cotton is made. Before subjecting it to the action of the acids it may be soaked in a solution of sugar, mannite, amylum, or inuline, taking care to clear it of any superfluous acid by applying to it a solution of alkali or soda. It may also be soaked in a solution of nitrate or chlorate of potash. After being subjected to the action of the acids, and dried and desiccated, it is ready for use. The mixture of the vegetable pulp with the sugar, etc., produces a very powerful explosive compound, and overcomes the difficulty experienced in preparing, without the pulp, either of such matters with acids. For improving the powder for blasting purposes, it may be soaked in nitro-glycerine, or have applied to it soda or saltpetre in a fine state after it is dried. All the above compounds, without the use of nitro-glycerine, can be used for gunning or artillery purposes, and can be kept wet and transported in that condition with safety, it being impossible to set it on fire or explode it by concussion. Before use it is to be dried in the sun or otherwise, the grains remaining whole, and losing none of their strength. Owing to the elasticity of the material, it is claimed to be safer than any other similar explosive, and it may be so. The only similar explosives I can find are Shultz's sawdust powder, and gun felt, which I believe are sold only in loaded cases for sporting purposes and not in bulk, as they are considered too dangerous to be used by persons not acquainted with the proper methods of using them. In appearance the Dittmar powder resembles fine cork, being of nearly the same color and specific gravity. I am not acquainted with the English laws regarding gun cotton, etc., but as I find it advertised in a London paper—"sold only in loaded cases, with or without shot"—I am led to the conclusion that it is subject to some special restraint.

W. R. C.

December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have watched with much interest the experiments made by your correspondents with Dittmar's powder. Beyond all question, if the powder can be made safe, and as effective as black powder, its other qualities will rank it far above the old explosive. My own experience with the new powder was most disagreeable. I sent last year to Mr. Dittmar for a sample, hoping to find it all that it was represented. I received by mail a small can, and loaded some metallic shells with 3½ drachms, (by measure, not weight), using a Dixox charger. I put one red-edged wad over the powder, and struck the loading plug twice only with the palm of my hand, so that the powder could not have been too tightly compressed. Six of those shells, fired from two different guns, burst both! They were fine breech loaders, of high price and approved makers, so that the fault did not lie in the guns. As I am not a millionaire, or desirous of going to the happy hunting grounds yet, I shall let others experiment for the future, and stick to the black powder till I see better reports of the new than I have seen yet. As for the comparative shooting of the black and Dittmar, I can only say, that I was out one day this season with a friend who was shooting Dittmar powder, and he constantly wounded birds that he failed to kill, while mine fell dead. I told him that his powder did not shoot, etc., gave him some of my shells, after which he killed his birds as cleanly as myself.

ARNOLD BURGESS.

TRANSPORTATION OF GAME.—Live game is a kind of freight not much coveted by express companies, some of which we think decline to receive it on any terms. Therefore we are not quite sure that we shall do our friends of the United States Express Company, a kindness by volunteering an expression of satisfaction at the very excellent condition in which consignments of game, both dead and alive, is received by their lines. We have had occasion to ship at one load as many as ten live deer a 1,200 miles journey; while our receipts of dead birds, fish, &c., have been many. In no case have we known of suffering or loss through neglect or inattention. We understand that a great deal of this kind of freight passes through their hands, and inasmuch as the Company is now "in for it," and in view of the probable increase of game and fish all over the country by attempted propagation by artificial culture, it may possibly result that we shall have improved methods of transportation and special trains running. Indeed, many attempts to obtain portable refrigerators for dead game, and suitable conveyances for live animals, have been, and are being made, but we believe that no result has been reached that is perfectly satisfactory, if we except the one or two cars built by the Alligrett Refrigerator Company. It has been definitely settled that as a means of preserving meats or fish, the new method in which, by a packing of ice, an equal temperature of about 20° is maintained, is far superior to the old. Trout have been kept fresh by the Alligrett process for a year or more, and strawberries and other fruits are preserved so that even the leaves retain their freshness for a very long period. Indeed, the immense refrigerators used by our large fish and game dealers, have entirely superceded the old ice

chests. Now, by means of a hollow casing or iron tubes filled with ice, this low temperature is maintained without that disastrous loss of juices which is the result of actual contact with ice. The exigencies of trade demand a more perfect system of transportation for fish and game, and it will be found in the construction of these double framed cars.

"CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA."—When the agents for the sale of this valuable book offer it to the new-comers at the Jacksonville depots, they are very often met with the negative reply that they bought the book before they left the North. No visitor to Florida who possesses a copy would be without it, and every one who has heard of the book purchase it before leaving home. It is a volume of 350 pages, and is sold for \$1 50. One hundred times its cost can often be saved by buying it. Copies can be supplied at this office. Dealers are furnished by the American News Company.

ADVERTISE IN FOREST AND STREAM!—Mr. H. H. Thomas, pisciculturist, of Randolph, N. Y., in renewing an advertisement says: "The advertisement which I recently put into your paper of '20,000 Brook Trout eggs for Sale,' has brought me a sale of 260,000 eggs." This is the testimony that we receive from nearly all who have tested the utility and advantage of our columns as an advertising medium; and yet there are some dealers who probably would not believe "even Moses and the prophets." The advantage in using our paper is that nearly every one of its readers are purchasers; they are men who can afford to buy luxuries; and needing what they deem essential to their gratification, they are constantly searching our columns for those articles they desire. For this reason each 1,000 circulation of FOREST AND STREAM is equal to 10,000 circulation of the daily newspapers, as a very large proportion of those who buy the latter can scarcely afford the cost, much less the money for luxuries of life. Let any one who chances to glance at these lines, make a note of it.

OBITUARY.—Robert G. Scott, of North Elba, so well known to the readers of Headley's & Street's fascinating volumes on the Adirondacks, recently died, after a long illness. His age was nearly seventy-one years, and this patriarch of the mountains had spent the most of his life in the sublimely mountain-girded home, from which "his spirit took its flight."

WARM!—The warm weather of the past week opened windows, set vegetation to sprouting, brought out the wasps, flies, and garter snakes, liberated frozen-up craft, spoiled market truck, and retained the tide of travel to Florida. There is scarcely any snow in New England anywhere now. At Danversport, Mass., last Saturday the mercury indicated 110° in the sun; so a correspondent writes, but we guess he pinched the thermometer a little.

—Richard Henry Lee, of Clarke county, Va., has been selected to read the Declaration of Independence at the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia July 4th, 1876. Col. Lee is a grandson of the Richard Henry Lee, who, in the Continental Congress, moved "that these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be free and independent States." He is the nephew of Charles Lee, Washington's Attorney-General, and nephew, also, of Light Horse Harry Lee, the father of General Robert E. Lee. He was a gallant soldier, and is universally respected as a gentleman of irreproachable character and great intelligence.

MORE FOXES.—Mr. Clarence H. Johnson of the Staten Island Sportsmen' Association, who is now in Virginia, writes us that he has been presented by Mr. Wm. H. Martin of Gloucester Co., with two live foxes which he will bring on with him for a hunt on Staten Island on his return. They are, he says, in good condition, and will afford some capital runs.

A party of thirty gentlemen started out from Norfolk, Virginia on New Years day for an old time fox hunt. They had two brace of hounds with them. When last heard from, the fox was ahead and likely to run until the next Centennial.

A NOBLE CHARITY.—The Infant Asylum Grand Ball will be held at the Academy of Music in this city on the 13th inst. Of all our many charities none are more deserving of countenance and encouragement than this, the one that provides a home for little waifs of fortune thrown adrift on the world's wide sea. The ball itself is under the direction of ladies and gentlemen who hold the first position in our social and business circles, and those of previous years have been noted for their elegance and success.

THE HEALTH LIFT.—Known also as the Cumulative Exercise and Lifting Cure is an invaluable aid to boating men, and others who desire to fit their frames and lungs for continued exertion. It is said that ten minutes a day with one of these machines will double the actual strength in three months, while it does not fatigue or exhaust, but rather refreshes and invigorates. For those suffering from the effects of sedentary occupations it must be invaluable.

—No wonder so much is said about the blubber of whales when they have often such a right trying time of it.

—Stories of panther encounters are current now. We have two from Vermont, two from Pennsylvania, and one from Texas. Bear adventures are too common to mention; in fact, there is trouble *bréwin'* all over the woods.

The Rifle.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The FOREST AND STREAM Badges were shot for on Thursday, December 30th, 1875. It was a spirited contest and many of the best "off-hand" shots participated. The conditions were: 10 shots; rifle; 200 yards target reduced for the 110 feet range; Wimbledon rules. The following are the best scores for the respective badges:—1st badge, best score, T. C. Noone, 43; John D. Cheever, 41. 2d badge, average centres, A. G. Hellwig, 40; Chas. A. Cheever, 38; L. V. Sone, 37. 3d badge, average inners, F. N. DeWitt, 30; H. A. Hynes, 29; T. G. Moore, 29.

The Turf, Field and Farm cups will be shot for Thursday, Jan. 6th, 1876, commencing at four P. M. Shooters are invited.

—The fifth weekly competition shooting, lying position, for a gold medal, a rifle, and a revolver, took place at Hellwig's new gallery, No. 273 Eighth avenue, under the Grand Opera House, on December 29th, 1875. The following is the score:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
John Tragesser, first prize.	47	John Duttill.	42
Captain Joseph Ross.	47	Capt. William Lindsey.	42
M. L. Riggs.	47	T. C. Banks.	41
Dr. T. B. Austin.	46	F. N. McGlensey, second prize.	40
A. B. Vanhusen.	46	F. N. DeWitt.	40
J. Brodigan.	45	D. E. Vannett.	40
Capt. L. C. Bruce.	45	F. Carpenter.	40
D. L. Beckwith.	45	B. Ginger.	38
A. G. Holcomb.	44	W. P. Gillette.	35
Frederick Kesler.	43	Geo. Grentzer, third prize.	32
P. Fenning.	42	William Grentzer.	20
John Bryan.	42		

Mr. Hellwig has added another prize of a double barrel shot gun, to be won three times by the second best score, the same as all the other prizes. The next competition will take place Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock P. M., January 5th, 1876.

GLEN DRAKE RANGE.—The matches of the American Rifle Association in honor of the opening of the centennial year, drew together a large number of the members of the club. The first day of the year bright, clear, and warm, was just the day to shoot; the result was a day of pleasure, good scores and a certainty that the marksman would awake the next morning with clear heads and bright eyes, which might have been otherwise had they followed the time honored custom of the day. Col. J. F. Underhill, the President, was first upon the ground; under his superintendence the range has been prepared for the day, presenting an unusually attractive appearance. The contests were for the Association cup, valued at \$50, and a subscription match. We give a summary of the shooting.

Association Cup Match.—Distance, 500 yards; any rifle; 10 scoring shots; military rifles allowed five points if of fifty calibre; cup to be won twice before property passes. The best scores were:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
David F. Davids.	35 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	47
C. A. Hodgeman.	5 3 5 5 3 5 5 5	46
H. Fisher.	4 5 5 4 5 2 4 5 5	43
R. Rathbone.	5 5 4 5 2 5 4 4 4	43
C. Dusenbury.	5 5 4 4 0 4 5 5 4	41
Col. J. T. Underhill.	5 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 2 5	37

Mr. Dusenbury would have been second if he had not had the misfortune to make a bulls-eye on the wrong target. In the subscription match there were thirty-seven entries. It was also shot at 500 yards, open to any rifle; entries not limited; five scoring shots; one half of entrance money to Association; balance to three highest scores; entrance fee, \$1. Best scores were:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
H. Fisher.	5 5 5 5 4	21
H. Fisher.	4 5 4 5 5	21
G. H. Thompson.	5 4 4 5 5	21
C. A. Hodgeman.	5 5 5 4 4	21

The arrangements are such that practice can be kept up all Winter at this range, comfortable quarters having been provided from which the shooter can fire without exposure to the weather. The election for officers for the ensuing year will take place at Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Jan. 11th, 1876 at 5 P. M.

CREEDMOOR JR. RANGE.—The second of the popular subscription matches inaugurated at this gallery (corner Warren street Broadway) was shot on Wednesday the 29th ult. All day long the riflemen thronged the 100 yard under ground range. The "ninety and nine" could have been found there as there were just that number of entries. The lost odd one put in appearance after six P. M., but "It was too late to enter now." The winning scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
T. C. Banks, best score.	4 4 5 5 5	23
W. H. Sabin, 5th best score.	5 4 4 5 4	22
F. Backofen, W. H. DeHart, and F. H. Holton tied for third prize, 10th best score.	4 4 4 5 4	21
H. B. Farwell, 15th best score.	4 5 4 4 4	21
W. S. Jewell, 20th best score.	5 4 5 3 4	21

In deference to the wishes of many of the contestants in these matches the entrance hereafter will be \$1, and the number of shots 10, as there will be less tying of scores. Also the day of shooting will be changed to Tuesdays, both for subscription and badge matches. There will be matches shortly arranged for any position shooting with something unique and elegant in the way of prizes.

MORSEMERE.—The dense fog which prevailed on this range during Christmas day, prevented the shooting of the matches which were arranged. On the Tuesday following George Langran won, for the third time, the Marksman's Match, and the prize became his personal property. His score was the best yet made. At 200 yards he scored 23 out of 35, and 500 yards 34 out of 35, making a grand total of 57.

The Harris Trophy was shot for on Wednesday, under the rule which makes it obligatory to shoot all matches postponed on account of the weather, on the first day on which shooting may be possible. Capt. Douglas Smyth

was the winner with a score of 75 out of 100. The score list was as follows, the distance being 309 yards:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
D. Smyth.	75	B. Cullen.	44
H. J. Quinn.	70	J. W. Goodale.	40
H. Maynard.	68	G. W. Malison.	38
R. Cornell.	59	S. S. Leo.	16
G. L. Morse.	56		

On New Year's day, this range was open for off-hand shooting only. Two matches were in progress all day. The Harris match for an elegant short range Sharpe rifle. The conditions were 20 shots, standing, 300 yards. H. Quinn was the winner with the very handsome score of 79 out of a possible 100. The four best scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
H. Quinn.	3 3 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 3	79
Geo. Frazier.	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 3 0 5	73
D. Smyth.	4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 3 4	72
H. L. Gaarison.	3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 3	71

This trophy must be won three times before becoming the property of the holder. Capt. D. Smyth won at the first competition on a score of 75.

An all-comers match for a nickle plated revolver was shot at the same time. The conditions were 10 shots, off-hand, at 200 yards, the prize to go to the best score made during the day; competitors being allowed to enter more than once. There were thirty-six entries. Mr. Morse was twice the victor, having made on his first score 44 out of 50, and on his second entry, 41. The best six scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
G. L. Morse.	3 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5	44
G. L. Morse.	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4	41
H. Maynard.	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	41
F. Shonnard.	3 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4	41
E. Connell.	4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4	40
W. P. Constable.	5 4 3 5 4 5 4 4 3	40

—As our item, a week or two ago, concerning the relations of the Yonkers Rifle Association with the American Rifle Association, of Mount Vernon, was misunderstood by some to mean that our riflemen had "backed out" of the proposed match, we will correct that impression by giving the facts. The Yonkers Rifle Association challenged the American Rifle Association to shoot a match at 500 yards. The latter club returned an answer proposing that instead of 500 yards the range be 300 yards, off-hand shooting. The Yonkers Rifle Association replied proposing to settle the affair satisfactorily to both sides by shooting a certain number of shots at both 500 and 300 yards. To this letter they have received no answer.—Yonkers Gazette.

HARTFORD.—The Connecticut Rifle Association has now been formally organized with the following officers and a good membership:—President, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley; Vice President, Nathan Washburn; Secretary and Treasurer, B. F. Blakeslee; Executive Committee, O. E. Pilard, G. W. Yale, J. C. Linney, Major L. A. Barbour and T. F. Plunkett. The Manchester range has been decided upon, for the present at least, as it offers better advantages for long range practice than any other brought before the notice of the committee appointed to make the selection. The initiation fee to the association is \$3 with monthly dues of fifty cents.

CHICAGO.—The Inter-State Rifle match between clubs from Chicago, Jackson, Mich., and Fort Wayne, Ind., came off on the 29th ult. at the range of the Chicago Rifle Club, South Park. The prizes consisted of a magnificent silver urn, presented by Giles Brother's, jewelers of Chicago, and a beautiful gold and silver mounted revolver, presented by Mr. Alford, agent for Messrs. Remington. The range was 500 yards, and shooting commenced at 11 o'clock, Chicago taking the target to the right, Jackson the centre, and Fort Wayne the left. Major Fulton was present, as were many others prominently interested in rifle shooting. The following are the scores, there being two sighting and fifteen scoring shots:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
G. H. Wolcott.	58	J. T. Harrington.	54
J. A. Parkinson.	61	J. L. Parkinson.	42
T. J. Conley.	52	R. J. Haire.	52
Total.	319		

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
J. A. Shaffer.	68	O. C. Blackmer.	69
S. B. Sexton.	64	George Willard.	57
A. G. Alford.	64	R. S. Thompson.	64
Total.	386		

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
W. W. Stinnets.	46	D. D. Weisell.	65
J. C. Beeks.	39	J. H. Stopplet.	59
C. Bundel.	65	A. F. Devereux.	36
Total.	310		

The Chicago team winning by 67 points over the Michigan team. In the afternoon a thick mist almost obscured the targets, materially affecting the scores. At the club room, in the evening, Mr. J. A. Parkinson, of Jackson, moved that the Chicago Rifle Club Association be empowered to make preliminary arrangements for the organization of a Northwestern Club, and that they call a convention of all clubs organized in the West at as early a date as possible, each club to have an equal vote in said convention; and, further, that the Chicago Association draft a constitution and by-laws to be submitted when the convention is held. The motion was unanimously adopted.

In a match for prizes, shot at Fuller's Shooting Gallery December 30th, the following scores were made at sixty feet range; Creedmoor target reduced:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
S. B. Sexton, 1st prize.	47	C. S. Gerrish.	38
T. J. Conley.	43	S. A. Murray.	38
S. B. Knight.	42	T. J. Conley.	35
G. Buttenmuller.	40	J. Hyde Fisher.	35
S. B. Sexton.	40	S. A. Murray.	35
M. W. Lyman.	39	T. J. Conley, 4th prize.	31
T. E. McFarland.	31		

THE CENTENNIAL.—Major Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division N. Y. S. N. G.; Gen. Woodward, Adjutant General on Governor Tilden's staff; George W. Wingate, Secretary of the American Rifle Team, and Gen. K. Knox, Chief of Ordnance on Governor Tilden's staff,

were in Philadelphia last week, as an executive committee of the Rifle Association of New York, trying to get ground for a rifle match at the Exposition. They require 1,000 yards for a match in which all the foreign teams are expected to join. Prizes reaching \$25,000 in value are to be offered.

THE USE OF THE STRAP.—This question, which has been discussed in these columns, is likely to be brought more prominently forward, as the riflemen of Great Britain have adopted it and desire to use it in the next international match. Says the Times: Sir Henry Halford, Bart., of Leicester, England, has written a letter to Col. Gildersleeve, in which he announces that he has been chosen Captain of the English team which will be selected to contest in the international rifle match during the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia next year. Sir Henry states that the British marksmen have adopted the back position in shooting, and to lessen the recoil, use a stirrup which they attach to the trigger guard and in which they place the foot, and requested information as to whether such a contrivance would be permitted in this country. It is probable that it would not be allowed in an international match. Col. Gildersleeve states that while he will devote all the time possible to the selection of a competent team to represent the United States in the Centennial matches, he will be unable to take any active part in the contest.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.—A Rifle Association has recently been organized here with over fifty members. The following gentlemen were elected officers: President, John Nagro; Vice-President, Gen. Edward W. Hincks; Secretary, Q. B. Frankhnburger; Treasurer, John Johnston. Executive Committee—John Nagro, Chas. L. Pence, D. B. Franknburger, James H. Walker, Rev. Myron Reed. Finance Committee—O. B. Hopkins, W. A. Collins, H. H. West. Range Committee—Col. J. M. Arnold; J. C. Welles, C. Simonds. Through the courtesy of General Hincks, the Association has one of the finest ranges in the country, at Wauwatosa. The members have so far principally practiced at 200 and 400 yards, and a good many can now make 48 out of a possible 50, at the latter distance. They now intend to practice at the 500 and 600 ranges, and by-and-by some first rate shots at all ranges may be looked for at the Wauwatosa Range. As there are now clubs at Chicago, Elgin, Jackson, Milwaukee, and other prominent cities, it would be a capital idea to get up a Northwestern tournament for a badge, or some other prize to be shot for by teams next Summer.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—Fair receipts of game during the week and prices are somewhat lower. Ruffed grouse (partridges) are being received largely from Maine, and sell for 75 cents to \$1 per pair; pinnated grouse (prairie chickens) are worth \$1 to \$1 25 per pair; quail, \$3 per dozen; canvas-back ducks are much lower, many of the birds received from Havre de Grace and Currituck not being in first-rate condition, they sell for \$1 50 to \$2 50 per pair; red-heads, \$1 to \$1 25; mallards, 75 cents to \$1; widgeon, 50 cents to 75 cents; black ducks, 75 cents to \$1; broad bills, 50 to 75 cents; sprig-tails, 75 cents to \$1; teal, very scarce, 75 cents to \$1 25; brant are also scarce and sell for \$1 to \$1 50 per pair; wild geese, 75 cents to \$1 25 per pair; hares, 40 to 60 cents per pair; venison, saddles, 20 to 25 cents; steak, 25 to 30 cents.

—We have just had the pleasure of inspecting a gun made to order, for Mr. N. P. White, of Palatka, Florida, by J. & W. Tolley. The gun is of their Paragon brand, and in poise and workmanship we have rarely ever seen one more desirable.

KANSAS.—Fort Scott, Dec. 27th.—As I predicted last September, we have more quail than ever before for six or eight years, and the finest sport ever known. Prairie chickens are here by the thousand. On bright sunny days, at noon, they lie as close to the dog in the grass as in September.

TEXAS.—Gainesville, Cooke Co., Dec. 20th.—William True-love, Dr. Salmon and Ed. Fletcher spent one day and two nights in the "Nation" last week, and killed two deer and twelve turkeys. The Winter has been very mild and dry so far, and geese and ducks have not been so plentiful as they generally are at this season. I saw a mocking-bird (*Mimus Polyglottus*) yesterday, and do not remember ever to have seen one so late in the season before, and what is more strange, only one bird, appearing to remain "solitary and alone."

CHOKE-BORES.—A correspondent of Turf, Field and Farm, writing from London under date of December 8th, does not speak very enthusiastically regarding choke-bores, as we find the following paragraph in his letter: "My object in writing this letter is to give publicity, through your ubiquitous columns, to the many American sportsmen whose minds may be in suspense, to the fact that choke-bores have failed here as they have done with you, that the Field trial has established nothing, and that a great deal of worry, trouble and useless discussion has been the only actual result, unless I add the annoyance given to sportsmen by having had their expectations unduly raised, and the probable injury to the gun trade through suspension of orders."

—Wm. Fage, who has held the gold medal of the Onondaga Sportsmen's Club for some time, was last week obliged to part with it to Thos. Kimber, Jr., who won it in a match in the town of Onondaga, the following being the score, fifteen birds each:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Thos. Kimber.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12
W. Fage.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10

A match was shot on the 21st ult. at Major J. R. Viley's place near Lexington, Ky., between the Viley Shooting Club of that place, and the Hunter's Club, resulting in a victory for the Viley Club, by the appended score:—

HUNTER'S SHOOTING CLUB.		VILEY SHOOTING CLUB.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. A. Higgins.	4	F. W. Woolley.	7
A. G. Morgan.	5	C. W. Bradley.	5
J. M. Taylor.	5	D. Knoble.	5
J. R. Viley.	6	G. A. DeLong.	7
J. B. Beck.	6	J. Smith.	9
W. R. McComb.	4	M. D. Richardson.	4
F. Waters.	10	W. G. McChesney, Jr.	7

The day was windy and the birds strong. The Viley Club was to have shot a match with the Junior Club of Paris, Ky., on the 29th ult., and another with the Hunter's on the 31st ult. We shall publish scores when received.

A CHALLENGE.—Mr. William Parks, President of the Long Island Gun Club, makes the following proposition to the Chicago Gun Club: He will name four members of the Long Island club to shoot with an equal number of the Chicago club a match at pigeons, on or about January 20th, for \$500 a side; match to be shot on the Long Island club grounds, twenty-five birds each, twenty-eight or thirty yards rise; any gun allowed; English rules; birds furnished by the club free. If Mr. Parks would only take his four members to Chicago with him there would be every prospect of an interesting match, but on the 20th of January the great Bench Show of dogs commences in that city and it is highly improbable that any of the Chicago sportsmen would care to be absent at that time.

THE LONG ISLAND GUN CLUB.—This organization had a gala day at Dexter Park on Wednesday last, to which members of all the shooting clubs in the vicinity had been invited. The match between Ira Paine and Howard Ransom for \$25 a side, 13 birds each, 30 yards rise from 5 traps, Hurlingham rules. The scores were as follows:—
Ira Paine (B)—1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 Howard "Ransom" (B)—0 0 0 0 1
Total 10, killed 7, missed 3. Total 10, killed 4, missed 6.

A number of sweepstakes were shot, in which Messrs. Woodward, Winn, Talbot, Bassford, Thomas and others were successful.

WINDERMEN, Montgomery Co., Pa., Jan. 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A pigeon match was shot here to-day, between five members of the Undine Barge Club, of Philadelphia. Considering that the participants were not so familiar with the trap as with the oar, I think the score not a bad one. The Chicago Sportsmen's Club rules were adopted, with the following result:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
A. B. Frost.	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	8
H. Burroughs.	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	4
J. N. DeHaven.	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	8
A. S. Roberts, Jr.	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	7
Edward Walp, Jr.	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0	6

There being no birds on hand, the tie between Mr. Frost and Mr. De Haven was postponed till dryer and more favorable weather.

BODINE.

GUIDES' WAGES IN THE MEGANTIC.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 24th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your last issue, in an article on "Moose in the Megantic Basin," the writer accuses New York sportsmen of paying Adirondack prices, as though they did so through preference. Allow me to state the facts: When I went to that country I was under the same false idea in regard to its being a cheap country, as he seems to have been, but was soon disabused of it by floundering myself in the hands of men that not only had the cunning of the Yankee, but that of the Canadian thrown in. Being strangers, and consequently new to the regular charges, we were in their power, as they well knew. As to teams being had for \$3 when we paid \$10, I can only say that we did our best to reduce this charge and in the end did not pay it. We even went so far as to write several letters to parties in Scottstown, inquiring the regular charge for teaming on the Megantic road, and were told that we were only charged at the usual rate. Our guides we took with us, employing men that had been with us on previous occasions, as we knew none in the district. Archie McDonald we hired to work on the camp, but not as a regular guide, and he refused to work for less than \$2 per day. Mr. French we found a man of ability in his position, and one that we could count on when ordering provisions, etc., being always prompt; but then he was exorbitant in his charge, more so than men in parts of the Adirondacks.

I write that you may tell Mr. Stanstead that we did not go there to throw away money, but as sportsmen. If we have in any way interfered with his "old sporting grounds" I am very sorry, being sorry also that they were no better. The bills were all worked over carefully and amounts criticized before payment. If we have overpaid, let this be our excuse: "We were strangers and they took us in." PIERREPONT.

[This information may be of service to future visitors to this locality. Better to shun a place than to submit to imposition.—ED.]

SHARPSHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A short time ago one of the members of the American Team was on a visit to a friend in Providence, R. I., and some of the amateur riflemen of that vicinity invited him out to shoot. At Valley Falls, about four miles from Providence, there is a very nice range of five hundred yards, which has been used by the amateurs for practice, to which Mr. F. was invited. Near by the range one of the amateurs has quite extensive works for the manufacture of horse shoes, where the party assembled previous to going to the range. When all were ready, Mr. F. took a place on the seat of the wagon beside the driver, Mr. R., who has made quite a reputation as a rifleman, and Mr. M. jumped into the tail end of the wagon, and Mr. P., Mr. K., and Mr. Y. followed on foot. The path pursued skirted a small inlet of the Blackstone River, at the further end of which Mr. F. espied several ducks serenely floating on the water. He ordered the driver to stop, and immediately loaded his rifle. By this time P. and Y. had come up, and they wanted to have a little of the sport. Y.'s sights were pushed in their case, but the party waited for him to adjust them, and the ducks very accommodatingly waited to be shot at. They agreed that Mr. M. should count, and at the word "three," all should fire. There were three ducks and four shooters, so it was arranged that two should take the two left hand birds, and two take the two right hand ones. At the word "three" all blazed away, and there was great joy among the party that neither of the ducks escaped, for there were their black carcasses floating on the water. The riflemen were congratulating themselves upon their marksmanship, when a countryman spoke up and said: "Them ere etumps have been there ever since I kin remember."

In justice to the riflemen, it may perhaps be well to add that the countryman afterwards reported that there were three speckled-back turtles there, which were probably sunning themselves on the stumps, to which a duck-like air was given by the turtles moving about.

J. A. M.

Furs and Trapping.

QUOTATIONS FROM C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

BEAR—Northern, according to size and quality, prime.	\$10 00 a	\$15 00
Southern and Northern yearlings, prime.	5 00 a	10 00
BEAVER—Northern, per skin, parchment, according to size and color.	2 50 a	3 50
Western, according to size and color, prime.	1 50 a	2 50
Southern, and ordinary, per skin, according to size, prime.	0 50 a	1 00
BADGER—Prime.	0 20 a	0 50
CAT—Wild, Northern and Eastern States, cased, prime.	0 50 a	0 60
Wild, Southern and Western, prime.	0 40 a	0 50
House, ordinary, if large, prime.	0 05 a	0 08
House, black, furred, prime.	0 15 a	0 25
FISHER—Northern and Eastern, according to size and color, prime.	7 00 a	12 00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western, ditto, prime.	5 00 a	8 00
Southern, ditto, prime.	3 00 a	5 00
FOX—Silver, ditto, prime.	15 00 a	50 00
Cross, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.	3 00 a	5 00
Red, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.	1 50 a	1 65
Red, S. Penn., N. J., and N. Ohio, ditto, prime.	1 25 a	1 50
Red, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.	0 75 a	1 00
Grey, Northern and Eastern, cased, ditto, prime.	0 75 a	1 00
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.	0 50 a	0 60
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, open, prime.	0 40 a	0 50
Kitt, ditto, prime.	0 30 a	0 50
LYNX—Ditto, prime.	1 00 a	2 00
MARTIN—States, ditto, prime.	1 50 a	2 00
MINK—New York and New England, ditto, prime.	3 00 a	4 00
Canada, Michigan, and Minnesota, ditto, prime.	2 00 a	3 00
S. New York, N. J., Penn., and Ohio, ditto, prime.	1 00 a	1 50
Id., Va., Ky., Ind., Wis., and Iowa, ditto, prime.	0 75 a	1 25
Missouri, and all Southern, ditto, prime.	0 50 a	0 75
MUSKRAT—N. New York, and Eastern, Spring.	0 40 a	0 00
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Spring.	0 00 a	0 00
Northern and Eastern, Fall and Winter.	0 23 a	0 25
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Winter.	0 20 a	0 23
Southern, prime.	0 15 a	0 20
Southern, Winter and Fall.	0 12 a	0 15
OTTER—Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern, according to size and color, prime.	10 00 a	12 00
Penn., N. J., Ohio, and Western, prime.	8 00 a	10 00
Ky., Md., N. Kan., and vicinity, prime.	6 00 a	8 00
North Carolina, prime.	4 00 a	6 00
South Carolina and Georgia, prime.	2 00 a	4 00
OPOSSUM—Northern, cased, prime.	0 18 a	0 30
Southern and open Northern, prime.	0 12 a	0 15
RACCOON—Mich., N. Ind., N. Ohio, Indian handled, dark, according to size and color, prime.	0 80 a	1 00
Ill., Iowa, Wis., and Minn., prime.	0 50 a	0 65
New York and Eastern States and N. Penn., prime.	0 65 a	0 75
N. J., S. Penn., Ill., Mo., Neb. and Kan., prime.	0 40 a	0 50
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tenn., prime.	0 30 a	0 40
N. and S. Car., Ga., Ark., Florida and Ala., prime.	0 15 a	0 25
RABBITS—Prime cased.	0 02 a	0 03
SKUNKS—Prime black, I., cased.	0 00 a	1 30
Prime black, I., open.	0 00 a	1 00
Prime black, 1/2 white streak, II., cased.	0 00 a	0 80
Prime black, 1/2 white streak, II., open.	0 00 a	0 50
Prime whole streaked III. and IV.	0 15 a	0 20
Prime scabs.	0 00 a	0 03
WOLF SKINS—Mountain, large.	2 00 a	3 00
Prairie, average age, prime skins.	0 75 a	1 25

There will be no change in our fur quotations until the middle of January.

THE FUR SEAL.—From Mr. Henry Elliott's report on the condition of affairs in the Territory of Alaska, the following new facts in regard to seals are extracted. Mr. Elliott is employed now in the Smithsonian Institution, and is a young man of most superior attainments:—

"The male fur seal at the age of six or seven years is described as an animal that will measure six and one-half to seven and one-quarter feet in length from tip of nose to end of tail, and weighs at least four hundred and sometimes as much perhaps as six hundred pounds. The head, in comparison with the immense thick neck and shoulders, seems to be disproportionately small, but as we come to examine it we find that it is mostly all occupied by the brain; the light frame work of the skull supports an expressive pair of large, bluish-hazel eyes, and a muzzle and jaws of nearly the same size and form observed in any Newfoundland dog, with the difference of having no flabby, hanging lips; the upper lips support a white and yellowish-gray mustache, long and luxuriant, composed of heavy stiff bristles. The fore feet or hands are a pair of dark bluish-black flippers, about ten inches broad. The shape of the flipper is strikingly like a human foot, providing the latter were drawn out to a length of twenty or twenty-two inches, the instep flattened down and the toes run out into the thin, membranous, oval-tipped points, only skin thick, leaving three cylindrical, grayish, horn colored nails, half an inch long, back six inches from these shining toe ends, without any nails to mention on the big and little toe. As we look on this fur-seal's progression, that which seems most odd is the gingerly manner in which he carries those hind flippers. They are held out at right angles from the body, directly opposite the pelvis, the toe ends and flaps slightly waving and curling above the earth. The neck, chest and shoulders of a fur-seal bull comprise more than two-thirds of his whole weight, and in this long, thick neck and fore limbs is embodied the larger portion of his strength; when on land with the fore feet he does all climbing over rocks, the hind flippers being gathered up after every second step forward. These fore feet are the propelling powers in water, the hinder ones being used as rudders chiefly.

The females, or cows, like the males, vary much in weight, but are much lighter, only weighing from eighty to one hundred and twenty pounds. The strong contrast between the males and females in size and shape is heightened by the air of exceeding peace and amiability which the latter class exhibit. They are from four to four and a half feet in length from head to tail, and much more shapely in their proportions than the male, the neck and shoulders being not near so fat and heavy in proportion to the posteriors. The head and eye of the female are really attractive; the expression is exceedingly gentle and intelligent; the large, lustrous eyes, in the small, well-formed head, apparently gleam with benignity and satisfaction when she is perched upon some convenient rock and has an opportunity to quietly fan herself."

—A letter from Meacham Lake, Franklin County, New York, says that the season, thus far, has been very unfavorable for trapping, feed being so plentiful that the fur-bearing animals will scarcely take the "bait."

—The vicinity of Pesh, Ontario, Canada, is a fine trapping region. It lies on the Upper Ottawa River. Last week Messrs. Thompson and Brady brought to Brockville 52 dead and 3 live deer, 4 live mink, 110 mink skins, 450 muskrat, 600 brace partridge, 2 dozen otter, 2 dozen beaver, 1 dozen fisher, 2 dozen fox, 4 dozen coon and a lot of woodchuck skins.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan. 6.	6 22	3 8	3 22
Jan. 7.	7 25	4 10	3 25
Jan. 8.	8 34	5 19	4 34
Jan. 9.	9 43	6 29	5 43
Jan. 10.	10 48	7 32	6 48
Jan. 11.	11 44	8 37	7 44
Jan. 12.		9 23	8 37

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.—As we go to press the delegates to the Convention of the Rowing Association of American Colleges are in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The principal object of the convention is to solve the question as to where the college regatta for this year shall be held. Representatives of the interests of the three points under discussion were, on Tuesday, mingling with the delegates, each singing the praises of his own particular course, and working as strenuously in the interest of his own hotel keeper as ever did lobbyist for a fat bill. It was generally understood that two reports would be presented, one, the majority, favoring Saratoga, and the minority voting for New London. The general impression, however, was that Saratoga would finally be chosen, the drawbacks of that course in its liability to be disturbed by high winds, being overbalanced by the lack of hotel accommodations at the others. Nor, aside from the question of the course itself, can we see any good reason why the regatta should not be held at Saratoga. The gambling proclivities ascribed to that place are absurd when considered in this connection; nor are college men to be considered as boys. If they are, a letter addressed by each President to Mr. Morrissey, would probably ensure them his protection, as well as immunity from temptation. At no other place would the event be attended with so much *clat*, and there are especial reasons why, during the Centennial year when we are supposed to be overrun with visitors, the regatta should not be held at some point which has the advantage of abundant hotel facilities, in addition to its being a representative place of Summer resort.

With regard to the challenges sent to Oxford, Cambridge and Trinity, a reply to but one of them has been received. A letter from Cambridge, states that the challenge has been received, but must remain unanswered until the return of the students now absent on their vacations. The letter to Thomas Hughes, inviting him to act as referee, has not been heard from, and it is feared that it has miscarried.

The withdrawal of Yale from the association continues to be a matter for much acrimonious discussion. It is now a settled fact, however, that her example will not be followed, this season, at least, by Harvard or any other college. Captain Ostrom, of the Cornell crew, in a published letter, intimates that one reason for Yale's withdrawal is, that by adopting the eight-oar, which is in accordance with the English University system of rowing, she may make a race with Oxford or Cambridge, to the exclusion of all other colleges. But he claims that both Columbia and Cornell have both men and money to enable them to sustain the credit of American colleges, and that they have the right to contest with Yale and Harvard for the honor. He gives the following table of averages to substantiate his claim:—

Year of Race.	Time of Harvard. Min. Sec.	Time of Yale. Min. Sec.	Time of Columbia. Min. Sec.	Time of Cornell. Min. Sec.
1871.	18.30.50			
1872.	16.57.00	18 13.00		
1873.	17.11.00	16.59.00	17.58.00	17.28.50
1874.	16.54.00	not taken.	18.42.00	17.31.00
1875.	17.05.75	17.14.75	17.04.25	16.53.25
Total.	86.33.25	52.76.25	52.44.25	51.52.75
Average.	17.19.65	17.28.91	17.14.75	17.17.58

The Boston Journal, however, controverts this statement, and claims that '71 and '72 should have been left out of the calculation, as none of the other colleges contested; but taking the average for 1873-4-5, when the four crews were all contestant, the total should be as follows: "Harvard's total, 51 minutes 10.75 seconds; average, 17 minutes 3.58 seconds. Yale's total, 34 minutes 13.75 seconds; average, 17 minutes 6.87. Cornell's total, 51 minutes 52.75 seconds; average, 17 minutes 17.58 seconds. Columbia's total, 52 minutes 44.25 seconds; average, 17 minutes 34.75 seconds. Cornell and Columbia have nothing to be ashamed of in connection with their recent boating contests, but judging by averages, as Capt. Ostrom suggests, these two colleges are outrowed by Harvard and Yale; the former college, according to Mr. Ostrom's own figures and principles, being the one fittest to represent American colleges in an international race.

The Convention decided upon Saratoga as the course for the next regatta.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE.—Through the columns of the N. Y. Times the Princeton Boating Association sends the following challenge to Yale and Harvard.
To the Editor of the New York Times:

Although Princeton College does not intend to withdraw from the College Rowing Association, yet the following crew does hereby challenge Yale or Harvard to row an eight oared race, with coxswains, four miles straightaway, the race to come off between the 1st and 15th of June, 1876, the course to be agreed upon hereafter. The crew is: Benjamin Nicoll, stroke and Captain; Theodore W. Hunt, Frederick Vinton, J. Stillman Schauck, Henry C. Cameron, Joseph Kargé, Lyman H. Atwater, S. G. Peabody.

SECRETARY, P. B. A.
By order of W. A. BUTTLER, President P. B. A.
New York, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1875.

The following officers have been elected for the coming year by the Nereid Boat Club: Joseph P. Earle, Captain; William Wise, Jr., Lieutenant; Charles R. Flint, President; W. D. Johnson, Vice President; P. B. Rogers, Treasurer; A. B. Brown, Recording Secretary; T. Bull, Corresponding Secretary; Directors, Francis Lawton, Jr., B. A. Jessup and H. C. Brown. The club have contracted for several new boats for the coming year.

FLORIDA HARBORS.—The following directions for entering the various harbors on the Florida coast, together with the depth of water on the bar of each, have been furnished the New York Board of Underwriters by Mr. Thomas S. Eels, of Jacksonville.

Fernandina Bar.—Low water, 10 feet; high water, 17 feet; Spring tide from 18 to 21 feet. If the wind is easterly there is a full tide. If westerly, the tide falls off. Course from sea buoy, inward bound, S.W., W. to No. 4 buoy; thence W. by N. to No. 6 buoy; thence N.W. to No. 1 buoy; thence follow the buoy and range up to the harbor; plenty of water inside the turn buoy.

Nassau Inlet Bar.—At low water, 7½ feet, and from 11½ to 13 feet at high water; Spring tide, 14 to 15 feet, governed by the winds.

St. John's Bar.—A short bar; only about 150 yards over it, subject to changes. A heavy N.E. storm will sometimes close up or shoal the water over the north channel and deepen the south channel. The average depth of water during the last year has been from 6 to 7 feet, low water; high water, from 10 to 13 feet; Spring tide, from 13 to 16 feet, governed by the wind. Vessels do cross the bar drawing 11½ to 12 feet. Plenty of tugs here to tow vessels in and out.

St. Augustine Bar.—Low water, 7 feet; high water, 11½ to 14 feet; Spring tide, from 15 to 16 feet. The bar is changeable, but it is only about 200 feet over it. No tugs, but good pilots.

Mosquito Inlet Bar.—Low water, from 4½ to 5 feet; high water, from 8½ to 10 feet. Good pilots, but no tugs; dangerous bar for vessels drawing over 8 feet.

Indian River Inlet Bar.—Low water, shoals out of water; high water, about 4½ feet. Nothing can cross over 4 feet; No other inlets south of Jupiter.

—The room of the St. Augustine, Fla. Yacht Club is now open daily, its banners flying, and all has an appearance of business and life. A yacht race took place on Christmas day between the Henrietta, Brooklyn Belle, Lucy and Maud.

A CORRECTION.

NEW YORK, December 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of December 16th, among the list of winning yachts for 1875, the Octoplexara is mentioned as the winner of the Queens County regatta, when it should have been the Chester A. Arthur, which now holds the cup and pennant. Your correspondent, no doubt, was misled in the matter from the fact that the race was sailed twice, the judges deciding the first contest (won by the Octoplexara) unfair. The second contest was won by the Chester A. Arthur, which was awarded the prize above mentioned.

Geo. W. Logan,
Chester H. Southworth,
Geo. Coffin,
owners Chester A. Arthur.

Rational Pastimes.

—The chess contest between Messrs. Mason and Bird has progressed so far as to indicate a promised victory for the American player, Mason. When the two met in the series of exhibition games played at the Café International, Mr. Bird had the best of it, winning the majority of games without apparent difficulty; but in the money match now in progress, Mason seems to be developing his full strength, and to give promise of being one of the coming American chess players in the Centennial Tourney. Up to the 4th inst twelve games had been played between Messrs. Mason and Bird, and of these Mason had won six and lost but three, three being drawn. They have to play until one or the other wins eleven games. Bird has now to win eight and Mason but five. Of course no such brilliant play has been shown as in the exhibition games, both players being too anxious to win the purse in the money match, to run the risk in dashing moves, which they do in most exhibition contests. The match is a good thing for chess in this city as it has quite revived interest in it, the daily papers now recording the scores of the games played, though generally very incorrectly.

—The National Chess Association from some cause or other seems to have lost the confidence of the chess fraternity of the country, at least to the extent of giving it influence enough to successfully organize a grand Centennial tournament. Action should have been taken last year in organizing this tourney; but nothing of importance was done, and now we find the Philadelphia Chess Club the most influential chess organization of the country—taking the subject up in earnest, as will appear from the appended circular which they have recently issued:—

Whereas, The Philadelphia Chess Club has been frequently importuned by numerous chess organizations throughout the country to hold a tournament under its auspices during the Centennial year; therefore,

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Chess Club offers playing accommodations and the sum of \$250, at least as a nucleus for a fund for a grand international chess tournament, to be held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Chess Club, during the Centennial Exposition of 1876; and

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolution the Centennial Board of Management of the Philadelphia Chess Club requests each chess organization subscribing to a fund for this tournament to delegate one member as a representative of such organization in the said Board to arrange the rules of play, distribution of prizes, &c.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the co-operation and assistance of the various chess organizations and all chess players throughout the country.

W. H. SAYEN, Secretary,
By order of the Board—L. D. BARBOUR, Corresponding Secretary.

Every chess player in the country should promptly respond to this call of the Philadelphia club. Let each club at once get up a Centennial subscription list in its rooms, to which every chess player can subscribe to the extent of his means. Tournaments in the several clubs to assist the fund too, would be a good thing to do. It is to be hoped that the Brooklyn Chess Club and the Down Town Club, will at once take action in response to the Philadelphia club's circular.

Billiards.

—The Union Square Rooms, which, since the death of Chris. O'Connor have been run in the interest of his widow, were sold Dec. 31. We are gratified to learn that the sale does not necessitate any change in the former name, and that as of yore they will be styled "O'Connor's Union Square billiard rooms." The purchaser is Mr. John D. O'Connor, who in conjunction with Capt. Tom Murphy,

formerly owned the Columbia Room. Mr. O'Connor is well known in billiard circles and Cris' Mantle, could not have fallen on better shoulders.

MAURICE VIGNAUX.—A correspondent writes: "Vignaux lately played an interesting match with a new aspirant for billiard fame, a Mr. Piot. The contest was for a purse of 4,000 francs and the game, French, 5,000 points up, requiring several days to bring it to a terminus. Vignaux proved the conqueror." Vignaux is expected to arrive in this country during the month of February, and in all probability his late antagonist will accompany him. Who will be the next challenger for the Collende cup emblematic of the three-ball championship of the world?

—Ned Bryan at last replies to the challenge of Clarke E. Wilson. He says he will play for not less than \$500 a side, the games to take place in any two New England cities. He also offers to play any man in the United States for \$1,000 a side at his place of business in Providence. What does Cyrille Dion say to that?

ALL SORTS.—The posters announcing the coming match, Jan. 27th, between Slosson and Sexton, have a very suggestive heading: "Native experts to contend at last at three-ball American game." Slosson is working like a beaver practicing continually from morning until night, and expected to beat Daly's unparalleled run of 212. He has several times done it, but not in a match where it must be performed to get a record. Sexton and Garnier were to have left for Baltimore and Washington on the 2nd inst., on an exhibition tour under the management of Dr. Taylor. Upon Sexton's return it is his intention to settle down to uninterrupted practice, under the membership of Garnier, if such a thing is possible. . . . Joseph Dion has been the recipient of a gold medal on which is engraved: "Presented to Joseph Dion, champion of the Billiard tournament held at Tammany Hall, Nov., 1875. . . . The games for the medal offered by the Dion bros. closed Dec. 31st. The prize was for the best record at fifteen-ball pool, and confined to the amateur patrons of the place. Two players tied for it, each pocketing fifteen balls in a single inning. . . . Wm. Grey, of Dublin, who contended with Foulkes in 1857 for the Racket championship of the world, is suffering with the consumption. . . . Over 1,500 ladies and gentlemen inspected the rooms of Major J. A. Walker in New Orleans, Dec. 23d. . . . The prizes for the Canadian Tournament are \$500; first, \$200; second, \$150; third, \$75; fourth, \$50; fifth, \$25. Entrance five per cent. of whole money. Game, 3-ball, 300 points up, for residents only. . . . A handicap tournament is now in progress in Massachusetts. It is proposed to play three games a week alternately in Salem, Lynn and Swampscott, which will prolong it to nearly four months. The prizes are an elegant silver emblem and \$75 for first; \$50 for second; \$30 for third, and \$15 for fourth. The contestants are George F. Batchelder, of Swampscott, James O'Gorman, Frank Baker, Mr. Cheney, and Lyman Hayes, of Lynn, and E. H. Marshall, James Sullivan, David Riley, and Frank Ladd, of Salem. . . . Davenport, Iowa, also boasts of a tournament. The game is four-ball, 300 points up, and the managers are the Messrs. Hawley Brothers, of Hill's block. Nine contestants participated, in the persons of H. Moore, J. Haupt, T. S. Buck, E. Hart, W. Dolan, L. Martin, G. G. Shanks, C. Davis, and W. W. Woods. On December 27th H. Moore had the lead. He had won five games and lost one.

WONDERS OF NEW GUINEA.—A new book has just made its appearance in England, entitled "Wanderings in Guinea," by Capt. J. Lawson, of the ship Nautilus. Among the wonders he describes is a mountain, said to be 30,000 feet high, the highest by few in the world. Capt. Lawson ascended it to the height of 25,000 feet, when his party became almost frozen and insensible, the blood gushing from their eyes, mouths, and ears, and they were compelled to return. They also met with a race of large apes, of which he shot two specimens, the male measuring five feet three inches high and the female five feet high; a cataract 900 feet wide with a fall of 179 feet, throwing Niagara quite in the shade; butterflies with wings a foot long; scorpions ten inches long; a tree 337 feet high; and other things in proportion.

It is this old skipper, we believe, who witnessed the combat between a sea serpent and a whale, the former raising himself sixty feet out of water, and the whale taking his punishment without a sign of weakening or blubber. Capt. Lawson evidently has not gone to see for nothing.

WHAT CORRESPONDENTS ASK.—We have a most indulgent constituency. We print herewith a few extracts from friendly letters received this week:—

"Why don't you print more horse?"
"Give us more dog and gun, and less rifle reports and yachting."
"What do you want to touch base ball for. The game is played out, and your space is too valuable."

"I am glad you have got a new Natural History editor. If you will go a little more into fish culture, your paper will be nearly perfect."

"Why don't you print fuller reports of rifle and pigeon matches?"

"You have a very neat engraved title; but I would suggest that you add the word 'Ocean' to FOREST AND STREAM."

"What have you taken up billiards for? I do not encourage my children to play billiards."

"Give us more miscellaneous sketches; You used to print three or four pages."

"I am glad you have taken to printing poetry again. It is one of the most attractive features of your paper. I give herewith a package of contributions for the 'Poet's Corner.'"

"Would it not be well to revive your Art and Drama Departments? We would like to see these treated from a brighter stand-point than the other papers do."

"Why don't you print more humorous articles? Your paper is sometimes a little dry."

"I like your paper very much, but would prefer more attention given to agriculture and gardening. I think it would benefit your paper."

These are specimens of the friendly attentions we constantly receive. The fact is, our journal is so complete and pleasing to everybody, that each one is eager to add just that feature which he thinks will make it perfect, and then he fancies that all will be satisfied. At this beginning of the year, these hints, come in abundantly with new subscriptions and renewals, and in acknowledging our appreciation thereof, we can only promise to continue our best efforts to please.

New Publications.

IN DOORS AND OUT. By Oliver Optic: Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This book, originally issued twenty-one years ago, is reprinted and republished at the request of many friends of the author. Some of the sketches appeared in different periodicals originally, but all are sprightly and pointed, hitting some social absurdity or vice.

FUNGI; Their Nature, Influences and Uses. By M. C. Cooke, M. A., LL.D. Edited by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M. A., F. L. S.: Henry S. King & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 12 Paternoster Row, London.

This is a book that will prove of much value to students of science. The illustrations are very numerous.

THE READING CLUB. By Geo. M. Baker: Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This little book is a "handy speaker," comprising selections in prose and poetry of serious, humorous, pathetic, patriotic and dramatic sketches for readings and recitations. The young elocutionist will find it a convenient pocket companion, and the general reader derive much amusement at odd moments from its perusal.

INFELICE. By Augusta Evans Wilson: New York. G. W. Carleton & Co.

Mrs. Wilson, or as we more familiarly know her, Miss Evans, has a reputation almost world-wide, through her other works, of which, perhaps, "Beulah" has been the most popular. In the present volume we have a plot of great interest, with a denouement carefully worked up, and culminating in a satisfactory manner. The works of this authoress are all pleasantly told stories, and command the attention of the reader from title page to finish.

THE MODERN COOK. A practical guide to the culinary art in all its branches. By Charles Elmo Francatelli. Illustrated: Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publishers.

This is emphatically a regal cook-book, prepared by the *chef de cuisine* of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In addition to English cookery, it comprises the most approved systems of French, Italian and German cookery, and teaches those who are able to comprehend its instructions the most ingenious methods and contrivances for disguising and metamorphosing the commonest viands out of all semblance and favor of their original properties. In it all the mysteries of Tourtes, Chartruses, Fricandoux, Pates and Souffles are exemplified and explained by numerous illustrations, without which the ordinary mind would be bewildered and befogged. Only the professional caterer can grasp the situations, and educated palates only can be gratified. This is true of the book in its greater part. In its ministrations to the wants of the inner man, it is so far above the comprehension and pecuniary means of impecunious plebeians, that only the aristocratic and wealthy should venture to look between its covers. For the latter it is eminently adapted. Any aspirant for distinguished reputation as a high liver, can here duplicate the dinners set before the Queen of England, and in the gustatory delight that attends the serving and the swallowing, almost imagine himself a prince of the royal blood, and be happy in the extravagance and temporary illusion. Eating, *a la mode*, as exemplified here, need not be aspired to by the simple sportsman in his backwoods life. Such a massing and distributing of incongruous ingredients, such lavish use of garnishes and wines, such utilizing of improbable and *outré* portions of the animal anatomy, such phenomenal juxtapositions of miscellaneous messes, would not only require tribute from every known resource, but absolutely appal and confuse the man of simple tastes. Venator could not think of serving on primitive dishes of birch bark the wonderful Turbans of Ox Palates *a la Perigueux*, the Souffles of Partridge, Salamis of Woodcocks Tongues, Filets of Larded Rabbits, the boudins (entrails) of Whittings, Calves Ears *a la Tortue*, and the fourteen hundred other dishes here offered for his selection. He could not toast any of these on a stick, or frizzle them over the coals. Indeed, we find very few plain dishes. There is only one recipe for Hash, we regret to say, and to manufacture this, *en regle*, we must have pepper and salt, chopped onions, Hovey source, mushroom catsup, a half pint of broth, and sippets of toasted bread! On the whole, the exposition of Francatelli is wonderful; that his talent is appreciated, is shown by the fact that his book has run through nine editions in Europe. We can therefore freely recommend it to young housewives here, especially those of New England, who desire to astonish their palates, provoke the gossip of the neighbors, or pass their leisure hours in experimenting. It comprises 600 pages, and the price is five dollars.

MAGAZINES.

Horticultural Magazine. The *Horticulturist*, the oldest horticultural magazine in the United States, has recently been purchased by the proprietors of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, published in Philadelphia, and edited by Thomas Meehan, Esq., of Germantown. The two magazines will hereafter be united.

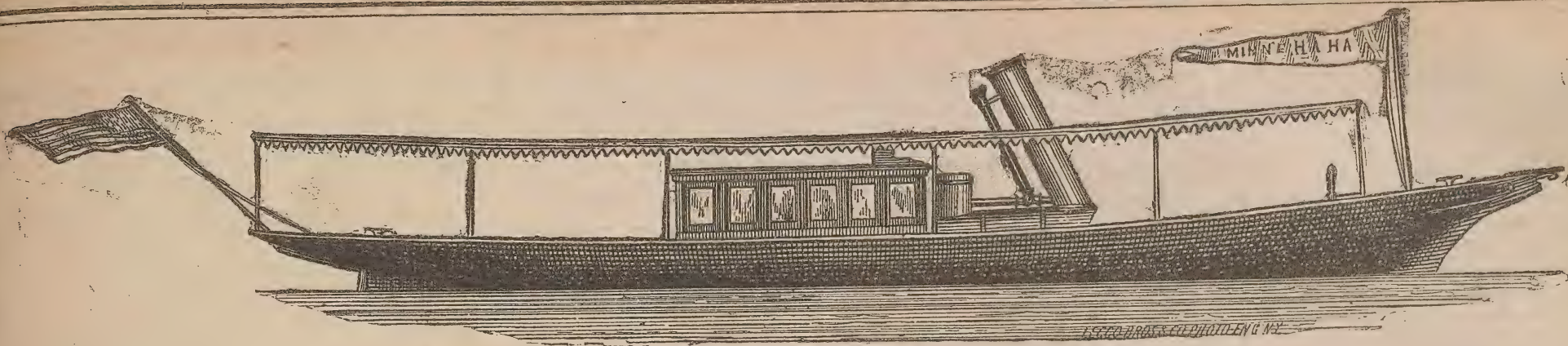
The American Naturalist.—We have been watching with some attention for the appearance of this, the first number under the new regime; and now that it is here, we cannot but express some disappointment. The old *Naturalist* was, at best, always good as a biological magazine. It needed an element of popularity, the lack of which finally resulted in its failure financially. In this respect the present number is no better. Nor does its new dress and type become it any better. The old was extremely good. The list of contents includes "Burs in the Borage Family," by Prof. Asa Gray; "The Florida Chameleon," a capital article, by the Rev. S. Lockwood; "The Availability of Certain Bartramian Names in Ornithology," by J. A. Allen, discussing Dr. Coates' recent paper in the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy; "The Harvard Summer School of Geology," by Prof. Shaler, which was printed word for word in the New York Tribune of Nov. 26th, 1875; "Ancient Ruins in Southeastern Colorado," a rehash of the explorations of Wm. H. Jackson and Ernest Ingersoll in the United States Geological Survey of 1874, printed in the Bulletin of the Survey six months ago. Its illustrations are borrowed from that Bulletin. There are two other short and technical papers, and a review, with illustrations of the stag, reindeer and elk, of Caton's "Summer in Norway." The departments are Botany, Zoology, Geology and Paleontology, Anthropology, Geography and Exploration, Microscopy and Scientific News, all of which are full of interesting notes. But, although the improvement in the *Naturalist* is not yet so easy to be seen, it is nevertheless an interesting and useful magazine, and one which ought fully to succeed; and we heartily wish it every bit of the success which it deserves. It stands alone in publishing the result of American naturalist's studies, as FOREST AND STREAM stands alone in recording their field observations.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation of the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati to attend their second annual reception on New Years day. Alas! that so much space should have intervened to prevent our accepting. In spirit we were present, and acknowledged with thanks the kind invitation which "circumstances over which we had no control," prevented being met in a more material manner.

—Daniel Coon, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, has trapped one hundred and thirty-three foxes within five years, sixteen this fall; all done with steel traps.

—Thomas F. Stone, the veteran billiard player, died of heart disease on Tuesday, Dec. 28th, at his residence in this city. He was fifty-five years of age.

—J. Warner won the first prize of \$100 at the Newark three-ball tournament, just closed.



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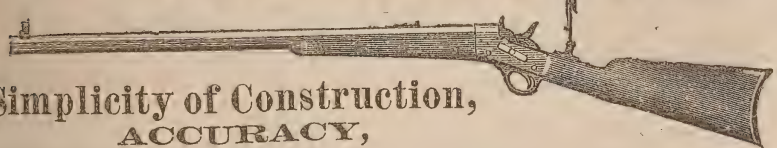
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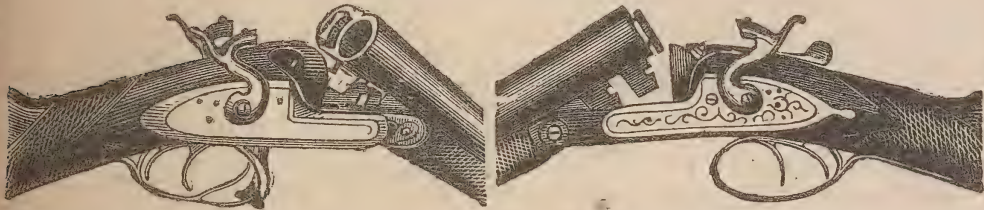
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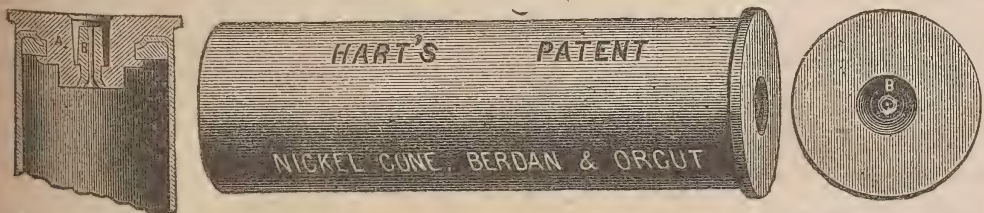


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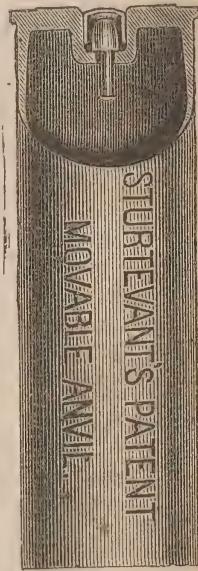
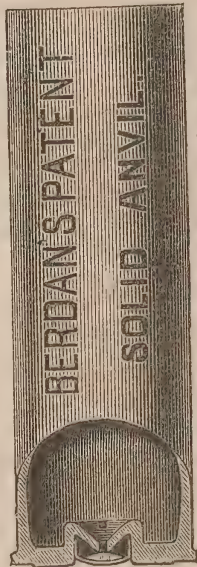
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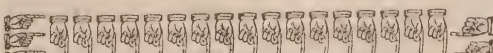
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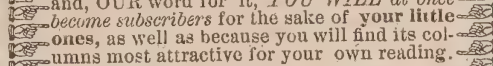
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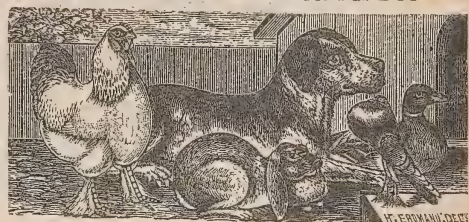
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Mortimer & Kirkwood,
24 ELM Street, Boston, Mass.



C. STEHR, 347 Broome st., 3 doors from Bowery, under Occidental Hotel, recommends his large assortment of Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Monograms on Pipes and Cigar Holders artistically executed. Call and examine my stock and get Price List.

The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder
CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre slides, weighs but 1 1/2 pounds, and is only 1 1/4 inches wide. Holders flare at top so as to quickly receive the shells, and, being elastic, securely clasp the same. For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.
PRICE, C. O. D., \$6.50.
In ordering, give the size of shells and a loose measurement outside of vest.
Jy 22-1y N. S. GOSS, Neosho Falls, Kan.

Water Pipe
A SPECIALTY.
SEAMLESS
Lap Welded, Wrought Iron

WATER PIPE,
From One-half Inch to Fourteen Inches diameter; in lengths from 16 to 20 feet. Capable of sustaining a Pressure of 1,000 lbs. to the square inch. Manufactured by the
National Tube Works Co.,
Boston, Mass., and McKeesport, Pa.
COATED INSIDE AND OUT WITH AN
INDESTRUCTIBLE ENAMEL.
WARRANTED.
Joints are connected by our Patent Sleeve Couplings, preventing all leakage.
Specimens can be seen and obtained on application at the Company's Offices, 8 Pemberton Square, Boston and 78 William street New York. Oct 21-12w

Sportsmen's Goods.**Orange Sporting Powder.**

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,
For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6 1/2 lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

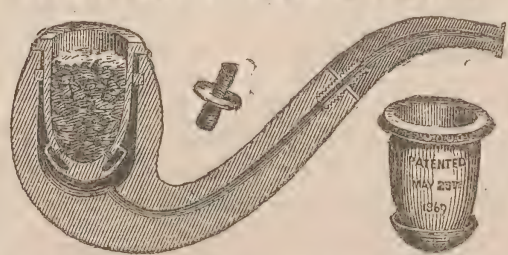
ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,
The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g, FF.g, FFF.g, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12 1/2 lbs., and 6 1/2 lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and 1/2 lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made.
BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.
SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,
21 Park Row, N. Y.
Sole proprietors, and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

DITTMAR POWDER

MANUFACTURING CO.
MY NEW IMPROVED POWDER
can now be loaded from an ordinary powder flask; grains hard. Use it now like Black Powder. No fear of overloading. Burns slow now. No fouling of the gun. Little or no smoke. Little or no recoil. Not very loud report. Less heating of the barrel in rapid firing. Good penetration and good pattern. Safe to keep, as it does not explode if set on fire, except well confined. Shells furnished loaded with powder only, if desired. None genuine without my signature on the can. **CARL DITTMAR,** NEPONSET, MASS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

Fred. Julius Kaldenberg,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN, AND MANUFACTURER OF
Amber Goods, Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, etc.

Monogram and Crests cut on Pipes and Holders. Portraits made from Photographs. Pipes and Holders of any design, or made to order.
N. B.—By a new process I boil Pipes so that the color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.
Pipes sent by mail to all parts of the world.

Stores: 4 and 6 John st., one door from Broadway; N. W. cor. Nassau and John sts.; 6 Astor House, Broadway, New York. P. O. Box 81. Send for illustrated Catalogues. Nov 25-3m

FOR EVERY SMOKER.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE PIPE. Pick, Spoon, and Press combined. Can be carried in the pocket. Has long been used in Europe, and now manufactured in this country for the first time. Sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents. Address
WALKER & WELCH, 212 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov 1-3m

TRY IT Vanity Fair.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 20 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular.
WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From an Officer U. S. A., Fort Yuma, Cal.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Sept. 13th, 1875, also of the Vanity Fair sent by you same date of the letter. I can only say that it is delicious and surpasses all my expectations. Please not delay in forwarding my order, as I do not want to smoke any other tobacco again, especially the stuff we get here, for three times the price of Vanity Fair.

For Cigarettes.
There are times and places tolerant only of the Cigarette; tenderly white and sweetly fragrant. Vanity Fair is the correct thing for Cigarettes.

From Assistant Observer U. S. Signal Service.
Having tested thoroughly the Vanity Fair you kindly sent me, I have come to the conclusion that it is the best smoking tobacco I have ever tried. I have been in the habit of smoking Perique and Granulated mixed for the last two years, but greatly prefer your Vanity Fair. I have shown the tobacco to several of my friends, and they are very favorably impressed with it.
I have had more solid comfort out of your tobacco than I have had for some time. Please accept thanks for your promptness in answering my letter.

For Meerschaums.
Smoking is an elevated mental and psychological pleasure, when one uses that splendid article, Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.
Vanity Fair will be your constant companion by day and night; in merriment and in distress.

CHAMPION GUNS OF ENGLAND**PAPE'S Unrivalled Sporting Guns.**

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.
Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.
1st—Greener. Greener.
2d—Pape. Davidson.
3d—Pape. Pape.

Out of a class of 68 guns, 8 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

1875. 12-Gauge, Old Sporting Bore.
Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.
1st—Pape. Davidson.
2d—Pape. Davidson.

1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bore.
1st—Pape. Davidson
60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.
1st—Pape. Davidson

Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3 1/2 dr. to 1 1/2 oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2 1/2 oz. shot.

1875. The Sportsman's Sub. Cup, valued at £45, was also awarded to W. R. Pape, for the original invention of choke boring. Winner of the London Gun Trials of 1858, 1859, 1866. Address
NORTH OF ENGLAND GUN WORKS,
Newcastle on Tyne, England.
NO AGENTS.

Dec 3

J. & W. TOLLEY'S

FINE ENGLISH BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order
OR
FROM STOCK.

These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.
Pioneer, - - - - \$65 Gold.
Tolley, - - - - 90 "
Standard, - - - - 115 "
National, - - - - 140 "
Challenge, - - - - 180 "
Paragon, - - - - 225 "

TRADE MARK
THE PIONEER GUN
our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

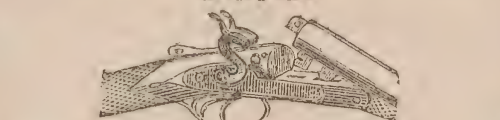
Without Extra Cost.
Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price sheets to our
BRANCH OFFICE, 29 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK CITY.
MANUFACTORY, PIONEER WORKS,
Birmingham, England
1y1

H. C. Squires, No. 1, Courtlandt st.
New York.

THE GREAT London Gun Trial,
1875.

W. W. GREENER begs to inform his numerous clients in the United States that he has been very successful in the above trial, having secured the first prize, a silver cup, value 40 guineas—class 2 for 12 bores; also winner in class 1 for 8 and 10 bores, and class 4 for 20 bores. He has won in all the classes for improved boring, which is upon a different plan to any other maker, and is far superior in the three most essential points, viz., PATTERN, PENETRATION, and REGULARITY OF SHOOTING.

Mr. HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt St., New York, is now importing my DOUBLE-CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS to order, an invoice of which will be shipped to him on the 1st July, and can be examined about the 15th. All special orders given to Mr. Squires will be carefully filled. A full report of the GREAT TRIAL, showing the marked superiority of my guns over guns made by Dougal, Pape, Tolley, and others, will shortly be published, and can be had on application at No. 1 Cortlandt St.



W. W. GREENER,
Champion Gun Maker,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.
HENRY C. SQUIRES, of No. 1 Cortlandt street has just received an invoice of these close-shooting guns, and from him any information in reference to the results of the Great Trial can be obtained on application

The Up-Town Sportsman's Depot.
Chas. L. Ritzmann & Co.,
943 BROADWAY (above 22d St.)
Factory, 114 Centre Street.

W. W. GREENER,
Champion Gun Maker,
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The Up-Town Sportsman's Depot.
Chas. L. Ritzmann & Co.,
943 BROADWAY (above 22d St.)
Factory, 114 Centre Street.



IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle

Remington Rifles and Shot Guns, Holabird Shooting Suits, Cartridge Vests, Belts and Pouches. Implements for both muzzle and breech loading guns. Sportsmen's Goods and Ammunition of All Kinds. We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns on hand cheap.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.
Ivory and Pearl Stocks put on Pistols. Repairing of all kinds artistically executed.
Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order.
Aug 5-6m



W. W. GREENER'S
DOUBLE-CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup, value 40 guineas, at the Great London Field Trial 1875, beating 33 competitors with 68 guns, also winning in all the other classes for the Improved System of Boring. These guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards, loaded with large shot, and will shoot well with small shot with a less powder charge than guns bored upon the old system. For report of the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. McLaren, Williams & Co., Agents, St. Louis, U. S. A. Address
W. W. GREENER,
St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

**J. D. DOUGALL'S EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.**

(Title registered.)
Shown by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340 pellets of same shot, and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to
59 St. James's Street London.

JOHN RIGBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern made by
our Close-Shooting 12 Bore,
11.5 No. 6, 40 yards.
HIGHEST PENETRATION
AT
FIELD TRIAL
1875.

Express Rifles, Double and Single,
360, 400 and 450 Bore.
RIGBY'S Celebrated MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.
PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN, or
72 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAMS & POWELL,

Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,
Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH. Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on application, and orders may be forwarded through any of the best houses in the States for execution in the Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

NO. 25 SOUTH CASTLE STREET,
LIVERPOOL.
Established 1870.
Aug 26-tf



JOSEPH C. DANE,
MANUFACTURER OF THE
Dane Breech Loading Shot Gun.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.
Solid Breech Snap Action.
EASIEST MANIPULATED and ONLY GUN THAT IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.
Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.
my 27



SNEIDER
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN.
PRICES, \$50.00 TO \$250.00.
Muzzle-Loading Guns Altered to Breech Loading.

AGENTS FOR HOLABIRD'S SHOOTING SUITS.
Send for Circular.
Clark & Snider.
214 W. Pratt st., Baltimore.

The Kennel.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR, thoroughbred, well broken, retrieving setter. Also a splendid brace of Blue Belton pups, 8 months old. Address H. SMITH, at this office. tf

THOROUGHbred SETTER DOG and bitches, broken and unbroken, and setter and pointer whelps, low. Address Amateur, Delaware City, Del. Dec23-tf

THE NEW YORK KENNEL CLUB offer for sale the following highly-bred dogs at low rates in order to diminish stock:—

DANDY, a handsome red 2½ years old setter, Irish and Gordon stock; well broken. \$100.
DON, a year old black Gordon, out of Mr. Belmont's imported brace. \$50.

Two 9 months Setter Puppies, black, tan and white, out of Mr. Bennett's imported brace, bred by Sir Wm. Call, England. \$50 each.

Four 3 months Setter Puppies, red and red and white, from the finest stock in the kennel; cannot fail to be good ones. \$40 each.

Apply to **DOCK STEWART,** Johnson's Station, Orange county, N. Y.

DOG TRAINED.

SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, Charge, To-Heel, Heel, To-ho, and controlled by hand and whistle, for \$50. Extra field practice, \$50. Tricks taught. Dogs boarded for \$6 per month. **FRANKLIN SUMNER,** Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass.

P. O. Address, Blue Hill, Mass.
Reference: Wm. R. Schaefer, gunmaker, 61 Elm street, Boston. nov18 6m

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. No. 111 South Fifth ave., N. Y. Oct 22

U. S. Camp Lounge Co., TROY, N. Y. Circulars Free. Folds Very Small. Price \$3 to \$10. Adapted by the U. S. Army. The Popular Sheridan Lounge, \$5 plain; \$10 quilted, is the standard with sportsmen. Sold at Eaton & Co.'s, 102 Nassau st., and E. S. Harris, 177 Broadway.

HELLWIG'S Rifle Gallery.

TWO 80 FEET RANGES.
271 and 273 Eighth Avenue,
NEW YORK.
(Under Grand Opera House.)

Every facility for shooting
Off-Hand or in Lying Down Position
Special inducements offered for MILITARY PRACTICE.

To the Trade.

MR. HENRY C. SQUIRES,
No. 1 Courtland street, New York City,
will carry my goods in stock for the year 1876, and dealers can be supplied from him at the lowest possible rates. My goods for the present year will excel that of the past in quality and general adaptation. When you buy, be sure to get a genuine Holabird coat or suit, as there are many inferior imitations in the market. Respectfully,

W. H. HOLABIRD,
SPORTSMAN'S CLOTHIER,
Jan 6 1t Valparaiso, Indiana.

THE PAPER STEM PIPE.

Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.
Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of tobacco smoke. This pipe never accumulates rank smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent, but the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after a few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems accompany each pipe. The price of extra stems, when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four and a half and seven inches, 6c.; twelve inches, 15c. Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete sample sent by mail for \$1 by

J. H. Hubbard,
nov18 1t Selling Agent, Cambridge, Mass.
C. S. T. P.

Trout Eggs

BLACK BASS IN SEASON.
COLD SPRING TROUT PONDS,
Nov11-2m Charlestown, New Hampshire.

400,000 Brook Trout Fry for Sale
AT THE
Crystal Springs Fishery,
At prices clear down Send for Price List.
Jan 6 6t H. H. THOMAS, Prop'r, Randolph, N. Y.

Zoological Garden.

Open every day. A large collection of Living Wild Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles. Admission, 25 cents; children under twelve, 10 cents, Jan 6 1y

Sportsmen's Goods.**Sportsman's Emporium.**

17 Ann St., N. Y.

**HOLABIRD'S CELEBRATED SUITS.**

Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete \$20.00
Wading Jackets 6.00

DUNKLEE'S CAMP STOVES. Price \$15.

Those desiring something light and durable for camping purposes will find this stove exactly right; weighs only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons. The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper, Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove Pipe, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of which nests and packs inside of stove, which only occupies a space of 12x12x20 inches.

CAMP LOUNGES. Price \$5.

When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl strapped. A light, durable, compact, and comfortable couch. Sent by express C. O. D., \$5, including side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing for the camp or lawn.

CAMP TENTS,

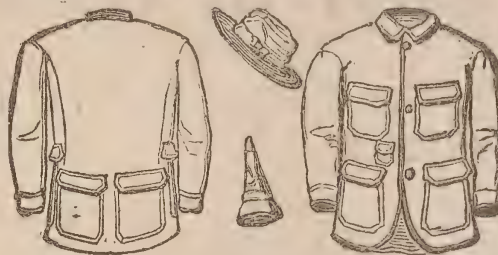
for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square for six persons, \$15.

American Dog Biscuits,

Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material, and is the only portable food for dogs made in this country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds, and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price, 10c. per pound.

Jack Lamp,

for night shooting and fishing, running rapids, lighting camp, etc.; the best light ever invented. \$6 25.



THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS, best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color, especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light, durable and very cheap. English style; extra pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.

HEGEMAN'S PORTABLE CANVAS BOATS.
BOND'S METALLIC BOATS.

MILES JOHNSON'S PIGEON TRAPS—Price, \$14 per pair.

Hart's Metallic Shells.

The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes on hand and made to order.

Moccasins, Oil Tanned,

for the woods; three different styles. \$3, \$5 50 and \$6.

"The Amersand."

COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.
The most complete portable boat constructed. The largest size weighs but 12 pounds. Can be packed in space of less than half cubic foot. Prices within reach of all.

No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds.....\$25 00
No. 2, 10 feet, weight 10 pounds..... 32 00
No. 3, 12 feet, weight 12 pounds..... 40 00
sep9

The Phenix Single Barrel Breech Loader
12 gauge. Uses either Ely's paper, or Hart's metallic shells. Just the article for young sportsmen. \$18.00.

Special attention paid to selection of guns for gentlemen at a distance by an expert and an old sports man.

Bogardus' New Book, "Trip to England."
With how guns are made and hints to sportsmen. Price 50 cents.

Sole agent in New York city for J. H. Batty, U. S. Taxidermist. N. A. birds and eggs for collectors. Buck's heads, and game birds a specialty. Orders filled with dispatch.

We furnish every article necessary for the outfit of sportsmen in the camp or field. Goods sent everywhere by express. Remit only by draft, Post Office order, or registered letter to

EATON & CO.,
P. O. Box 5,109. Sportsmen's Emporium,
No. 17 Ann street, New York City.

J. B. Crook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
FISHING TACKLE!

50 Fulton St., N. Y.
N. B.—Sole manufacturers in this country of the celebrated
Green Heart Rods,
for Trout, Bass and Salmon.

HAYDEN'S Revolving Cartridge Belt

FOR BREECH LOADERS.
Sold by all dealers. Send for circular.
HAYDEN BELT WORKS, Columbus, Ohio
Sep30-6m

\$10, \$50, \$100 Shares in Wall street often leads to fortune. Send for a copy of the Wall Street Review and Pamphlet, showing the various methods of operating. **J. HICKLING & CO.,** Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Dec 23

Miscellaneous.**ABBEY & IMBRIE,**

SUCCESSORS TO

ANDREW CLERK & CO.
48 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Fishing Tackle,

On hand the largest and best assortment ever exhibited in the United States. They particularly call attention to their

TROUT, SALMON AND BASS RODS.

Every variety of Salmon and Trout Flies, and Hooks on Gut. Cutty Hunk and Pasque Islands Bass Lines, waterproof Braided Silk Lines, every size and quality of SILK, LINEN AND COTTON LINES,

And every Variety and Style of

FISH HOOKS.

Parties fitted out with appropriate Tackle for the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast, Canada, Maine, the Adirondacks, &c., &c.
Split Bamboo, Trout and Salmon Rods and Reels.

a Specialty.

Agents for the St. Lawrence Fishing Co. Sole Importers of Warren's Celebrated Drilled

4-29 Eved-Needles

Waterproof,

'Mildew-proof,

AND

Moth-proof

GARMENTS

FOR

HUNTING,

AND

FISHING,

AND

TRAVELING,

OF

DRAB DUCK, CORDUROY,

FUSTIAN, REPELLANT,

BLUE BEAVER AND FRIEZE.

Wading Boots, Fishing Stockings, Rubber Clothing, &c.

Game Ventilating Pockets.

Illustrated Price List and Samples free.

The most complete list ever published. Send for it.

GEO. C. HENNING,

410 Seventh Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Apr 29 1y

FREE!

Send your name and address on Postal Card for sample copy of "PRACTICAL FARMER," the best Agricultural Weekly published. Splendid PREMIUM LIST and NEW CLUBBING TERMS. Address "PRACTICAL FARMER," Box 5,722, New York. dec30 cow 2t

PAINTER'S MANUAL.—House and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, etc., 50c. Book of Alphabets, 50c. Scrolls and Ornaments, \$1. Watchmaker and Jeweller, 50c. Soapmaker, 25c. Taxidermist, 50c. Hunters' and Trappers' Guide, 20c. Dog Training, 25c. Of booksellers or by mail. **JESSE HANEY & CO.,** 119 Nassau street, N. Y. Dec30-2t



KNOX
NEW YORK.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND

Director of Fashions.

Sporting Hats a Specialty.

STORES,

212 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
AND FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Jan 6 1t.

WM. D. MILLER'S

Recoil Check

FOR SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES.

To be had at principal gun dealers.

Inventor's address, 825 Broadway, N. Y. [Jan 6 1t]

FOR SALE—A W. & C. SCOTT & SONS Breech Loader, laminated steel barrels, rebounding locks, 12-gauge; weight, eight pounds; modified choke-bored. A magnificent field gun, and a hard hitter. Imported by James Bown & Son, Pittsburgh. Cost, \$225; only been used one year; good as new; offered for sale for want of use; lowest cash price, \$150. Address this office. Jan 6 1t

SKETCHING from Nature in Pencil and Water Colors, and Drawing and Painting in Colored Crayons; a practical instructor; illustrated, only 50c. Of booksellers or by mail. **JESSE HANEY & CO.,** 19 Nassau street, N. Y. Dec30-2t

Miscellaneous.

We offer to dealers and sportsmen a most complete assortment of

Fishing Tackle,

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Flies, Nets, Baits, Fish Hooks, &c.

Split Bamboo Fly Rods and Reels

OF THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP.

Tackle suitable for Maine, Adirondack, Canadian, and other fishing.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES DRESSED TO ORDER.

BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADING GUNS,

And Sportsmen's goods of all kinds.

Manufactured and Imported by

BARTON, ALEXANDER & WALLER,

101 & 103 DUANE ST., (near

Broadway) New York.

The Sportsmen's Depot.

JOHN KRIDER,

Corner Second and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Fishing Tackle.

Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech

Loaders.

REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Has constantly on hand a full assortment of Rods,

Hooks, Lines, Baits, Reels, Fly Books, Salmon Flies,

Waterproof Silk Lines, Silk and Hair Trout Lines, &c.

Perch Snoods, China and Grass Lines. Also, a large

lot of Cane Reeds, Bamboo and Japan.

Birds' Eggs and Birds' Skins in great varieties.—

Taxidermy in all its branches.

SPRATT'S PATENT DOG BISCUITS. 4-1y

McBride Flies.

HAVING BEEN FOR THE PAST

twelve years associated with my father, John

McBride, in the manufacture of fishing tackle, I feel

competent to continue the business and supply the

custom with the same quality as heretofore. Parties

supplied with casting lines and artificial flies for

Pennsylvania trout streams, Adirondacks, the Maine

Woods, Lake Superior, Thousand Islands, Canadian,

and other waters. Anglers not acquainted with the

nomenclature of these flies, by mentioning the local-

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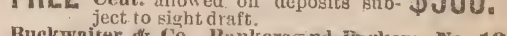
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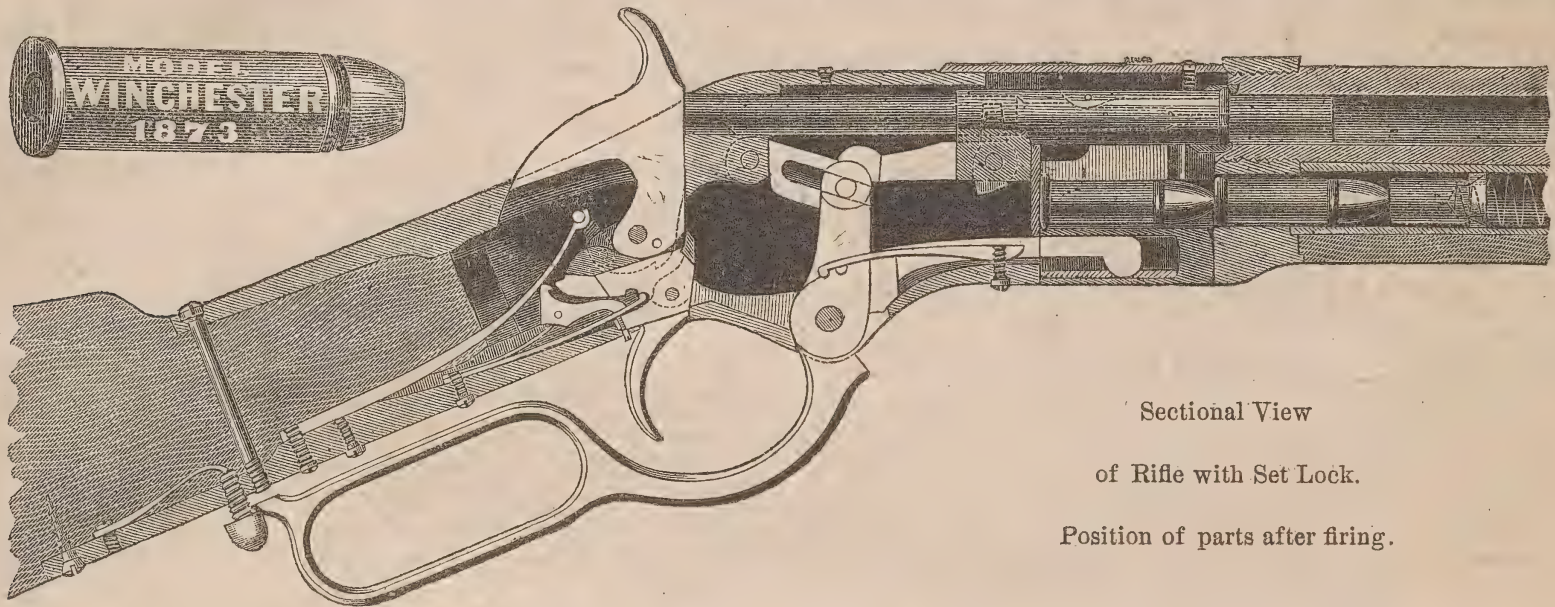
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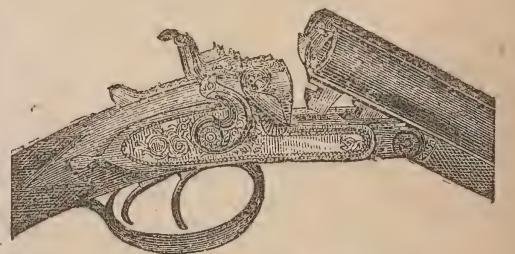
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

Volume 5, Number 23.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Squ.)

MY VISITOR.

For Forest and Stream.

WHILE lost in thought one sunny morn,
A thing of perfect beauty born,
Into my room was sent—
A humming bird with taper wings
Bedashed with tints of ancient kings,
And to and fro it went.

While bronze-like colors decked its head,
From dark blue-brown to almost red,
With iridescent hue,
Its eyes with flashing radiance shone,
Chatoyant like some sparkling stone,
And thrilled me through and through.

The window closed, it could not pass—
It buzzed and buzzed against the glass
And beat its crested head:
But soon its mellow hum did cease
With anxious look for quick release—
Alas, my bird was dead!

A constant humming was its tune,
It sung May out and sung in June—
A song for every flower:
But now it sings a spirit's song,
A song that's sung the Ages long
And constant as the hour.

T. D. I.

The Dismal Swamp.

For Forest and Stream.

"Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds,
His path was rugged and sore,
Through tangled juniper beds of weeds,
And many a fen where the serpent breeds,
And man never trod before."

THERE are but few people in this country who have not heard of the great Dismal Swamp of Virginia, and in their mind's eye have not pictured an immense section of land composed of quagmires, quicksands, morasses, and bogs, all commingled together, and forming an impassable swamp, into whose depths the foot of man has never trod. This is the general impression, but it is entirely an erroneous one. There is much to see in the Dismal, much of varied loveliness and picturesque beauty, and nowhere on this continent is there a region that will interest, amuse, and instruct the tourist, and give more satisfaction to the sportsman, than this great swamp.

To those who like every varying scene, and who love to see nature in all her aspects, they will be satisfied in their explorations there. It is so different from the mountains, valleys, and seashore, so unlike any other place they ever saw before, so weird, strangely solemn, so utterly still and silent, that it inspires the traveler with a nameless awe, and an intense fascination. The immense cypress trees, with bare trunks and interlacing boughs, stand like pillars supporting a fretted dome in some vast cathedral, and the dim aisles stretch away off all around you and powerfully excite the imagination. One can stand and imagine himself in Avernus, condemned to wander through a vast unpeopled shade all alone, with no voice to break the horrible solitude; doomed to be seeking some object sentient with life, but never finding it; followed by grim remorse wherever he fled, ever by his side, and never leaving him, except when his crime was expiated. De Quincey, in his confession of an "Opium Eater," draws just such a picture. He believed that he had committed such a great sin that even the crocodiles shuddered when they heard it; and he dreamed that he was hunted by Bramah, the Hindoo god through the forest, the jungles, and swamps of the Indies, but finding no rest. In fancy, I could behold the crouching figure of the cowering wretch hiding behind the tree trunks, and fleeing in dim recesses of the forests.

The Dismal Swamp lies in two States; one section lies in Virginia, and is twenty-five miles in length, running from east to west; the other part lies in North Carolina, and is twenty miles long, and stretches in a southward direction, but its width is much contracted. Its area is some eight hundred square miles. The whole

of the Dismal is one vast morass, with little islands scattered here and there of solid ground. The earth is spongy and soft, and consists of vegetation and matted roots, forming but a treacherous foothold. It would be natural to suppose that the swamp was lower than the surrounding land, but this is not so; and singular as it may seem, the greater portion of this vast morass stands higher than the ground that surrounds it, some seven or eight feet higher than its banks, as was ascertained by careful measurement when the railroad was cut through. Another most singular of singular facts in connection with the fascinating spot is, that the water flows from and not into it, there being five rivers that draw their source of supplies from the Dismal—the South Branch of the Elizabeth, the South Branch of the Nansemond, the North and Northwest Rivers, and the Pergamond. Of these, the two first flow into Virginia, and the three latter into North Carolina. Follow all these rivers to their heads and they will be lost in the great Dismal, there being no signs of them above ground. This vast amount of water is sucked up by the spongy soil that retains it, and furnishes a never failing flow to these rivers. The extreme richness of the soil causes a prodigious amount of luxuriant vegetation and aquatic plants to spring up. There are a thousand different varieties, from the diminutive shrub up to the gigantic cypress. Much to my surprise, I found the temperature of the swamp very cold; it must be, I imagine, due to the constant evaporation of the moist soil, and also to the trees keeping out the sun, and forming by their interwoven branches a never ending shade. Be that as it may, the air feels as if you were at the bottom of an ice-house, except when you get into the weeds where there is no shade, and then, on a sultry summer day, if there is any place hotter this side of Hades, I have never felt it.

To those who imagine they have made their way through thick cover in their hunting excursions, whether through the laurel brakes of the mountains, or the weeds and briers of a salt water bog, I commend to them a short trip in the Dismal, and you can wager your pet breech loader against an old flint-lock musket that they will acknowledge they never saw a road so hard to travel before. In the first place the ground, though it supports for a time your weight, has really no foundation. You may take a pole ten feet long and shove it down into the treacherous soil out of sight without using your strength. And there are many large tracts that have no trees whatever, and in their stead are immense patches of reeds; this is a hard place to get through; the reeds are often ten to fifteen feet high, and as thick as a cornstalk, and grow so close together that you cannot thrust your arm through them. They spring up as thick together as the fingers upon your hand, and the briers entangle your feet and wind around your legs so that you cannot extricate yourself, and can only struggle furiously and tie yourself tighter, until you give up the undertaking in despair. Some of the aquatic plants are of rare beauty and exquisitely colored, and by their vivid tints light up the otherwise dreary region in some places; but, on the whole, it may be called a horrible desert solitude, the very "abomination of desolation"—a spot that his "Infernal Majesty" must covet in his "Plutonic Realm," and he was well pleased, for it gave him a hint for improving the prisons of Hell. In some sections of the great Dismal there is no living thing to be seen, not even a bird; and even the buzzards avoid circling over this Avernus, as the exhalations taint the very air. Yes! I often used to think I saw Satan sauntering among the everglades, and strolling in his favorite earthly resort.

"From his brimstone bed, at break of day,
A walking the devil is gone.
To the Dismal Swamp he wends his way,
To see how subjects gets on."

The great swamp used to be a famous place for bears in the old days when the canal was first built. The trapper who accompanied the workmen kept them amply supplied with bear's meat, without ever going out of the path. An old journal of one of the surveyors, speaking of the game he saw, says: "The like of wild game was never seen before; the numbers of nocturnal animals, such as coons

and opossums almost surpass belief, and bears are seen in abundance every day, and they are so tame that our trapper has stopped shooting, because the whole party has sickened of bear-meat." There are still many bears in the Dismal, but they are very shy and wary, and keep concealed in the fastness and the impenetrable jungles. Dogs are generally afraid of them, and wont attack them. The most common way of hunting them is to listen intently near midnight, and when you hear a scuffling noise and the sound of breaking limbs, you know that the bear is climbing a tree and seeking his favorite meal of acoras. Going to the spot and camping, and keeping guard for the night, Monsieur le Bruin is found comfortably squatting on the forks of a tree. The next morning, and at the break of day a long tube is leveled in his direction, a gleaming eye glances along the barrel, a sharp crack, a heavy thud, and all is over. Wild cats also used to be abundant, but I have met nobody who has shot one lately, though the workmen all say they have seen them. By far the most interesting and beautiful part of the great Dismal is Lake Drummond. It is like an oasis in the desert, a beautiful island in the ocean, a very jewel in the Slough of Despond. As I said before, nobody for a long time ever penetrated the swamp, and it was as late as the Revolutionary war that a hunter named Drummond first discovered this lake. It seems he went hunting one day, and, allured by the wounding of a bear, he followed the trail far in the interior, until he had hopelessly lost his way. He was the first white man whose footsteps ever trod this unknown land, and he must have been terribly frightened, for tradition, rumor, and superstition had made this swamp a veritable enchanted land, within whose realms dwelt warlocks, witches, and goblins, and such uncanny beings. There were tales told, too, of vast wild animals of surpassing strength and fierceness, the like of which mortal eyes never saw before. The whole place was peopled by only an immortal race. One cannot help fancying his feelings during his three day's wandering, his constant action, and incessant struggles, and at last a helpless despair at ever getting out of the labyrinth, and then his ecstasy and delight when he at last discovered the lake, placid in its beauty, and gleaming like gold in the sunlight. Lake Drummond is a splendid sheet of water, and is oval in shape. It is seven miles long and four miles wide. There is no beach whatever, the forest growing clear up to its boundaries. The water looks black, but when examined in a glass it is the color of light wine. It is tinted and tintured by juniper and gum leaves, and other decaying vegetable matter. This water is considered a fine medicinal drink; and invalids afflicted with pulmonary diseases have often been so benefitted by it as to remain several months in the vicinity where they would have daily access to its health-giving waters. Another peculiarity is, that it keeps pure for a great length of time, and is often used by ships going on a long voyage, who have their water casks filled from Lake Drummond. A popular delusion was that this lake had no bottom, but Commodore Barron, of the U. S. Navy, once sounded it, and the greatest depth in the middle was only fifteen feet, the average being ten feet. The bottom is generally composed of mud, but sometimes of pure white sand. The lake had always in my boyhood been a fabled land; to me Moore's beautiful ballad had ever made me long to see it, and as I stood on the brink it looked like an enchanted realm. The setting sun rested lovingly on its surface, tinting its dark waters to a rich golden wine-like hue, casting the reflection of the majestic cypress on its mirror-like breast, while its borders fringed with the brilliant and varied colors of the myrtle, the laurel, and the yellow jasmine, made the whole scene one of surpassing loveliness, and the rich odor of the jasmine made the balmy air redolent with its voluptuous perfume. As the sun sank slowly to rest, and the shadows increased, and the warmth died out of the lake, I could swear that phantom boats came and went, and the tradition of the two Indian lovers returned forcibly to my memory; and along the banks, under shadow of the trees, I could behold the canoe paddled by the two lovers come and go; and in fancy I could see the dark eyes of the tender maiden

gazing upward at the evening star, and hear the soft dip of the paddle as the boat shot noiselessly across the lake.

"But off from the Indian hunter's camp,
The maid and her lover so true,
Are seen at the hour of midnight damp,
To cross the lake by a fire fly lamp,
And paddle their white canoe."

Verily it is worth a trip to stand upon a spot that makes us lose our head, and forget for a time that we live in a matter of fact world, and dwell for a time in an ideal country, where the castle of Spain is but a common coarse edifice. The lake is but twelve miles from Suffolk and twenty-two from Norfolk. In the interior of the swamp it is perfectly healthy and entirely free from miasmatic diseases. Some years before the war, a speculator built a hotel in the center of the swamp, with the intention of making a summer resort, but by the first of August the landlord, the guests, waiters, and all hands had cleared out bag and baggage, for the mosquitoes, gad-flies, gallinippers, and yellow flies attacked the inmates in countless swarms, and soon routed them. I was shown the site of the hotel, it lies on an elevated plateau, but there is no sign left of it now; it was either burned or taken down, probably the latter. The swamp is but little hunted, the dark, forbidding exterior keeping the majority of "kid glove" sportsmen out; none save the resolute tourist, or enthusiastic sportsman ever penetrated to the center; one has to make up his mind to rough it, but to the true huntsman this is all the better; so, to those who want true sport I will say, that they can shoot as many turkeys, partridges, and ducks as to satiate the most inveterate hunter that ever pulled trigger. The Fall is the best time by far; any time, in fact, after the middle of October, when several frosts have fallen, and the mosquitoes and flies have disappeared. This is the favored land of reptiles. Water moccasins grow to an enormous length, and are in immense numbers. The shingle getters are sometimes bitten by them; but liberal potatoes of whisky will always cure the patient. These moccasins will always run if they can, and only when trod upon will they strike their fangs. Terrapins are as numerous as the snakes, and can be caught in any numbers; they make delicious soup. Frogs ("bloodhounds," as the boys call them,) lead a happy life here, and die of old age in the swamp. They are a jovial set, even if they have discordant voices; they keep late hours, and all night they talk, halloo, gossip, whoop, make stump speeches, and sing hymns, to their own very great satisfaction, at least, until the "wee sma' hours ayont the hoal." If some wicked fairy of the swamp, or some witching Circe, who was wont to transform men into strange shapes, like that fascinating and ancient coquette did to Ulysses Argonauts, were to suddenly appear to me, and, waving her magic wand around my head, ask me out of pure politeness what animal or shape I would be metamorphosed into, I would unhesitatingly ask her "ladyship" to turn me into a frog, which, being done, I would have a courtship and an opera every night on my own account—two things in this world that I most delight in. Oh, those frogs! Would that I could understand their language. They evidently don't like to be intruded upon. Many a time when there was nearly a silence in the swamp, and when sentimental frogs were gazing at the moon, silent in their reverie, have I blundered into their privacy, and such a tremendous uproar would be invoked as would make me shake in my boots. Tiny voices would squeak—vixenish voices—shrill voices of waspish wives—the hoarse, expostulatory tones of the old patriarch who resented the intrusion—fierce, abrupt cries of the town's guardian, who, like our own city police, were mad as hornets at being awakened from their sleep by untoward commotion—and the quavering voices of wandering lovers, who had evidently been sitting up long after all good frogs had retired to rest, and who no doubt were afraid that all this turmoil would wake the old folks, and bring the house over their ears. A Frenchman would here be in his element. Such glorious fellows, fully twelve inches long, that could be knocked in the head in every branch. I skinned a pair of l—, (I beg pardon) well, dash it all, of legs, and, frying them, found that they were daintier eating than Spring chicken.

Before the war this place was the great resort for fugitive slaves, and when once in the recesses of the swamp they never were retaken. The shingle getters, mostly blacks, were friendly towards them, and supplied them the luxuries in barter for their game. Indeed, many of them were employed in cutting timber, and no questions asked, as they would work for half price. In many instances these fugitives reared families in the swamp, the abundance of game rendering that an easy matter.

The Dismal Swamp, though a vast spot in the centre of a beautiful country, is not wholly valueless. Its timber trade is lucrative, and the "Land Company" have made enormous profits out of shingles. This is the great source of profit from the swamp, and is a regular business, well-conducted, with a heavy capital employed. The workmen live in comfortable shanties, built on the high ground. They are mostly negroes, with white foremen. The shingles made from the cypress are the most durable, and the very best made. The cypress grows frequently 130 feet high, and is as straight as the mast of a vessel. It splits readily, and the wood, soft when green, hardens when dry. The laborers are a well-fed, happy, careless set, and the sounds of their fiddles and banjos make the gloomy woods re-echo with their jovial strains. In their cabins I found they were well-supplied with bacon, meal, potatoes, game, and whiskey. It is a picturesque sight to see the long lines of carts, each drawn by a mule, piled high with shingles, moving in single file over the rough corduroy road to the landing. It is absolutely necessary to have these roads made, and they are always repairing them, and the soil is always sucking the logs down. In many instances in these clearings the shingle getters have to walk from shanty to shanty on a plank scaffolding, made like a rustic bridge across a small stream.

Many years ago a devastating fire occurred in the swamp, that destroyed all the made shingles and burnt down thousands of magnificent trees. The fire lasted about a month, and those who worked in the swamp had to fly to the neighborhood of Lake Drummond for safety.

In the year 1725 Col. William Byrd made a minute survey of the Dismal Swamp, and in his journal speaks of the almost unparalleled difficulties his party had to encounter. Sometimes his progress would be but two miles a day. The said survey was made in accordance to the wishes of the Governor of Virginia, to investigate the feasibility of draining the swamp. His report was favorable, and a petition was forwarded to His Majesty, King George

the Third, by his loyal subjects of Virginia, praying that a company be allowed to form for that object, they bearing the expenses and taking the reclaimed land as payment, and also asking that in consideration of their great expense they should be excused from paying quit rent and taxes for fifty years, the company binding themselves to finish the work within ten years. What answer the third Georgus gave to this petition the historian does not inform us. Hercules' task of cleaning the Augean stables was child's play compared to it, still it might be done, and can be done. Yes, anything can be done; and if Napoleon ever said a true thing it was when he uttered the immortal sentiment, "Impossible!—c'est le mot d'un feu."

A trip to the great swamp is made by everybody nowadays, and from Richmond, Norfolk, and the surrounding cities, the belles and beaux make up parties to go. Last Summer Commodore Rogers invited the *élite* of the city of Norfolk to visit the swamp, and see it in all its glorious beauty of tangled vines, waving reeds, and radiant jessamines; and the expedition, led by the little steam launch of the Commodore's flagship, and followed by thirteen others, steamed gallantly towards their destination, with flags flying, voices laughing, and bands playing, and when Lake Drummond was reached the martial strains of the flagship's band floated grandly over the water with an unutterably sweet sound, that lingered in the ears long afterwards. The trip, in a pecuniary point of view only, did not pay, for of the fourteen launches that started out thirteen had their propellers broken by striking against snags and logs.

I will end my long letter by giving some good advice, which, if followed by the sportsman, pleasure-seeker, or tourist, will give them unalloyed satisfaction, fine sporting, and yield to me many thanks from unknown lips. If there is any set of young men with money to spend, and who desire to have a good time in shooting, fishing, and sight-seeing generally, let them first go to Norfolk, and make that city their base of supplies, always remembering that the early Fall is the best time to start. At Cobb's Island, four hours' ride from Norfolk, they can have splendid sport in shooting ducks and bay birds; or let them write to McKeon, at Cobb's Island, Va., and make arrangements with him to guide them to Hog's Island, twelve miles from Cobb's, where the wreckers live—a rough set—but hospitable and honest. McKeon is an excellent guide, and also an entertaining companion, who can while many a weary hour away with o'er true tales of the traditions of Cape Charles, its shipwrecks and its dangers. After getting tired of slaughtering the brants, shufflers, and red-heads, go back to Norfolk and take a deer hunt with Capt. Blow at Tower Hill, in Sussex county, and while there ask the Captain to get Gillem's and Thornton's hounds, call the neighbors together, and have such an old Virginia fox hunt as they never saw before. Then go to Suffolk, hire a guide, cook, and lay in provisions, and take a week's sauntering in the Dismal; and then, *Messieurs*, you will have taken a trip that cost but little, but was as full of varied charms to those who love nature and the manly sports, as a costly journey to the cañons of Colorado, or to the Yosemite Valley itself. I know whereof I speak.

And now a few remarks of this great swamp and I am done. To health seekers and invalids, I must add that there is a pleasure resort, known as the Salt Sulphur Springs, situated on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, three miles east of Suffolk, Va., and fourteen miles southwest of Portsmouth and Norfolk, the mean temperature being 60°, thus permitting outdoor daily exercise all the year round. I believe that these springs would be beneficial in a great degree to invalids who could not stand a journey so far South as Florida, and they would have the help of a mild winter, and also the medicated waters of Lake Drummond. I could write further on this subject, but those desiring more light can get direct information from Col. William P. Moore, Suffolk, Va.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that I have no interested motive whatever in writing this article. I have but one desire, and that is to point out to the gentleman sportsman and amateur hunter a section where they can have the most diversified sport and pleasure. Simply this and nothing more. And if this article will lead others to get as much pleasure as I have received by my narrated wanderings, then I will be content.

ALEXANDER HUNTER.

For Forest and Stream.

NOT BAD FOR INJUN.

OLD JOE COOP, the famous moose hunter, whom Hardy has celebrated in his "Fields and Forests of Acadia," was well known to me when I was a boy, and that acquaintance revealed to me other sides of Joe's character than Capt. Hardy found space to portray in his interesting and instructive pages. He appears there only as the bold and skillful hunter, which he certainly was; but there are a few touches to show the peculiarities which made him a character almost unique. Joe was especially possessed of a certain ironical humor, which albeit not without parallel, is rare among Indians. An instance is afforded in a celebrated dictum of his, which indeed amounts, taken in all its bearings, to a positive stroke of philosophy. He was getting away from a fur trader after the disposition of sundry packs of beaver, mink, and otter, and the imbibition of sundry tumblers of John Company's fire-water, and reeled against and nearly capsized a white frequenter of the locality. "Hillo, Joe," shouted the half angry settler, "guess you got too much rum to-day." Joe swayed to a brief stand-still, as he surveyed the speaker in contempt for the want of experience implied in his remark, and then in his deep, chest tones axiomatically responded, "Hugh! too much lum, jus' 'nough," and wended deviously on, like a man who had no time to waste with such an evident shallow-pate.

A shrewd observer, Joe early learned to appreciate the white estimate of Indian character; and it was upon this that the play of his irony was always directed. And there is one instance extant of his having turned it to practical account which is worth recording. He had been on an unsuccessful moose-hunt for days, and at last found himself near nightfall, at the foot of the Cobequid mountains; out of food, far from the timber, and no human habitation near, Indian or otherwise, save that of a certain notoriously inhospitable hunk, whom I shall call Flint, because that wasn't his name, and because I like to call niggard souls hard names, anyhow. But notwithstanding his reputation, Joe decided on trying the churl. So he walked down and entered, just as Mrs. Flint was lighting the candle, and "settin' the table for supper."

"Mr. Flint," said Joe, "me wantum stop all night. No bush, no wigwam, bimeby snow, hugh."

"Gut-eny munny?" demanded Flint.

"No got."

"Can't stop, then."

"You no talkum too quick—me got um deer dis afternoon; pay um you deer meat."

This put a different face on affairs, and Flint entered into a negotiation by virtue of which Joe became entitled to supper, lodgings, and Flint to the deer's hide and half the meat, for such was his unconscionable greed. The deer, Joe explained, he had been unable to bring in, owing to lateness and fatigue—"berry fat deer; Joe's back mos' broke walk so far"—but he had hung it up on a certain big maple tree, near which was a certain big rock, and Flint could take horse and sled in the morning and "bring um in no time," when the agreed upon division should be made.

Flint was perfectly familiar with the locality described by Joe, and after breakfast he started with his two sons in search of the deer. Joe saw them out of sight over the hill, then picked up his rifle and started also, to resume the chase of the hitherto unsuccessfully followed moose; for the deer was only an evolution from the depths of Joe's inner consciousness.

Months passed ere the twain met again, this time in a different locality.

"Look-a-here, Joe," said Flint, "I couldn't never find that deer o' yours. I rayther spect there warn't any, anyhow, 'n I want you fer t' pay me fer them meals 'n lodgin'."

"Pay um sometime or nebber," said Joe. "You tink you make um mighty big bargain dat time, 'cause Joe half starb and half froze. You find um tree?" he continued.

"Yes, yes," was the eager reply.

"You find um big stone?"

"Yes, found it, too."

"No find um deer?"

"Couldn't see hide ner hair on't, 'n sarched 'n sarched most all day."

"Well, dat two trut; only one lie. Dat not bad for Hin-jun," summed up Joe as he turned and walked away.

N. W. BECKWITH.

Hantsport, Nova Scotia, December 20th, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

A BUFFALO HUNT IN ARCHER COUNTY, TEXAS.

LET me give you a sketch of a hunt in which I have just participated. On the 4th inst. your correspondent and one other, mounted on mustangs, and two more in a wagon, took our departure for the hunting grounds—object, fun and meat, principally the latter. The first camp was at Montague Village, forty miles; second camp was at Squire Nichols' place, half a mile south of Cambridge, in Clay county. The Squire

"Lives all alone,

In a little brown house he calls his own,"

and has nothing to keep him company, except a half a dozen cats—we thought he had enough to start a first-class sausage factory. Well, as we said, we camped at the Squire's, and through his courtesy we made down a bed on his floor, which was on mother earth's warm (cold) bosom. Blankets being scarce we tried an experiment, (Lord forgive us, we won't try it again), and that was sleeping four in a bed. I say sleep, but we didn't, and that's what we are growling about. We remember while a boy that on Christmas and such occasions we went to sleep three in a bed, but never thought of four large, healthy, full-grown men sleeping together. Morning found three of us the happy possessors of one blanket apiece, and the fourth man had been frozen out, and was sitting by a fire, nodding to the tune of "Hard Times." At Henrietta we got another Nimrod, whom we called "our man Friday." This made five in all. The first was about fifty years old, and was known as Uncle Joe; the next was his son, aged twenty-five; then a fat, lazy-looking genius that played the part of Murphy's boarder—i. e., never missed a meal or paid a cent, and was good for nothing but to watch the wagon and eat his rations; then ye reporter, who of course was all right, and our man Friday, who was a little, Frenchy-looking fellow, but a good man in camp. Our animals corresponded with the men—some good, some indifferent. Borrowing the Squire's horse and gun we proceeded westward. At the Little Wichita River we killed a turkey, and now said, "farewell bacon, we'll live on turkey." But alas! vain hope. We longed for the bacon we left behind before we got any more turkey. The recent prairie fires had devastated the country, and turkeys, deer and all game was run out of that section. On the west side of the river we met a hunting party returning from the buffalo range. Never saw men as hungry for tobacco in our life. They had been out for some time and were out of the weed. We made our next camp at a lake in the midst of the burnt region, making supper on corn dodgers straight, and realizing the serious fact that it was a poor hunter that could not kill his own meat. While sitting around the fire telling tales of blood and thunder, we were aroused by the clattering of hoofs on the opposite side of the gulley, and instantly every man was heard to say "Indians!" In less time than I write it every man was at the wagon, with his gun in his hand. The noise ceased just as suddenly as it commenced, and now we were sorely puzzled. All was quiet for several minutes, and our eyes were intently fixed on the ears of our favorite camp mule, Old Pete, who worked those attachments (ears) backward and forward like a jib sail on a nervous day. Soon we heard splashing in the lake below us, and forthwith we started single file down the glen, like Poe, "this mystery to explore." Just as we thought that we would each perform deeds of valor that would immortalize us in the pages of history, and would be handed down by the red man, in tradition, to ages yet unborn, we heard the lowing of cattle, and by the light of the rising moon saw the reflection of the brutes on the placid surface of the lake. They had been driven there to quench their thirst, and our fright was now turned to jesting. We went back to camp, crawled into our blankets, and dreamed of stampeding cattle, Indians, etc.

Sunrise the next morning (which, by the almanac, was Sunday, but to us was the same as any other day) found us on the road. We took dinner at a pond of red water and then drove to Harold's* Rancho on north fork of Lit-

*Great stock raiser.

the Wichita, where we camped for the night; spent the evening shooting at turkeys on the roost. We scared them a good deal, but took breakfast again without meat, thinking, however, that when we got to civilization again we would let any one try Dr. Franklin's vegetarian rule that chose to, but none of it in our'n. Early next morning, near the deserted Wagefathe city, two of us came upon a large bull buffalo feeding on the flat. After crawling a half mile we found ourselves near enough to shoot. We shot, but our game looked up coolly, then trotted off slowly for about three hundred yards, and stopped and gazed at us. I then gave him a shot in the flank, when he galloped off lively over the hills. My companion then took his horse, that had been left some distance back, and followed after him, giving him a chase. I left him to enjoy his fun as he might, and I took over to a bunch of four or five that I saw feeding by themselves. I got within a hundred yards, rested myself well, took a drink out of my flask of nerve quieter, then rested my gun on a large rock and fired—but with the same success. They left me lying there thinking myself anything but what I had boasted on being, and that was, "a crack shot." Just then my companion came up, and said that he had killed the buffalo. The wagon came near, and we told them to go to the first camping ground they could find, and we would go out for more buffaloes. We found plenty. We walked about ten miles and shot at several, but the monsters would invariably go off with the bullet. It became very monotonous to us, and we went back to camp as hungry as bears and as savage as Kiowas. After another lunch of our vegetable diet we took a horse and a mule, and we two Nimrods again went out for camp meat. My companion (whom I called Red Fox, because he shot at a snag, mistaking it for a red fox) rode the horse and I the mule. This aforesaid mule was as intelligent an animal as Balaam rode when he went out to cuss the Jews; but his intelligence ran the wrong way. He knew a mesquit bush at sight; he knew they had thorns on them, and when Red Fox and I "rounded in" a few buffaloes for a chase, imagine my temper to see this son of a donkey stop and run round a mesquit bush as carefully as though walking on eggs intended for Christmas egg-noggs. Red Fox cut out a fine bull and chased him about two miles, while I and my mule brought up the rear. When we got to him he stood at bay, and showed that he was badly wounded. I gave him a shot from my Burnside and he fell over, dead. I then cut off his scalp, the tip of the tail, and after cutting out a good steak, we started for camp—about four miles. It was dark when we left the carcass, and it was not a very interesting ride; for although we had seen no Indians, yet we knew that we were at their tender mercies should they happen to be in the vicinity. However, we rode to camp, tired with our day's labor. We looked at the stars, said a verse and retired to our blankets. Several times during the night we saw (in our excited dreams) whole herds of large bull buffaloes. At one time we were out on our favorite(?) saddle-mule, and after wounding one of them, he chased us up hill and down, till the mule gave out, and I then went on foot with Mr. Buffalo after me. I then made for a large cliff of rock, and the buffalo, it seemed, was still in hot pursuit, his eyes glaring at me fiercely. Never had I seen so terrible a monster; he was as large as an Asiatic elephant! Just as he seemed to be up to me I awoke to find myself performing several feats of a gymnasium on the wagon wheel, upon which I had clambered, thinking it the cliff of rocks. My companion was growling about the blankets I had just pulled off from him, and said he'd have a buffalo robe to sleep on next night, and would see if I could rob him of his bedding in that manner. Early next morning we took the horses and crossed the creek, over which we could not cross the wagon, and went to the carcass of the dead buffalo and skinned him. Red Fox and Friday went off, and the former returned shortly, saying he had killed two buffaloes, and that the latter had lost his gun and would look it up. We returned to camp with the robe, hitched up the wagon, and drove to the carcass of one of the bulls, cut up the meat, took off the robe, and as it was now nearly night, and a "norther" was coming up, we struck out for tall timber. Darkness finally compelled us to stop, as further traveling was impossible, and we camped for the night in a cave at the side of a bluff. The night was bitter cold, and we experienced considerable inconvenience from it; but we soon had a large fire, and with the addition of the two buffalo robes to our stock of bedding, we put in a very fair night, all things considered. Many were the remarks of anxiety about our lost man—whether he had been thrown and had lain on the prairie all the long night, or whether the Indians had taken him in "out of the wet," were the leading conjectures. But, to our relief, when we arrived at the ford next morning we learned that he had crossed there, and was, at that time, safely quartered at Harold's Rancho. After searching for his gun several hours he looked for us, and not finding us, he directed his attention to the ford, but failing to find it, he camped just below it. He had had nothing to eat since morning, and as he had no gun he was compelled to go without rations until next morning. He built a large fire, lariatied his horse to a large stone, and then sung himself to sleep in his saddle blanket. At the river we salted our buffalo beef, packed away our turkeys, of which we had a good many, and started for the settlements. We got home after being out from Gainesville ten days. With the exception of suffering from scarcity of water for about four days of the time, we had a very good time, and none regretted the trip. At the time we camped in the cave in the mountain we had but one pint of water to drink between the four men, and doubtless would not have had that but for the forethought of one of the men, who, after emptying a pint bottle of "chill tonic," filled the bottle with water. A buffalo hunt is a splendid place to teach a man temperance—even in water.

BUFFALO BILL.

Gainesville, Texas, Nov. 30th, 1875.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.—Pacific whalers have made an interesting scientific discovery this season. A few years ago they reached the whaling grounds in August only to be obliged to leave them in September. This year they remained until October, and might have delayed longer, so far as peril from the ice pack was concerned. They went within eighty miles of the mouth of McKenzie River, where sailing vessels have never been before, and say that a steamer, aided by the currents, might have gone through to Baffin's Bay without difficulty, and thus solved the mystery of the Northwest passage.

Fish Culture.

THE McCLLOUD RIVER RESERVATION.

THE United States fishing grounds on the McCloud River, Shasta County, California, in charge of Mr. Livingston Stone, have been set apart for fish culture by the President of the United States through the intervention of Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. The Canadian Government long since saw the necessity of setting aside reservations for the purpose of conducting their fish culture operations, and have five or six stations solely under Government control. The action which our own Government has taken, at the suggestion of Professor Baird, could well be supplemented by extending the movement to other States in which there are public lands suitable for the purpose. By so doing, aid and encouragement would be given to the State Commissioners, private enterprise be stimulated, and the incalculable importance of providing by artificial means for a restoration or recuperation of a depleted fish supply be brought home to the people generally. Another movement which we should like to see imitated is that commenced in Virginia, by which pisciculture is made a part of the curriculum in the colleges. An accurate acquaintance with its details is valuable to the possessor as a trade or a profession.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, with the President's endorsement, is given below. The description referred to in the President's order was prepared by Mr. Stone from a rough survey of the fishery, and covers a strip of land following the course of the river, 850 yards in length and 200 yards in width:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, December 7th, 1875.

SIR:—

I have the honor to recommend the reservation for pisciculture, of the smallest legal subdivisions within which the premises on McCloud River, California, represented on the diagram herewith inclosed shall be found to be embraced when the lines of public surveys shall have been extended over the same.

The request is made at the instance of Professor Spencer F. Baird, commissioner under the act of February 9th, 1871, (16 stat. 594) and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, informs me that the records of his office present no objection to the reservation.

(Signed) Z. CHANDLER, Secretary.

On the back of the Secretary's letter was endorsed the following order by the President:—

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 9, 1875.

Let the tract of land described within be measured for pisciculture, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

LIMING PONDS AND STREAMS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see by your issue of December 30th, that some of your correspondents recommend putting lime in the headwaters of small streams in order to kill the fish that would eat the small fry that you wish to stock the streams with, then to put a screen below, so that the obnoxious fish could not get up, nor the young fish could get below until they grow large enough to take care of themselves. Now, my opinion is, that if you put lime enough in any stream to kill the fish, you will not only kill the fish, but every living thing that is in the creek, and when every living thing is dead in the stream you may as well put your young fish on the land as to put them in water where there is no feed; for in both cases they would surely die.

SETH GREEN.

We have already printed a good deal from Seth Green and other authorities showing the objections to liming waters for the sake of substituting one kind of fish for another, but no one seems to have discovered a practical method for accomplishing the object desired—for instance, the eradicating of pond pickerel and the substitution of speckled trout. We can evoke no satisfactory information from the best informed. Small ponds may be drawn off, and most of the worthless fish picked out, but more or less fish will always escape, and soon multiply four-fold. With large bodies of water, the difficulty is vastly greater. One would have more success in attempting to clear a chamber of mosquitoes at midnight. Every one knows how satisfactory this procedure is. When every mosquito has been hunted down with a candle and threshed out with a wet towel, the operator retires to his bed, and no sooner gets into a drowse than new legions assail him with fierce music and reduplicated attacks.

FISH CULTURE IN MARYLAND.

AT a recent meeting of the Maryland Academy of Science the report of the section of Ichthyology upon the subject of the preservation and increase of the food fishes of Maryland was read; from it we condense the following:

"The wealth of Maryland in food is greater than any other State in proportion to its geographical area, yet we are behind many other States in adopting adequate means of increasing our supply by 'artificial cultivation,' and by protective legislation. The shad and herring are probably the most profitable commercial fishes of the State, yet are rapidly decreasing in numbers, from excessive fishing and other causes. The remedy recommended is not only to prevent excessive fishing or obstructions to their passage up the rivers to their spawning grounds, etc., but to encourage 'artificial production.'

"During the past fifty years the mountain streams feeding the Potomac have diminished in power from the denudation of forest land, and the supply of fresh water being lessened, the salt water has replaced it, and thus the formerly profitable shores of the lower Potomac have been abandoned for those higher up. The probability is that in course of time, as the supply of fresh water diminishes, the water of the ocean will take its place, until the herring will

not seek the river at all to spawn, but the alewives or other fish will. The herring fishery will then of course be destroyed in such localities. This would indicate that it may be useless to attempt to stock a river with fish that have never existed there, for apart from the cause of excessive fishing, fish will leave water that is not adapted to their condition and seek some other locality.

"The report refers also to the new mode of catching herring by the weir. This, if not regulated in length by law, will do more harm to the Potomac fisheries than all other causes combined. If its use is persisted in it will drive the fish away from our waters entirely.

"While so much attention has been paid to the culture of the shad and salmon, etc., within the last twenty years, it seems strange no attention has been given to the artificial breeding of herring. It would not only be the means of adding greatly to our wealth, but the supply of mackerel, cod, blue fish, haddock, trout, etc., that feed on the herring, would return to our waters. These larger fish, also the black bass, pickerel, etc., are seen in large numbers at the mouths of our rivers when the young herring are making their exit. Herring are more prolific than shad, and more hardy in their young state.

"Our efficient Commissioner from the Western Shore has done much for the fisheries of the State thus far, having put over four million of young shad in the Potomac, Susquehanna and other rivers, consequently we must expect an increase of shad in these rivers in the course of three or four years."

Mr. Pearson Chapman, Sr., a resident of the lower Potomac, has watched the habits of fishes for fifty years, and corroborates fully the theory of the members of the Section of Ichthyology in the matter of excessive fishing, and also the use of the gill-net. The latter, he says, catch only shad, while the seine catches great quantities of catfish, eels and mullets, which follow the shad or herring to prey upon the eggs and young fish. He refers also in forcible terms to the destruction of the spawn by the dragging of the sinkers of the gill nets on the bottom of the river.

He dwells at some length upon the importance to the State of an effort to hatch the spawn of herring as well as shad, artificially, for while the "shad is the rich man's luxury, the herring is the poor man's living."

The "glut" shad appears in the river about the 10th of March generally, and commences to spawn about the last of April. During May a species called the "May" shad, a fish of good flavor and fat, generally appears.

This shad is now nearly extinct, chiefly because of the war made upon it by the gillers. In the month of June a very large and stout shad of another species makes its appearance. Its flesh is remarkably white, but soft and comparatively tasteless.

During the month of September, as the young shad are returning to the ocean, immense numbers are caught in gauze seines, to be used for bait. This practice he strongly condemns.

The "branch" herring makes its appearance about the same time as the "glut" shad, and follows the creeks into the small branches to deposit its spawn; hence its name. It goes up the shallow streams as far as it can flutter.

The "branch" herring does not decrease in numbers as rapidly as the "glut" herring, for the reason, probably, that the latter spawns in the river, while the spawn of the former, being in small streams, is not disturbed by the gill-nets.

The "glut" herring is about half as large as the branch herring, of much finer flavor, has a small, round black eye (the eye of the branch herring is peculiar) and never goes up into the branches.

Fifty years ago we had five distinct varieties of the herring: First, the "branch" herring; second, the common "glut" herring, early in April, but in later years later in April, and for the last three years they did not appear at all in April; third, the "poplar back," now extinct; fourth, the "dunbellies," being of a light color underneath, now very scarce; fifth, a fine fat fish, called the "May flipper," called so from jumping higher out of the water than the other kinds; these are occasionally seen now, but not in gluts.

During the last fifty years the season has been growing later. A half century ago the shad and herring fisheries commenced from the 15th to the 25th of March, and ended about the 1st of May. Now they commence about a month later, and end about the 25th of May.

While shad and herring have been gradually decreasing, the perch is as numerous as heretofore. This may arise partly from his pluck and courage in defending himself from his enemies, and partly because they spawn in shallow water and late in the season.

The flounder is nearly extinct in the Potomac, but has no enemy other than the "war" loon, and kindred ducks, such as the "gogler," etc. The Virginia, or winter shad is not seen now. Its flavor is such that it is not in demand if found. The gar is now nearly extinct about the middle waters of the Potomac, but is still caught in great numbers down the river, much to the annoyance of the gillers. The sturgeon is also becoming very scarce. While three a week may now be caught by one man, a boat load could once have been taken in two or three hours. But the greatest decrease of all fish is observed in the number of the shad and herring. From forty to fifty years ago, where the catch at one haul (estimated) was from two to three hundred thousand, now from ten to twenty thousand is considered a great haul.

BROOK TROUT FREE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Young brook trout will be delivered free of expense at the New York State Hatching House at Caledonia after February 15, 1876, to all persons desiring them to stock public streams or ponds in this State, or they will be sent to any address on the parties paying traveling expenses of a messenger to accompany them. For further particulars address

SETH GREEN, Superintendent.
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
EDWARD M. SMITH,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners of Fisheries.

—The head of a turtle, for several days after its separation from the body, retains and exhibits animal life and sensation. An Irishman had decapitated one, and some days afterward was amusing himself by putting sticks in its mouth, which it bit with violence. A lady who saw the proceeding, exclaimed, "Why, Patrick, I thought the turtle was dead!" "So he is, ma'am; but the crayther's not sensible of it."

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE NESTING OF AMERICAN BIRDS

IV.—HERMIT THRUSH; SWAMP ROBIN.

Turdus Pallasi—Cabanis; Baird; Cones; Bd. Brew. and Ridgw. *T. solitarius*—Wilson; Audubon, (Birds of America); *T. minor*—Nuttall; Audubon, (Ornith. Biog.); Giraud.

THE typical hermit thrush ranges all over eastern North America, wintering in the Southern States, whence it spreads northward in the Spring, reaching New England by May 1st. It breeds in the Alleghenies from Pennsylvania northward, but in New England only north of the hilly parts of Massachusetts; thence to Labrador, the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and perhaps Greenland. Dr. C. C. Abbott says that this thrush seems to be less common in New Jersey than Audubon described it to be, and that about one in twenty which pass the city of Trenton breed, retiring for that purpose about June 1st.

The nest is always built upon, or close to the ground, usually away from the woods, and under bushes in swampy places. Dr. Brewer mentions that in Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, he found one in the midst of the village, but in a marshy place, nearly inaccessible. At Upton, Me., Mr. Maynard found two nests on top of decayed logs, and Mr. Samuels has several which he took from low scrubby bushes; but these latter were in wet places. The materials used are decayed, deciduous leaves, remnants of dried plants, sedges, plants and grass mixed with twigs and lined with fine matter. In the North much moss is used, and sometimes exclusively among the pine woods. When you have found their hiding place, and approach it, the birds mournfully retire and keep silent; but it is said that if a hawk or a crow, in search of young birds, comes near, they attack it courageously.

The eggs are laid about the first week in June. Mr. Maynard found a nest at Upton, Me., with three fresh eggs on June 5th, and another with young on June 9th. Mr. Samuels found full nests at Lake Umbagog on the 10th. The eggs are of a somewhat elongated, oval form, and in color light blue, with a tendency to green. Wilson described the eggs as pale greenish-blue, "marked with specks and blotches of olive, particularly at the great end." Giraud, in his birds of Long Island; DeKay, in his Ornithology of New York, and Nuttall, in his Manual, all repeat this statement; but, like Wilson, they were probably mistaken in the bird, and were describing another egg; since there is no well-authenticated instance of the eggs of the hermit being spotted. The eggs measure about .90 by .62 inches.

In the West there are two varieties of the hermit thrush—the dwarf thrush (var. *nanus*), and Audubon's thrush (var. *Auduboni*). The former is chiefly confined to the Pacific coast, but is also accredited to Pennsylvania. It breeds from Oregon northwards, and in the Sierra Nevada; and, except in being smaller, its nest and eggs are like those of the eastern bird. Audubon's thrush is more common, and is southern in its habitat, extending from northern Colorado and Utah in Summer to Central Mexico, where it is resident upon the table lands. It breeds abundantly through the southern Rocky Mountains, at high altitudes, and at Salt Lake City, where Mr. Henry Henshaw found its nest. Another nest, taken on June 7th, by him at Fort Garland, Col., he describes as built in the cavity of a broken pine stub, about three feet from the ground. It was composed almost wholly of strips of bark and coarse grasses, covered externally with mosses, and contained a single light blue egg.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. John Burroughs writes that the pine grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator*) appeared at Esopus-on-Hudson as early as Nov. 25th, and are still to be seen. Last Winter they came first about Dec. 10th. They are very tame, and evidently do not know much about man and his ways. "E. S." writes from Portland, Me., that a perfectly white live chipmunk or ground squirrel may be seen there, which was captured in Windham, Me. A robin was seen by him on Dec. 16th, but the pine finches, which were abundant last Winter, have not yet appeared. N. Elmore, (Granby, Ct.), informs us that a ruffed grouse, with a circle of pure white, half an inch wide, surrounding the left eye, was shot in Hartland, Ct., last week. "Teal" describes a peculiarity noticed in the tongue of a golden-winged woodpecker which he dissected. Unlike those of this species, and woodpeckers generally, the tongue, instead of dividing into two parts on the skull as commonly in this family, ended at the base of the skull. There was no appearance of accident about it. Harold Herrick mentions that the red-headed woodpecker was almost never seen in the neighborhood of Newark, N. J., until three years ago last Fall, when it appeared in large numbers. After that very few were seen until last Fall, when the bird was again abundant.

A VERY RARE FISH.—Mr. Blackford, of Fulton Market, in his indefatigable endeavors to aid scientists in procuring specimens of our rare fishes, has fortunately, within the past few days, come across one of the rarest and least familiar ever found on our coasts. Some fishermen, while hauling their net near Yonkers, on the 10th inst., found, in company with a number of small, or school bass, a "spotted, wry-mouth" *Cryptacanthus maculatus*, (Stover). This fish is described by DeKay as being the only one of the genus known. Of its habits nothing is known, one of the only three specimens extant being found in the stomach of a haddock. In appearance it somewhat resembles the wolf fish; or, to the unscientific

observer, a small eel, with black spots on a reddish ground, and a head from which the lower jaw projects like an undershot bull-dog's. It has gone to the Smithsonian Institute.

WINTER HABITS OF THE RUFFED GROUSE.

NEWPORT, December 23d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice a communication from your Boston correspondent, "M.," concerning the present scarcity of the ruffed grouse, as compared with last year, and some remarks as to the probable cause. While fully indorsing his statements with regard to their scarcity, I am compelled to differ with him in relation to the cause, for the following reasons: In the Autumn and Winter of 1874-5, a crew, of which your correspondent was one, were encamped on a township on "Little Sebois," where the ruffed grouse were exceedingly plenty, not only in the Fall, but throughout the Winter, as "M." himself, who visited the place in March, can testify. Returning to the camp the latter part of May, and remaining through June and July, we found numberless broods, frequently seeing five and six in a single day, although it was noticeable that they contained fewer birds than usual, which latter circumstance was undoubtedly to be ascribed to an unfavorable Spring and late heavy rains. In October I took a tramp of sixteen miles over the same without flushing a single bird! But at night, coming to an "old camping," I found two flocks within ten rods of each other. The cause of this unprecedented scarcity in a region where they usually abound was plainly owing to a lack of food; for never, in the last twenty years, have the forests been so barren in that respect as at the present season, and the checkerberry, plums, and tender cloves around the "old camping" accounted for the presence of the two coveys.

In this vicinity it is a rare thing for Reynard to take a meal off ruffed grouse. The grouse seems incapable of burying itself in the snow, while standing upon it, and invariably does so by hurling itself into it from a height, and striking it at an acute angle, so as to project itself about two feet horizontally and eight or ten inches vertically from the point of entrance. Often and often, when on snow-shoes, and the fleecy snow gave back no sound perceptible to human ears, I have endeavored to creep on to them when seeing their holes in the snow, but never yet succeeded. Some instinctive sense, placed there by the great Creator for their preservation, always gives them warning in time. Another protection is the fact that when the snow is of sufficient softness and depth to admit of their burying themselves in the manner stated, it is very tiresome traveling for the fox, and he confines his operations chiefly to fields, bag, and meadows. A much more formidable enemy is the great-horned owl, which, winging its way noiseless, and observant, on moonlight nights or in the gloaming, snatches many a savory meal from out the trees and under the overhanging branches. PENOBSCOOT.

NICASIO, Marin Co., Cal., Dec. 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In answer to Mr. G. A. Boardman, whether the male mallard does not change its plumage in Summer, I would say it does. By the first of June the male and female are the same plumage. Old and young are of the same plumage till the middle of October, when the males begin to put on their winter colors. The males showing the brassy color of the bill in old and young, the old females meanwhile showing small black spots at the base of the bill.

THOMAS H. ESTEY.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

WINTERING FLOWERS.—All the ordinary budding flowers can be wintered successfully in a tight, tolerably dry and light cellar. We have a cellar provided with sash to the windows, and about the 15th of November, before severe frost, we make a bed of light rich soil under one of the windows, and take up all our geraniums, heliotropes, and verbenas, with all their roots, and a small ball of earth, put them in the cellar and pack them as closely as they will stand in an upright position. Sift plenty of loose earth between them, and give them a good soaking of water. They will require no other attention, except a moderate watering once in two weeks. In very fine weather open the sash for an hour or two during the middle of the day. In this way we have kept a large stock of budding plants for the two last years. They will grow but little, but in the Spring make nice plants. Before taking them up in the Fall they should be severally cut down to six or eight inches in height. A large quantity of budding plants are allowed to perish every Fall, and the florists will not thank us for this hint.

AMERICAN BEEF IN ENGLAND.—During the last week of the year just ended, forty-two tons of meat were sold in the Smithfield market, London, which had been shipped from New York to Liverpool, and thence by rail to London. The market was closed on Christmas day and the Sunday and Monday following, and the meat was consequently kept three days longer than would otherwise have been necessary. Yet on Tuesday it was in excellent condition, and sold rapidly at an average of six pence (sterling) per pound. The Germantown Telegraph claims that there is no difficulty in thus transporting fresh meats between this country and Europe; that it was tested forty years ago, and proved a success. If that is the case, there should be no difficulty in shipping over beef in these days of quick passages and refrigerating compartments, only don't make our own meat any dearer.

A NEGLECTED FLOWER.—The marad of Persia, or four o'clock, as it is vulgarly called, is well worthy of attention as an ornament to our flower gardens. It possesses the following good qualities: The colors are rich and gorgeous, and of endless variety; a profuse bloomer; not af-

fected by drought; the flowers expand in the cool of a Summer's evening, the time when we usually walk in our gardens, another good quality, and one that is not generally known by all. A bulbous or tuberous root is formed, which can be taken up, kept in a cellar, as dahlias are, and planted out in the Spring. As a decoration for our public parks and gardens it has no superior.

A RARE CHANCE.—A correspondent now employed in the U. S. Custom House at Pensacola, Fla., writes to us, saying:—

"Should you know of any responsible party who intends starting an orange orchard on the gulf coast, and who will only wish to spend his Winters here to enjoy the hunting and fishing and delightful weather, and who will wish some one to take entire charge of the place, keep things in shape for him, etc., etc., please refer him to me. I know there are such parties who are as desirous of meeting me as I am to meet them."

This correspondent, whom we know personally, is a universal genius. During the war he was a captain of cavalry. Afterwards he planted Sea Island cotton for two years. He owns a yacht, and has cruised all along the coast of Florida, is a first-rate sportsman and taxidermist, and was the first northern settler on Sarasota Bay after the war.

NEW TULIPS.—A new species of tulip has been discovered in Central Asia, said to be much more beautiful than those which marked the celebrated tulip mania in Holland many years ago. The flower is much larger than the common tulip, orange, spotted with black, and the bottom of the cup yellow. It is known to botanists as *Tulipa griegii*.

HOW TO GET EGGS IN WINTER.—With a warm shelter and suitable feed, pullets that begin to lay in the Fall will continue to lay through the Winter. It is mainly a question of feed. The staple feed is Indian corn, especially in the West, because it is the most plentiful and the most convenient. It furnishes plenty of fat, and keeps up the heat of the fowls but is poor in albumen and the phosphates. They want a variety of grains and vegetables, and, to do their best, one feed daily of warm cooked meal and vegetables. Most farmers have milk, and if this can be added, it will be all they need. Butcher's scrap cake is good, and may safely be kept in the poultry yard, where the fowls can help themselves at pleasure. Boiled potatoes or turnips, mashed and mixed with Indian meal, make an excellent feed for laying hens. Fowls are particularly fond of cabbages and turnips at all stages of their growth, and eat them raw greedily every day, if they can get them. We have found so good results from cabbages to laying hens, that we always lay in a large supply for the Winter. Refuse from the butchers, and offal from the fish market also, furnish good material for making eggs. The laying bird should have free access to gravel with sharp grit, broken oyster and clam shells, which assist in reducing the grains and forming egg shells.—*American Agriculturist*.

HOW TO EXTRICATE A Mired ANIMAL.—An animal mired in a swamp gets into a worse predicament the longer it struggles. The effort to extricate it should be made in an effective manner, so that the animal may not be encouraged to exhaust itself in repeated exertions, which are useless, and only sink it deeper in the mire. The usual method is to fasten a rope around the animal's horns or neck, and while this is pulled by some of the assistants, others place rails beneath the body of the animal for the purpose of lifting it out of the hole. This plan is sometimes effective, but it often is not, and at best it is a slow, clumsy, and laborious method. The materials needed for the method here referred to are all that are required for a much better one. This is very simple, and two men can operate it, and at a pinch, even one man may succeed with it. A strong stake or an iron bar is driven into the solid ground at a distance of 25 feet or more from the mired animal. Two short rails, about 9 feet long, are tied together near the ends, so that they can be spread apart in the form of a pair of shears, for hoisting. A long rope is fastened around the horns or neck of the animal, with such a knot that the loop cannot be drawn tight enough to do any injury. The rope is cast over the ends of the rails as they are set up upon the edge of the solid ground, and carried to the stake or crow-bar beyond. The end of the rope is fastened to a stout hand-spike, leaving about a foot of the end of it free. This end is laid against the bar or stake, and the other end is moved around it so that the rope is wound upon it, drawing it up and with it drawing the animal out of the mire. The rope being held up to the tied rails, tends to lift the animal and make its extrication very easy.—*American Agriculturist*.

—Our native walnut wood is, according to the Cabinet Maker, one of the best materials in the world for furniture, when oiled, approaching very near the color of dark old oak, and finishing much finer. The American walnut, however, requires the grain to be well filled with a composition to resist the action of the heat in most dwellings, and, to effect this, mere oiling is not adequate, as it leaves the pores of the wood so open that it absorbs the heat; thus, in a room at a temperature of some seventy-five degrees, the oiled walnut will absorb the heat to within five degrees of the heat of the room, while varnished oak will reflect the heat, and will not reach over forty-five to fifty degrees. On this account the wood should be well seasoned and the grain filled with shellac, or other material, to prevent shrinkage. Linseed oil hardens wood, and well-made walnut work finished with it and shellac, will, in a few years, acquire a polish almost like bronze, and, it may be added, as beautiful in appearance.

TO CLEAN OLD PORK BARRELS.—Old pork barrels, whether tainted or sweet, should be thoroughly cleansed before being used for new pork. A very simple and effectual method is to put in a peck of strong wood ashes and a couple of pails of water, and let it stand a day or two; then scour thoroughly with a stiff corn broom. The lye will take hold of all the greasy particles with which it comes in contact, and the ashes, water, and broom will, if vigorously used, leave them as sweet as new barrels. Rinse in cold water to remove all the ashes, then pour boiling water all around the sides and wash clean, then rinse again in cold water, and the work is done.

—The London *Builder* recommends people who transplant trees to mark the north side of each tree with red chalk before it is taken up, and replace it in its natural position. A larger proportion will then live, as in ignoring this law of nature transplanted trees generally perish.

LOCATION FOR FLORIDA SETTLERS.

PENSACOLA, Fla., December 31st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am much gratified at the course FOREST AND STREAM is taking toward building up my adopted State. I am warmly interested also in seeing it filled up with an enterprising and prosperous class of settlers. I have no lands for sale, so my advice is entirely disinterested. My service of a year and a half in the cavalry on the St. Johns, living for two years at Stark, after the war, during the latter of which I rode horseback four times between that place and Sarasota, each time over a different route, and still later, the constant cruising in which I was employed between Cedar Keys and Charlotte Harbor, have given me unusual opportunities to look the State over, and with this extensive experience I do not hesitate to advise settlers to seek a location on the Gulf Coast, in preference to St. Johns. The lands are better, many excellent sites are still open for homesteading, and it is healthier. The only advantage they have upon the St. Johns is that communication with New York is more frequent, but that is an advantage which the gulf side will soon possess also, as steamers are constantly being added which can run into the hundreds of little inlets and harbors with which the whole coast is thickly studded. Vegetation is a fortnight earlier on the gulf side, at the same latitude as on the Atlantic. Besides we never have those cold damp northeast storms here. Our "northerners" are always dry. Should anyone wish for more explicit information, about any particular locality, I shall be pleased to give it if in my power.

E. B. STAPLES.

The Kennel.

"OLD GROUSE."

WE are frequently asked the question, whether the double nose in the setter is an indication of impure blood; and recently, in looking over the answers to correspondents in the *Chicago Field*, we find it is there stated that the double nose is an evidence of impure breeding, and that such dogs should be looked upon with suspicion. We wonder sometimes that Old Grouse can lie quietly in his grave while such things are said and written. Who was Old Grouse? Let us say that many of the most skillful field sportsmen in New Jersey, and in other sections of the country, will never forget the old fellow; and for the information of the younger breeders and shooters of the day, we will endeavor to give something of his history.

In the year 1838, while shooting with a friend in the vicinity of Lambertville, Hunterdon County, N. J., we were informed that a Mr. Taylor, a cabinet maker and turner of that place (now residing in Trenton) was using dog power upon his turning lathe, and that one of the dogs he had used for a long time was a setter. We called upon Mr. Taylor at his place of business, where we found upon the wheel two large-sized dogs of mongrel breed, and a full-sized, heavy moulded, liver and white double-nosed setter, the liver color in some places shading to something of a tan color; legs, indistinctly ticked; head, rather short; eyes, rather light, but exceedingly bright; ears, well set; tail, straight; back, short; and legs and feet good, and altogether presenting the appearance of a well-bred, serviceable setter. Upon inquiring of Mr. T. where the dog came from, he stated that about four years before that time the dog was picked up astray somewhere on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Camden, and given to him, and that he had worked him all that time on his wheel; that during the time he had found that other kinds of dogs he had worked with him would not last over two years, but that the setter (Grouse) showed no sign of wearing out, but that he, having worked so faithfully for so long a term, he was anxious to let him up and give him to any one in exchange for any kind of stout dog to take his place on the tread-mill. This exchange was soon made, and Grouse fortunately fell into the hands of a good sportsman, and very soon gained the reputation of being a wonderfully good, staunch, well-broken dog of great endurance. During the next few years he changed hands repeatedly, and was much used for stock purposes. When Grouse was supposed to be eight or nine years old we had a day's shooting over him near Lawrenceville, N. J., with his then owner, Judge Holmes Stout, and Mr. A. P. Lanning, of Mercer County, N. J. Both gentlemen are still living, and no doubt well remember how splendidly Old Grouse did his work that day. Some time after that Old Grouse became the property of the late John Hutchinson, of Mercer County, N. J., who was a breeder, breaker, and large dealer in setters and pointers, and some of the older sportsmen will remember the advertisements of Mr. Hutchinson in the *Spirit of the Times* during Wm. T. Porter's time, when Mr. H. always advertised his dogs as being of the Old Grouse stock.

The old dog lived to an unusual age, and was supposed to be not less than seventeen years old when he died. We very frequently shot over him, and bred to him while he was in Mr. Hutchinson's hands; and when he was twelve or fourteen years of age it took an extra good dog to beat him, and now it would be hard to convince us that any dog ever produced better dogs than were the descendants of Old Grouse, very many of which passed through our hands. Among those we now remember as being wonderful dogs of their day were—Chief Justice Beasley's Rolla, Maj. Robert Stockton's Hal, Mr. H. Van Schaick's Hal, Mr. R. A. Drake's Arch, Cane, and Cone; J. J. Seitzinger's Sancho, Hal, Dash, and Mack; Mr. Theo. Morford's Glen, besides a host of others which we have forgotten, but just such dogs as any good practical shooter would desire. We doubt if a better strain of dogs ever lived than they, and this opinion, we feel confident, will be sustained by the

sportsmen above mentioned, and by many others who have shot over the descendants of Old Grouse.

Most of the old dog's pups partook of his peculiarity—the double nose—but none of them ever showed any thing of the pointer in their coat or appearance. But even if Old Grouse did get his double nose from pointer cross, (which we very much doubt), was not all the pointer bred out of his descendants years ago? If not, what constitutes a pure setter? And then, again, the question arises, Who knows to any certainty that the double nose originated with the pointer? For many years, not only we, but many of our shooting friends, had great faith in double-nosed setters; but time and close observation convinced us that there was nothing gained by that peculiarity, but that it was when the nose was much divided, rather a fault, as such dogs, while working, were often injured by briars and rough grass passing through the crease. Consequently we crossed the Old Grouse strain with imported bitches and the Gildersleeve strain, in order to get rid of the trouble; and if there are any more intelligent, more stylish-looking, more industrious, and more lasting dogs than those we have bred from such stock, we would go a long way to see them.

WORMS IN THE HEART.—There is a remarkable disease which attacks all sporting dogs taken from England to China, for which neither cause or remedy has, as yet, been assigned. In a recent issue of the *London Field* a correspondent, in describing a shooting trip to the country back of Shanghai, mentions the death of one of his dogs. Upon opening the body he found the cause to be that curse to sporting dogs in China—worms in the heart. The aorta was found to be choked by a mass of thin white worms, and the left ventricle was filled with clotted blood. The Editor of the *Field* remarks in a foot note that about four years ago he received from Japan the heart of a dog, choke full of worms, which in appearance much resembled a tangled mass of "fine twine." He submitted the specimen to Dr. Cobbold, who pronounced the parasites to be *Spiroptera sanguinolenta*, particulars of which he had given in a paper published in the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society" for 1875. It is believed that no remedy is known for the disease, which appears to be very common in dogs in China and Japan, but unknown elsewhere. Whether the areca nut, which is so effectual in removing worms from the intestines, would reach in its action the heart, is questionable; but, if administered in time, it might possibly touch the origin of the disease. The experiment would be at least worth a trial.

HOME FOR LOST DOGS.—According to the *London Times* there is a Home for Lost Dogs, which has been recently enlarged by the addition of accommodations for 150 or 200 more dogs. The average number of inmates is 400, which are well fed and supplied with water. A dog is kept three days, and if not claimed in that time is sold. The cost of the buildings is £4,000, or \$20,000—a most excellent institution. Who has not witnessed the intense suffering caused to a dog by the loss of his master? Darwin, in answer to the argument against his development theory that man differs from the brute in that he has a religious sentiment, answered by saying that a dog's veneration for his master closely resembles a religious sentiment, and that his master is to him a divinity.

TRAP FOR SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.—An Indiana man has furnished the *Agriculturist* with a model of a trap for catching sheep-killing dogs, which consists of a small pen eight feet square, to be made in the field where sheep are pastured, and fenced in tightly. The pen is divided into two parts, so arranged that when the dog rushes in to get at the sheep, confined in one partition, he is made a prisoner in the other, while the other pen is opened and the sheep liberated. This may be a very good plan; but if our farmers, who are also wool growers, will pay some attention to importing collies, they will find no more trouble from mutton-eating curs, and save the wages of one man in addition.

A CORRECTION.—In our last issue we printed an interesting letter from that veteran sportsman, Ethan Allin, of Pomfret Centre, Ct., on food for large kennels. The types, however, made an error in the twentieth line of the article, by substituting "canned meat," for cooked meat, which quite changed the sense and force of the argument.

—Dr. Webb's "Whiskey" will not go to Chicago. Her very promising family require all of her attention.

THE ALEXANDRIA PALACE DOG SHOW.—Closely following the bench show of dogs at Birmingham was one at the above favorite place of exhibition, given under the management of the Kennel Club. Our contemporary, the *Fancier's Gazette*, thus discourses of the setters, which were nearly as well represented as they were at Birmingham:—

"The English Champion Dog Class rested between Bandit and Rock, two remarkably good specimens of the pure Laverack breed; the former is remarkable for his fine symmetry, great depth, and big bone; Rock is quite his equal in all but bone and size, and beats him in color, Bandit being white and liver. In the Open Dog Class, in which first went, very rightly, to Mr. Bowers' Rock II, a youthful son of champion Rock and Lillywhite, by Fred II, out of Lord's Sal, by Withington Frank out of Flak. Rock very much resembles his sire, being much after the same pattern, but possessing in no small measure just those very properties in which old Rock is so deficient; the old dog lacks bone, size, and substance, this is not so with Mr. Bowers' dog, and when we look at the magnifi-

cent texture of his coat, his pleasing Laverack color, his make, shape, and sweetness of expression, we fail to see how he could be improved. We understand he will be forthwith prepared for the Field Trial Derby. Second fell to the lot of Mr. Wardlaw Reid's Rothay, by Pilkington's Dash, out of a sister of the world-renowned Sam; he is a red and white—pure Laverack, of course—and a good, shapely dog. Mr. Hennings was well third with his black and white puppy, Nob, a promising son of his Rock and Blanch. First in the bitches was awarded to a white, black, and ticked Laverack, bred by Mr. Macdona, and showing wonderful quality—if any thing, too much—in other words she shows but too plainly the effects of inbreeding; her coat is not exactly first-class, but her carcass, frame, and loins are very nice—by no means inferior to the Prince's bitch. Mr. Macdona's beautiful blood-like Pera came second; she does her breeder, Mrs. Geo. Lowe, great honor. Mr. Hemming's Liz, placed third, is full of beauty, and blood-like. Mr. Bowers was unsuccessful with a very grand young bitch called Bessie I, own sister (same litter) to Pera, and which it is rumored will prove a star at field trials.

"Black and tans were somewhat better than at Birmingham. Mr. Coath's Lang stood alone in the Champion Dog Class, while the bitches proved a blank altogether. In the Open Dogs, Mr. Coath's Blossom (bred by Rev. J. C. Macdona) had a remarkably easy win; he is a dog that shows himself wonderfully well, his carriage and corky action being quite equal to his extraordinary richness of color and exuberance of feather. Floss, the Birmingham winner, repeated her victory by coming first in the bitches; she is so good that it is impossible for the judges to get away from her; her fine symmetry, depth of color, and length of feather are alone sufficient to make their mark, but beyond these she possesses a deal of that true Gordon character that has been to a considerable extent lost.

"Irish setters did not bring out such an extraordinary lot as were at Birmingham. The champion Palmerston was again to the front, with Mr. Macdona's Shirley, or one of his Shirleys, second; for he exhibited a brace bearing the same name second. In Irish Bitches, the judging was a series of errors from end to end. Mr. Gordon MacHaffie showed his champion Mina, by champion Palmerston, and a very fair bitch called Bella. Mina never looked fitter, and yet—'tell it not in Gath'—the judges spotted Bella to win, and left her kennel companion without even a commendation. May be, not a patch on Mina, was placed second."

BROOKEVILLE, Kansas, Jan. 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am greatly interested in E. A.'s mode of feeding dogs so that they shall be free from distemper. Hope he will not forget to tell us soon, as I have two setter pups growing up, and I wish, if possible, that they may come up to doghood without having distemper. I raise every year one or two dogs, but, so far, all of them have had distemper; I have never lost one with it. My setter bitch, Juno, dropped, Nov. 17th, 1875, a litter of twelve pups, all alive and doing finely. Who can beat that? L. C. W.

Furs and Trapping.

QUOTATIONS FROM C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

BEAR—Northern, according to size and quality, prime....	\$10 00	\$15 00
Southern and Northern yearlings, prime.....	5 00	10 00
BEAVER—Northern, per skin, parchment, according to size and color.....	2 50	3 50
Western, according to size and color, prime.....	1 50	2 50
Southern, and ordinary, per skin, according to size, prime.....	0 50	1 00
BADGER—Prime.....	0 20	0 50
CAT—Wild, Northern and Eastern States, cased, prime....	0 50	0 60
Wild, Southern and Western, prime.....	0 40	0 50
House, ordinary, if large, prime.....	0 05	0 08
House, black, furred, prime.....	0 15	0 25
FISHER—Northern and Eastern, according to size and color, prime.....	7 00	12 00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western, ditto, prime.....	5 00	8 00
Southern, ditto, prime.....	3 00	5 00
FOX—Silver, ditto, prime.....	15 00	50 00
Cross, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.....	3 00	5 00
Red, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime.....	1 50	1 65
Red, S. Penn., N. J., and N. Ohio, ditto, prime.....	1 25	1 50
Red, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.....	0 75	1 00
Grey, Northern and Eastern, cased, ditto, prime.....	0 75	1 00
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, prime.....	0 50	0 60
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, open, prime.....	0 40	0 50
Kitt, ditto, prime.....	0 30	0 50
LYNX—Ditto, prime.....	1 00	2 00
MARTIN—States, ditto, prime.....	1 50	2 00
MINK—New York and New England, ditto, prime.....	3 00	4 00
Canada, Michigan, and Minnesota, ditto, prime.....	2 00	3 00
S. New York, N. J., Penn., and Ohio, ditto, prime.....	1 00	1 25
Md., Va., Ky., Ind., Wis., and Iowa, ditto, prime.....	0 75	1 25
Missouri, and all Southern, ditto, prime.....	0 50	0 75
MUSKRAT—N. New York, and Eastern, Spring.....	0 60	0 80
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Spring.....	0 60	0 80
Northern and Eastern, Fall and Winter.....	0 25	0 27
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Winter.....	0 20	0 23
Southern, prime.....	0 15	0 20
Southern, Winter and Fall.....	0 12	0 15
OTTER—Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern, according to size and color, prime.....	10 00	12 00
Penn., N. J., Ohio, and Western, prime.....	8 00	10 00
Ky., Md., Na., Kansas, and vicinity, prime.....	6 00	8 00
North Carolina, prime.....	4 00	6 00
South Carolina and Georgia, prime.....	2 00	4 00
OPOSSUM—Northern, cased, prime.....	0 18	0 30
Southern and open Northern, prime.....	0 12	0 15
RACCOON—Mich., N. Ind., N. Ohio, Indian handled, dark, according to size and color, prime.....	0 80	1 00
Ill., Iowa, Wis., and Minn., prime.....	0 50	0 65
New York and Eastern States and N. Penn., prime....	0 65	0 75
N. J., S. Penn., Ill., Mo., Neb. and Kan., prime.....	0 40	0 50
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tenn., prime.....	0 30	0 40
N. and S. Car., Ga., Ark., Florida and Ala., prime.....	0 15	0 25
RABBITS—Prime cased.....	0 02	0 03
SKUNKS—Prime black, I., cased.....	0 00	1 30
Prime black, I., open.....	0 00	1 00
Prime black, 1/2 white streak, II., cased.....	0 00	0 80
Prime black, 1/2 white streak, II., open.....	0 00	0 50
Prime whole streaked III. and IV.....	0 15	0 20
Prime scabs.....	0 00	0 03
WOLF SKINS—Mountain, large.....	2 00	3 00
Prairie, average age, prime skins.....	0 75	1 25

There will be no change in our fur quotations until the middle of January.

—The duty paid by the Alaska Commercial Company under their lease of 1870 is \$17,480 for rental of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and \$1,057,709 as taxes on seal skins; the latter is less by \$16,458 than the tax that should have been paid had 100,000 skins been taken each year since 1870, or in other words 6,269 fewer skins have been shipped than the lease permitted nearly every year. In addition to the seals killed by the company for the skins, 12,000 are killed annually under the direction of the Government agents to supply the natives with food.

For Forest and Stream.

TRAPPING MINK.

NOT long ago my nephew was seized with an attack of the trapping mania, which is almost certain to lay hold of all live country boys, and is outgrown in a few years by most, but from which a few never recover. The disease has progressed with this youngster in the usual way. First, the mouse stage, which ran its course, ending when he had caught a dollar's worth of these small deer, at five cents a dozen, duly paid him by his grandfather in lawful currency of these United States. Then the rat stage declared itself, and for a fortnight the kitchen was littered every night like a carpenter's shop with the shavings he made in building "figgery fours," which, somehow, wouldn't work—going off when they shouldn't, or not going off when they should, and were at last consigned to the kindling basket with the shavings. Then a few antiquated steel traps were borrowed of a neighbor, and set with more satisfactory results, and rat after rat was shown in triumph to the household till rats palled upon his aspiring soul, and he sought a stronger foe, worthier of his steel. He found it in the skunk, and has been so far successful as to patch the end of the woodshed with the skins of several of his captives, and to make himself so odiously odorous that the ruling powers have forbidden his seeking further distinction in this direction. Now he thinks he has seen a mink track down by the Slang, though likely it is only that of a large weasle, and coming to me, asks: "How shall I set a trap for a mink?" I can show you better than I can tell you, my boy, though I fear it will be of little use to you, for mink have become scarce here, almost to extinction. However, let us go and see what can be done. Here are half a dozen single spring steel-traps, muskrat size, of the Oneida Community's make, and there are none better. When I was of your age, traps as good as these cost nine dollars a dozen, as they were all hand-made, and good makers were so rare that one was a noted man in his county. These we will take in a peck-basket, which is a handy thing to have, as we shall see, and a hatchet which we must have, and also a gun, if for nothing else, to keep us from those glorious chances so sure to befall him who goeth forth unarmed through forest or by streams. And here we are on the banks of the sluggish Slang, and sure enough, these tracks in the mud are of a mink, and, judging from their size, of one whose days have already been many in the land. Two and two they go, side by side across this patch of mud, unmistakable mink tracks. He turned out of his course a little to go through that hollow log, as any true mink would, and when he comes this way next time will pretty surely do so again. So we will set a trap in the log here where the hollow is narrowest. Cut a stout "tally stick," with a hook near the but and a fork at the top. Slip the trap-chain on this, and if you cannot thrust it into the ground firmly enough for security, tie the top to this overhanging branch of water-maple. Be careful about this, for the mink is a strong fellow, and will make a lusty pull to regain his liberty. Now cover the trap and chain carefully, but lightly, with the matted moss which grows upon this log, and hang a morsel of bait directly over the pan. The head of the chicken that furnished our breakfast fast is better than nothing, though I would rather have a small fish, or best of all, as I think, a bit of muskrat. A drop of musk on the bait will help to attract him. Some use smoked herring for bait, but they never proved good with me. It is said that a very taking scent can be made by putting an eel, chopped small, into a bottle, and letting it hang in the sun till it turns to oil, but I never have tried it, having always found muskrat good enough. There swims one now, with his mouth full of weeds, building material for his house. A charge of B.B.'s puts an end to his earthly labors, and he will furnish bait enough for all our traps, with plenty left for rebaiting. This railroad culvert used to be a favorite haunt of mink, and we will set a trap here after another fashion. Place it here in this slack-water, an inch or two below the surface, and lay two or three of these sodden leaves over it. Hang the bait over it, just as in the other place. Stick the "tally" in the deep water, as far off as the chain will reach, so that the mink will drown, if caught. Many a mink have I done to death here, and to show you the virtue of muskrat for bait, will tell you of one of them. I knew he was hanging about here, for I had seen him, but he would not go near my trap, for which I had no better bait than a chicken's head. It had no charms for him, and my trap gaped unmolested for many days. So I went over to the camp of Swain Tahmont, a St. Francis Indian, down from Canada, trapping, and got of him the carcass of a muskrat, with the head of which I rebaited my trap, and went my way to others. Returning this way only half an hour later, the chink of the trap-chain greeted my ears as I drew near, telling the tale of something caught, and sure enough, there poor furry was, fast by a hind leg, but struggling bravely for life and liberty. Now we come to a long stretch, somewhere in which we ought to set a trap. There is no hollow log nor stump, nor hole in the bank which we can use, nor any place to set a trap in the water. If there was a standing tree with a hollow but we would hang our bait in it, set our trap, covered with moss, at one of the openings, and close all the others, but there are none of these, and we must make a place. This we will do by making a "cubby-house" about a foot long, half as wide, and eight or ten inches high. Its walls are sticks driven into the ground; it is roofed with bark or any slabs of wood at hand, and the less new looking the whole thing is the better. It has no opening but the doorway, which is about the width of the open trap, and this we set in it, or just inside of it, and cover with some of the moss which we brought in our basket, or with some of these fallen pine needles which are lying all about it, for it is better, when you can, to cover your trap with what will not look strange and out of place. Snow, however, is a poor covering for a mink trap, as it is apt to crust over hard enough to bear so light an animal. Put the bait on a stick, well back in the house, and scatter a shred or two of it about the door. The tally is made fast just as in the other places. These "cubbys" seem to be just as good as natural places, and I caught four mink one fall in one just like this. Some

trappers trail their bait along the ground from trap to trap, holding that the animals will follow it. It can do no harm, but is a little more troublesome than carrying it in your basket.

The remaining traps you will set, each in some such place as we have used or I have told you of. No two will be exactly alike, and you will have a chance to exercise your judgment and ingenuity. You may find where a mink lives and where he goes every day in and out of his burrow. No need of bait there; all you have to do is to set your trap carefully at the door of his home. Or, perhaps, you will find where he has made a deposit of frogs beside a pile of driftwood. If so, set your trap there. Hollow logs near water, piles of driftwood, overhanging banks with a screen of tree-roots, behind which he can travel unseen, the stone or wooden abutments of old bridges are haunts, he loves, and when in any of these places you find his "sign," his dark-colored excrement, fresh and frequent, there set your trap, with or without bait, as the case may be.

Remember that to be a successful trapper you must be a close observer of the habits of the animals you are trapping. The more you can learn of them, the more ready will you be with expedients for every case that presents itself. I never yet saw a good trapper but would say that he was always learning something.

Now I will show you how to make a dead-fall. It is a contrivance with which I never had any luck, but it is in high favor with some trappers. Cut that smooth maple sapling which is about two inches through at the butt, and trim off the lower branches. Cut a piece a foot and a half long off the larger end, and lay this short stick down on a level place. This is the bed-piece; now cut four straight smooth sticks, fourteen or fifteen inches long, for guides; sharpen and drive them into the ground, two on each side of the bed-piece, and the two pairs about eight inches apart. Place the long sapling—the fall—with its larger end on top of the bed-piece, lengthwise, and see that it will rise and fall easily between the guides. The upper limbs are left on the fall to keep it from rolling when raised. Now build a house close up to the two inner guides, like the one we made for the steel-trap. Next, whittle out a standard of hard wood, two and one-half inches long, cut square at its upper end, and like a very blunt wedge at its lower. Then a spindle, eight inches long, flat on the lower side of the large end, beveled to a blunt edge on the upper side of the same, and sharpened at the other end, near which should be a fork to keep the bait from being pulled up on the spindle. When we have weighted the fall with some heavy pieces of wood our trap will be ready to set. This we do by raising the fall and placing the large end of the spindle on the middle of the bed-piece, with the sharpened end baited, inside the house. On the end of the spindle we set the wedge-shaped end of the standard, directly over the bed-piece, and gently lowering the fall on its upper end, our trap is set. You see that if any animal reaches in and tries to draw out the bait, he will pull the inner end of the spindle toward the bed-piece; the standard will be thrown off the spindle, and down will come the fall on his neck or back. It is a very merciful trap, killing its catch outright, and for that reason I wish it was a surer one, but I never could get anything to enter it but skunks and once a raccoon. And now I will leave you to set your remainieg steel-traps, and as many dead-falls as you please.

Fortune smiles most benignly on my young trapper, and two days later he comes home from making the rounds of his traps, exultantly bearing a large male mink, whose thick fur is as dark as mink ever wore, and now the youngster's question is: "How shall I skin it, and how stretch the skin?" So with a keen edged knife we fall to, he holding the legs, I skinning. Rip from the ball of this hind foot down the inside of the leg, across just forward of the vent, to the other; then skin out the hind legs and around the root of the tail. Turn the skin of the tail as far as possible, then replace it, and slip it off the bone without turning. Now strip the skin off to the fore legs, which skin out carefully, then strip again to the head, which must be skinned out, being all the while very careful not to cut the skin. Now we will make our stretcher of a nicely planed piece of pine, two feet and a half long, three inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick. Cut five or six inches of the end in a gradual rounding taper to a point. Draw the skin on, wrong side out, the snout holding on this point, stretching it as hard as you can; fasten it with several tacks at the tail end. When it is thoroughly dry take it off the stretcher, turn it, shake it well, and it is ready for market. AWAHOOSE.

THE USES OF CHARCOAL.—By keeping charcoal in a hog pen there will be but little odor or disagreeable smell, such as is usual. The hogs appear to thrive better and faster than in a strong smelling sty. They will consume quite a quantity, which undoubtedly does them good. Some should be powdered, and some left in chunks; the powdered absorbs the wet, and the hogs will eat the lumps as they desire it. The refuse makes a most excellent manure for onions or any vegetables. By putting a small quantity in the horse stable every day under the horse, it will absorb the wet and keep the stable perfectly sweet and wholesome. As it is removed from the stable keep it under shelter, dry it, and sow it on the meadows; the increase in the crop will pay for the trouble. Cow stables will receive the same benefit and produce the same results. It is also invaluable in the poultry house in keeping it whole some for the fowls, and making a most valuable manure. The fowls will consume a part of it, and are not so liable to disease. It is also very desirable in the sheep pens or yards. By putting a bushel or so of the powdered charcoal down the water closet it will remove the disagreeable smell which generally attends such places, and will remove the great objection there is to cleaning them out. When charcoal is powdered and a little dropped into a potato hill when planted, it will double the crop, and will improve the quality beyond expectation. An objection to it is that it is black and will blacken any person that handles it. I have powdered it by pounding it on the barn floor, and also by putting it through an old cider mill, but it is undoubtedly dirty work any way you can fix it. But "he that would catch fish must not mind getting wet."

—Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, the United States Fishery Commissioner, obtained a special award at the recent fluvial exhibition in Paris.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

Hares, brown and gray.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—Ruffed grouse are still being received in fair quantities, principally from Maine, and sell for 90 cents to \$1 per pair; pinnated grouse (prairie chickens) are still scarce, and bring \$1.15 to \$1.25 per pair; last year at this time they were worth 75 cents. Quail are also scarce, those in market purporting to be Western birds, but if they could their little tales unfold, we should probably have exposed a wretched list of violated game laws. Canvas back ducks are worth \$1.50 to \$2.50 per pair; red-heads \$1.25 to \$1.50; mallards, 75 cents to \$1.25; widegeon, 75 cents to \$1; black ducks, 75 cents to \$1; sprig-tails, 60 to 75 cents; broad bills, 75 cents; teal, 75 cents to \$1; brant, \$1.50; geese, \$1 to \$1.50. Southern birds have been coming into market in rather bad condition, which accounts for the variation in price. A few green-winged teal have been received from Norfolk. Hares and rabbits are very abundant at 50 to 60 cents per pair; venison is worth 20 to 25 cents per pound.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburgh, January 3d.—Ruffed grouse is the only bird that has been plenty with us this year, and they so wild as to render choke bores almost useless. Quail have been scarce, and, fortunately for the supply next year, the second brood did not get large enough to kill until the season was more than half gone. AUGUSTINE.

—Greenville, Penn., is situated on the Shenango River, sixty-three miles south of Erie, and eighty-six miles north of Pittsburgh, in Mercer county, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railway runs through the western portion of it, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway through the eastern portion. On the 24th December last Messrs. J. T. Nelson, Nelson H. Camp, Jack Holmes, and "Pop" Mills, bagged nineteen grouse, four quail, and six rabbits on good shooting ground about eight miles distant from Atlantic Station, on the A. and G. W. R. R. There is a good hotel at Greenville, kept by Fred Grubbe.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Columbia, January 3d.—The weather is warm for this month, and consequently ducks are now scarce; but a week ago, when there was a freeze up, mallard, teal, and Summer ducks were plentiful. One gentleman killed eight out of ten mallards, and another four with one barrel. Partridges can be found in large coveys within a mile of town; there never were more. Rabbits are plentiful and swamp hares are occasionally killed. Deer can be found by going ten or twelve miles in the country; a good many have been killed this year. Doves are here in numberless droves. The Saluda River is filled with geese, but on account of their being out on the rocks in the river not many of them are killed. E. J. S.

FLORIDA—Pensacola, December 30th.—I cannot honestly recommend tourists to visit Pensacola, either for its hunting or fishing, as there are so much better grounds to be found in other parts of the State. It is very good here, however, on the other side of the bay, in what is known as the Live Oak Reservation. An acquaintance of mine killed seven fine deer there last Saturday; besides, numerous turkeys and ducks have been brought in. Still, when compared with Sarasota or Southwest Florida, the hunting is rather poor. Should any of your friends happen this way, please send them to me, and I will see that they have good guides, with dogs, boats, etc., at reasonable rates. S.

KANSAS—Brookville, Saline county, January 4th.—I wish to say a few words in behalf of the country situated beyond where farmers have men arrested for carrying a gun, and then turn in and trap and net the chickens and quail all Winter and ship them East. I think there is no finer chicken shooting in the United States than we have here. Quail have always been very plenty till this year; but the uncommonly severe Winter of '74 and '75 thinned them out so much that we have made an agreement here among the "shootists" not to kill any quail this year, and I believe it has been religiously lived up to so far, although some of us have had several sore temptations. Knowing that we should have no quail shooting, we early turned our attention to hunting jack rabbits with greyhounds, and I must say that we have had any quantity of sport. Everybody here, nearly, has got a Texas pony (and no better saddle horses can be found), and six of us have greyhounds. Rabbits are very plenty, and if by chance we find a herd of antelope, which we frequently do, then the sport is right royal. Jack rabbits are harder to catch than antelopes, but when taken they do not make as good a show hanging to your saddles as the latter. S. C. W.

—A pigeon match for \$1,000 has been arranged between Dr. Talbot, of this city, who won the sweepstakes open to all comers, on New Year's day, at the Long Island Shooting Club, and William Hess, the champion of Pennsylvania. The conditions are for each to shoot at fifty birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, with one ounce of shot, with double-barreled guns, but only one barrel to be used during the match. The contest is to take place at Burlington, N. J., next Monday.

—A match is also said to have been made for a similar stake, between the champions, Capt. Bogardus and Ira A. Paine.

A GOOD SNIPE BAG.

NICASIO, Marin Co., Cal., January 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the FOREST AND STREAM of November 11th, your correspondent, "Mortimer," gives an account of remarkable snipe shooting, made by Mr. John E. Loveland, in New Jersey; he also wished to hear of large scores made at same birds. A few years ago, while on a hunt for geese and mallard in the lower part of Sacramento county, I found a large number of snipe on ground lately burned over. In six and half hours I bagged 109 snipe; using a No. 10 muzzle loader, and No. 5 shot, as I had no other size with me; the wind blowing a strong norther at the time. I shot under the wind, using but one barrel, as I had no dog and had to go directly for each bird as soon as shot. I think with a breech loader and a good retriever, 300 snipe could have been bagged by one man that day. THOMAS H. ESTEY.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR JR. RANGE.—The third match for the Union Metallic Cartridge Badges, open to all-comers came off at Creedmoor Jr. range, 260 Broadway, in the old Underground Railroad Tunnel, on Wednesday the 5th inst. Terms of match: Entrance \$1, ten shots, off-hand; distance, 100 yards; first badge value \$100, to best score; second badge, \$35, to 10th best; third prize, S. & W. \$15 revolver to 20th best score. The winners were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
F. Buckofen, first badge.....	4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5	45
W. B. Farwell, second badge.....	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	39
J. Woodward, third prize.....	4 4 3 4 4 3 5 4 3	37

The scores at this range are improving every week, showing that practice is essential to perfection. The match days hereafter will be Tuesdays.

The Third Subscription Match at Creedmoor Jr., Tuesday, Jan. 11th. Conditions: Entrance, \$1, ten shots, off-hand; distance, 100 yards: one-half entrance money divided between 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, and 20th best scores. The following are the winning scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
John Tragger, first.....	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5	44
John Tragger, second.....	4 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 5	44
R. Miley.....	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	42
James Bryan.....	5 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	42
J. McGlensy.....	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 3 4	41

There were 55 entries, and the scores were better than ever before made at this popular range. The 4th competition for the Union Metallic Badges comes off next week, Tuesday; open to all-comers. The badges have been won on scores of 42, 42, and 45.

SECOND DIVISION RIFLE PRACTICE.—The report of Col. Valentine, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y., contains a summary of the practice at Creedmoor during the past year. It is satisfactory to know that the scores in the Division matches exhibit an improvement in the average of each individual of more than seventy per cent in every team in the Division. In the table of team scores below, the scores of this year have been diminished, in order to compensate for change in value of targets, by subtracting twenty per cent to equalize the two styles of targets:—

Teams.	No. of men.	1875.			1874.			No. of men.
		Average scores.	Average per man.	Average scores on old style targets.	Average per man.	Average par man.	Average scores.	
Twenty-third Regt.....	13	414	31.50	332	27.66	17.35	207	12
Forty-seventh Regt.....	12	405	33.75	324	27.00	12.25	153	12
Thirty-second Regt.....	12	338	28.16	271	22.59	13.50	162	12
Fourteenth Regt.....	12	332	27.66	266	22.16	13.66	164	12
Thirteenth Regt.....	12	233	23.53	227	18.19	10.25	123	12
Fifteenth Battalion.....	12	209	17.41	168	14.00	8.56	60	7

Although the improvement in marksmanship is general throughout the Division, the greatest gain has been made in accuracy at the longer range. In 1874, out of a total of 420 shots fired at 500 yards in the Division match, 313, more than seventy per cent., failed to hit the targets. This year, out of the same number of shots, there were only 105 misses, or twenty-five per cent.

—The Scottish-American Rifle Club contested for the Morrison medal at Creedmoor on Wednesday of last week. Captain W. C. Clark was the successful competitor, upon a score of 93 out of a possible 100 points.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The sixth weekly competition, shooting in lying position for a gold medal, a double-barrel shot gun, a rifle, and a revolver took place at this gallery, 271 and 273 Eighth avenue, on January 5th, 1876, with the following result. Charles Morris, Chicago, first prize, 46; F. N. DeWitt, second prize, 46; T. C. Banks, 40, third prize; Louis Cirkor, fourth prize, 21.

MILEY'S RIFLE GALLERY, BROOKLYN.—The tournament in aid of St. Peter's Hospital, which commenced at Miley's Rifle Gallery, on the 3d of Dec., 1875, closed on Friday evening. The following are the winners, with their targets, ten shots each: John F. Burns, 4 5-16, first prize, *Turf, Field and Farm* cup; J. L. S. Kellner, 5 3-16, second prize, medal, presented by Col. B. E. Valentine; Robert Simpson, 5 1/2, third prize, presented by Robert Miley.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The sixth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* cup was shot January 6th, 1876. L. V. Sone won the first cup—score, 42; Joseph Woodward, second cup, 35; T. C. Banks, third cup, 25. A neat and durable flask was given as a prize to the best score made on the 60 foot range at 500 yards target reduced in proportion for distance; ten shots; any position allowed. Messrs. W. H. H. Sabin, W. B. Farwell, L. C. Bruce, and L. V. Sone tied on 50. These ties were shot off on the 8th inst., Mr. Bruce proving the winner. The following is a programme of the matches at this gallery for the next two weeks: January 14th—FOREST AND STREAM badges; 18th—Lying Down Position; 20th—*Turf, Field and Farm* cups; 22d—Subscription Match. At the next competition for the FOREST AND STREAM badges he will present two yearly subscriptions to that journal to the two gentlemen who make scores nearest to 25 and 35 respectively. All comers will be welcome.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The first Director's meeting for 1876 was held January 5th, Gen. Shaler in the chair. Treasurer's balance, \$4,334.65. Gen. Woodward reported that his committee inspected a piece of ground nine miles from Philadelphia, and Major Fulton was requested to examine the proposed site for a range. The programme adopted, if the Centennial match is shot at or near Philadelphia, is as follows: Commence on second

Tuesday in September, 1876. Match open to teams of eight from each country. Any rifle within N. R. A. rules. Distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; thirty shots at each distance; each competitor firing fifteen shots each day. Match to last two days. The Amateur Rifle Club was requested to appoint a committee of five members to act with a similar committee from N. R. A. in the matter of the International Match of 1876. A contract was entered into with Mr. Poppenhusen, of the Flushing and North Side Railroad, to rent or buy fifteen acres of land, lying north and west of range at Creedmoor. The Winchester Arms Company have offered to erect and present to the range a "running deer target." The Range Committee were ordered to inquire about renting more ground at the southern extremity of the range, to make 1,200 yards shooting.

—The Viley Club, of Lexington, Ky., shot a match with the Paris Jr. Club, Paris, Ky., and the Hunter's Club of Lexington, on the 31st December, and 1st inst., respectively. The weather was extremely fine, with a very strong southeast wind blowing, which probably accounts for the scores:—

PARIS JR. CLUB.			
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. E. Clay.....	6	Fr. Lewis.....	4
J. E. Spears.....	6	G. M. Davis.....	6
O. A. Gilman.....	3	Cal Goodman.....	8
A. K. Lewis.....	7	G. B. A. Alexander.....	6
Joe Radnon.....	9	H. H. Spears.....	7
Dud Talbott.....	9	Joe Hedges.....	6
Total.....	60		

VILEY CLUB.			
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
June Smith.....	7	John Lamphear.....	4
Wm. D. Lyon.....	6	S. McChesney.....	5
T. Martin.....	7	J. H. Davidson.....	5
F. W. Woolley.....	7	John Heddley.....	7
G. A. DeLong.....	6	C. Y. Peck.....	3
C. M. Johnson.....	8	John Gilbert.....	3
Total.....	74		

HUNTERS' CLUB.			
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. M. Taylor.....	9	E. Shelby.....	8
A. A. Higgins.....	6	W. R. McCaw.....	8
A. G. Morgan.....	6	J. R. Morton.....	8
Frank Waters.....	4	R. A. Thornhill.....	5
Jas. B. Beck.....	7	Dr. Duddley.....	4
Jno. R. Viley.....	5	J. B. Rhodes.....	5
Total.....	75		

VILEY CLUB.			
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
F. W. Woolley.....	4	J. H. Gilbert.....	9
S. McChesney.....	7	G. A. DeLong.....	4
Tom Martin.....	8	James Headley.....	7
D. Noble.....	7	C. M. Johnson.....	6
Jun. Smith.....	7	C. W. Bradley.....	3
M. D. Richardson.....	5	R. Gilmore.....	8
Total.....	75		

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—This club proposes building a club house for the use of its members at Creedmoor, and the following sums have been subscribed for the purpose:—Robert Schermerhorn, \$100; George Crouch, \$100; E. H. Sanford, \$50; George S. Schermerhorn, \$25; A. Alford, \$25. The following are the committee appointed to obtain a contract for building the house, provide plans, etc.:—H. S. Jewell, Joseph Holland, George Crouch, and Jacob McGlincy. In response to an invitation from the National Rifle Association, a committee of five have been chosen to co-operate with a similar committee for the purpose of conducting the grand international match during the Centennial Exhibition. The following gentlemen form the committee:—Robert Johnston, George Crouch, W. G. Coughtry, A. Alford, and G. S. Schermerhorn.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

G. H. R., Gainesville, Cooke Co., Texas.—Where can I get prices current for bird skins? Ans. Of C. J. Maynard, Newtownville, Mass.

J. W. W., Boston.—Will you please tell me your opinion of Remington's \$45 breech loading shot gun? Ans. It is a good serviceable gun.

F. J. B., Franklin, N. Y.—How much in bulk of areca nut, after grated fine, is a dose for a pup six weeks old, for one seven months old, also one full grown? Ans. Give two grains to every pound of dog.

A. B. C., Boston.—Where can I obtain "Dudley's Pocket Recapper," and what is the price? Can I have it sent by mail? Ans. Address Dudley & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; price fifty cents; sample sent by mail.

W. W. W., Unionville, Ct.—Will you kindly advise me what book will teach me fly-fishing. Ans. We have no American work on fly-fishing. Norris' American Angler's guide will give you as much information as any single book.

J. S. W., Boston.—Will you please tell me in your Answers to Correspondents, if there is any law in Massachusetts prohibiting the shooting of ducks from sail boats. Ans. No; if not done within the close season or with a battery, swivel, or pivot gun.

CONSTANT READER, Syracuse.—If you will sign your name to communications in future, we shall be very happy to answer your questions. We are always willing to respond to queries, but must call the attention of yourself and many others to the notice at the head of this column.

W. B. W., Boonsboro, Md.—How are barrels bored straight (cylinder) to be made choke-bore; barrels 30 inches long, 12-gauge? Ans. Choke-boring consists in enlarging the bore a few inches below the muzzle. Any gun may be choke-bored if the barrels are heavy near the muzzle.

Q., Uniontown.—Please inform me through your valuable paper of a sure and safe way of removing lice from a dog. Ans. By anointing your dog with any kind of oil or grease, and then some ten or fifteen hours after, washing him thoroughly with carbolic soap, you will rid him of lice.

E. L. F., Central Falls, R. I.—Will you give me a receipt for some mixture of acid, or something else that will clean long range shells nicely for reloading? Ans. Immerse your shells in diluted sulphuric acid for five or ten minutes, then wipe them out and put them on the stove to dry. Vinegar would answer pretty well.

W. M. L., Noblesville, Ind.—1. I should like to have an extra pair of laminated steel barrels for my No. 10 breech loader, made expressly for shooting buckshot at long range. I should like the left hand barrel a choke-bore, and the other one a modified choke-bore, and the length of barrels anywhere from 30 to 35 inches. About what would they cost? 2. If I send my gunstock to you, can I commission you to have it done by some competent workman? Ans. 1. The expense would be just about one-third the cost of the gun. 2. If you will send your stock to us we will have it well done for you.

G., New Haven.—Where can I get from six to twelve pairs of live quails, and what will be their probable cost? I wish to keep them through the Winter and then turn them out in Spring. Ans. Address H. H. Tate, Greensboro, N. C., who can give you the name of a party there from whom live quail can be obtained. Probably Whitely & Morris, of Washington Market, this city, may have live quail.

J. H. C., West Troy.—Please inform me who spays bitches, and whether there is any work on the subject I can buy, as I wish to learn to perform the operation? Ans. Capt. Anderson, of Trenton, N. J., is the only one we know who can spay a bitch properly. There is no book giving directions as to operations that we know of. By seeing the operation performed a few times one could learn the art.

W. N. S., Philadelphia.—1. Are Spencer repeating rifles for sale anywhere in the United States, if so where, and what are they worth? 2. Do you consider the Wesson rifle, 44-100 calibre, accurate at 500 yards? 3. What is your opinion of the Robinson repeating rifle? Ans. 1. The Winchester Arms Co. now own the Spencer patent; the rifles are no longer made. 2. The Wesson is a capital weapon at that range. 3. We know nothing of the Robinson rifle.

BROWN HACKLE, N. Y.—1. Can you inform me in what part of the country the rough-billed pelican is found? I have never met with it in Florida. 2. What is the English whitebait? Is it a distinct species of fish, or is it the small fry of a certain species, or are the small fry of fish generally so termed? Ans. The rough-billed or white pelican is a bird of the Pacific Slope, accidental in the Eastern States. 2. The character of the white-bait is a disputed question.

S. A. A., Rochester.—Can you give any information respecting the merits of the breech loading guns manufactured by Robert Mortimer & Sons, London? Also do you regard the double vertical bolt (for breech loaders) as strong and durable as the Scott, or whether you have any prejudice against that fastening? Ans. 1. There is no such firm of gun-makers in London. 2. The vertical bolt, such as is used in the Greener gun, is as durable as any other kind of fastening.

J. M. K., Philadelphia.—I have a very nice setter-pup four months old that is troubled with worms. I gave him a dose of oil and he passed what I thought was a tape worm, the worm was flat and linked together, and about five inches in length. Please inform me whether it was a tape worm or not, and if young pups are troubled with such worms. Where can I obtain areca nut, and what is a dose? Ans. It was probably a tape worm. Have sent to you some areca nut with directions for its use.

T. C. R., Brooklyn.—I have a rifle R. Johnson, U. S., 1822; barrel 36 inches long, seven grooves with a twist once in full length; throws a half ounce ball and has small back and top sights. Is it long or short range? What calibre is it; would you advise any alteration of sights? About how many grains of powder is needed for a charge? Ans. Your rifle is 34 calibre; use conical balls and 50 grains of powder for 500 yards and more for longer ranges. Can say nothing about altering sights until we know how it shoots with those it now has.

FIELDS, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Will the foreign gun manufacturers be required to pay the duty on guns which they exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, this year? Ans. No—unless they are sold, or otherwise disposed of in this country. What does it cost to enter a gun, and what assurance do they give that the gun will be taken care of and returned to the owner? Ans. There is no charge; the FOREST AND STREAM has charge of the special Government Department, which will include guns as an exhibit, and will take charge of such articles, returning them to owner after the Exhibition closes.

THOMPSON, Talladega, Ala.—Please give me some information on fish culture. I have a small pond, one only. Will the fish destroy their own spawn; what is the best fish to raise that will not eat their young? Trout, perch, and red horse are the kinds I thought of. Give me all the information you can. Ans. We would advise you to communicate with the Fish Commissioners of Alabama, who are most familiar with your requirements and the waters of your section. Address C. S. G. Doster, or Robert Tyler, Montgomery, or D. R. Hundley, Courtland. D. R. Metcalf, of Montgomery, is a reputed authority on Southern fish, but we never can evoke a reply from him, although we have addressed him repeatedly on important subjects.

ED. SCHWEYER, New York.—I received of Messrs. Whitely & Morris, of this city, on December 23d, forty-eight live quail, of which seven were dead when I received them, one died next day, ten on December 25th, and five on December 26th, making a total of twenty-three out of forty-eight; the balance hang their wings and heads and will no doubt die. The food I give them is wheat screenings and buckwheat and sand. I have opened several and find their lungs are discolored. Have they possibly been chilled on their transit? This is discouraging to me, as I had made preparations for wintering 200 this year, having wintered 100 last year. Ans. For instruction how to raise and winter quail, see FOREST AND STREAM, Jan. 7th, 1875, illustrated article.

W. F. W., Gloucester, Mass.—I have a muzzle loading gun, 10 bore, 35 inch barrel, marked on rib between the barrels, Smith, London, bar locks, weight 10 pounds; I have the gun on trial. Please tell me what you think of the style of gun, and of the maker, if there is such a maker in London; what charge of powder and shot should I use at 40 and 60 yards. I am using Orange Lightning No. 6. Is there such a rifle as Sharps improved? Ans. The style of your gun is all well enough, but the name "Smith" is indefinite as to the real maker. It is a name we have frequently heard of, but not as a gunmaker of London. Four drachms of powder and 1 1/2 ounce shot would be a good charge. The present Sharps rifle has all the late improvements.

TREMONT, Boston.—Is J. P. Clabrough & Bro. on the list of gun-makers? 2. How do their guns work compared with Scott's Greener's or Tolley's? 3. What is your opinion of the quality and shooting powers of their No. 8 breech loading guns? 4. Will you please give me the names and addresses of the Fish Commissioners of Maine, New Hampshire, and Virginia? Ans. 1. They are not London, but Birmingham gun makers. 2. They do not rank with Scott, Greener, or Tolley, as gun-makers. 3. Their guns of all gauges are good reliable guns, and shoot well. 4. Of Maine, E. M. Silwell, Bangor, and H. O. Stanley, Dixfield; of New Hampshire, Oliver H. Noyes, Henniker, J. S. Wadleigh, Laconia, and A. C. Field, of Enfield; of Virginia, Dr. W. B. Robertson, Lynchburg, A. Mosely, of Richmond, and M. G. Ellzey, M. D., of Blacksburg.

J. E. S., Philadelphia.—1. Will the Oriental Powder Co. inform me through your paper where, in this city, I can procure their best coarse sporting powder. I wish it for experiments. Is there a gun-smith in Boston named Fonks, and if so, can you favor me with his address? 2. I have a 12-gauge 8 pound Scott breech loader, very broad at the breech, (2 1/4 inches) in fact, thicker at this point than my 10 pound 10-gauge duck gun. Can you give me the address of any gunsmith who can fit a pair of 12-gauge barrels to the same stock, without interfering with the working or fitting of the present one? The gun (with new barrels) to weigh 10 to 11 pounds; to be choked so as to pattern at least 240 under regular conditions? Ans. 1. We can ascertain nothing of the gun-maker mentioned; perhaps some of our Boston correspondents will furnish the information. 2. We question if it could be done satisfactorily in this country, and would suggest your sending the gun to the maker.

A SUBSCRIBER, Baltimore.—1. After reading "Camp Life in Florida," I have decided to spend a good part of my time with Mr. Jones, at Homosassa. Will it be necessary to engage accommodation there a long time ahead? I should think, from "Al Fresco's" account of the place, that a great many people would want to go there. Ans. Will probably be crowded; engage at once. 2. Can I get ammunition at Jacksonville, or would you advise me to take a supply of shells, &c., from Baltimore? Ans. Buy in Jacksonville. 3. How many paper shells ought I to take from Jacksonville for a three weeks' stop at Homosassa? Ans. Two hundred 4's, 7's, and 12's. 4. Could I have a fresh supply sent to me in case they gave out? Ans. Not readily. 5. I have a 10 bore Greener gun, weight 8 1/2 pounds; how should I load for wild turkeys? Ans. 4 1/2 drachms powder and 1 1/2 ounce No. 4 shot. 6. Is it safe to shoot buckshot with my gun, and how should I load my shells? Ans. Chamber 1 1/2 ounce of buckshot so as to have them lie evenly. No danger in using buckshot. 7. Do you know whether Mr. Jones has any decoys? Ans. Do not know. 8. Would you advise me to take my rubber boots to Florida? Ans. No; we never advise their use.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INSTRUCTION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

WE published a fortnight since a letter from Mr. Geo. M. Fairchild, describing a visit to the establishment of Mr. W. C. Baker, at Alpine near Englewood, in New Jersey, where the process of artificially incubating eggs and rearing chickens is being prosecuted on a very extensive scale. Since that letter was written we have visited Mr. Baker's place, and, although we can add nothing to Mr. Fairchild's description, some of the ideas evoked may be novel and of interest.

If we are rightly informed, the majority of the attempts in the matter of artificial incubation, in this country at least, have been in the nature of experiments, and have not been conducted to that point where a profitable result places the project beyond a peradventure, or a risk of failure. Many have hatched eggs by artificial heat, produced in a variety of ways, some with hot air, some with hot water, and others again by using manure as a substitute for the animal heat of the hen; but these efforts appear to have been fitful, and, whether from the exigencies of another occupation, or a want of means, or from whatever cause, have not been pushed with vigor, or brought prominently before the public as a tangible pecuniary success. But Mr. Baker's enterprise comes under quite a different category; being first assured of the correctness of his theories by long and patient experiment, he has invested a large amount of capital, at least seventy-five thousand dollars, in the business, and matured his plans with that thoroughness which can only be accomplished with a sufficient sum of money at command. In fact, here we think is one of the great secrets of his success, for many can invent and plan, who do not possess the means to complete; and thousands of promising schemes are "nipped in the bud" for the want of cash. The other secret of Mr. Baker's success will at once strike every visitor to his place; the extreme, even fastidious attention to detail, and the great mechanical ingenuity of the gentleman himself.

Visiting the hatching room, which, by the way, contains a row of tables like those in a wholesale dry goods store, only the drawers, when pulled out disclose, instead of "goods," the layers of eggs (we don't mean the hens) in their coverings of flannel, we are at once convinced that the old injunction not to count your chickens before they are hatched, is no longer applicable. In a little dark room adjoining, there is a powerful Argand lamp, also inclosed, the light from which can only escape through a little aper-

ture about the size and shape of a hen's egg. By holding an egg in this aperture, the strong light reveals all the secrets of the inside of the shell, and the condition of an egg at any stage can at once be determined. In cracking our hard-boiled egg at lunch when shooting, or fishing, we notice a cavity at one end. In the live egg there is a bubble of air which then appears to be in the yolk. Take an egg which has been exposed but three or four days to the incubating process, and by holding it in this aperture we see this little bubble slowly rise to the upper surface of the egg, and little fine dark lines shooting here and there through the yolk, being, as Mr. Baker described them, the forming blood vessels. In eggs only a few days older, when thus exposed to the Argand light, the signs of animal life, the first movements of the embryo chick are plainly visible. By this means all addled or unimpregnated eggs can at once be discovered and removed. The *Poultry World* thus describes the regular developments:—

"The heart may be seen to beat on the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horseshoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vessels of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsations of which are visible; one of these is the left ventricle, and the root of the great artery. At the fiftieth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a noose folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterwards in the ventricle. At the end of seventy hours the wings are distinguishable; and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Towards the end of the fourth day, the auricles already visible draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more, the lungs and the stomach become visible; and four hours afterward, the intestines, loins, and upperjaw. At the one hundred and twenty-fourth hour, two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day, the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation, the bill opens, and the flesh appears in the breast. In four more, the breast bone is seen: In six hours after this, the ribs appear, forming from the back, and the bill is very visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours; and, if the chicken be taken out of its covering it evidently moves itself. At the two hundredth hour, the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eighth hour the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first, the spleen draws near the stomach and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the end of the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chicken is heard. It afterwards gets more strength, and grows continually, till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement."

But what astonished us most, was the impunity with which the eggs, at any stage, were removed and handled. The old idea that the hen must turn her own eggs, or that to touch them with the hand was to spoil them, is exploded. The hatching is done by means of hot water, heated by lamps so connected with an electric battery that upon the water becoming too hot, or too cold, the lamp is acted upon, and the water brought again to the proper temperature. This portion of the operation is very ingeniously arranged, but as most of the contrivance is the invention and secret of the proprietor himself, we did not care to investigate too closely.

Adjoining the hatching house is the house of glass, a home of floral beauties, to which the young chicken is at once introduced when he escapes from the shell. In reality it is a large hot-house, the spaces on each side of the center walk, usually occupied by banks or stands of flowers, being divided by wire screens into little compartments, planted with rose bushes, and communicating directly with the artificial mothers, into which the wee things run for warmth and shelter. Occupying each side of the walk are rows of exotic plants the culture of which, together with that of the roses from which the chicks obtain their insect food, will go largely towards defraying the expenses of this portion of the establishment. At a little distance, and separated by a pond for ducks, is a building now eight hundred feet in length, but which is shortly to be added to. Looking down the long alley which lines one side, and in which is a tramway for a car with feed to travel on, one is reminded of an enormous stable with a continuous row of box stalls, except that the upper half of each compartment is covered with a wire screen. Each of these pens has its yard where the chickens can go for air, light, and exercise. At the time of our visit many of the pens had their quota of fowls, nearly all of whom had been artificially hatched and reared. The white Leghorns appeared to predominate, magnificent sleek looking birds, with feathers as white as snow. Turkeys there were, and also ducks, for the rearing of both is on the programme.

We don't know whether it has occurred to Mr. Baker; but it does to us, that the providing of such quarters for his fowls, particularly those of the little chicks, should have a tendency to make the meat sweeter and more tender, for the principal profits from artificial incubation will probably be in the sale of spring chickens at a date when it would be utterly impossible for breeders on the old plan to compete. There is a great and increasing demand for spring chickens, particularly from the hotels, and a dollar and a half a pair is no uncommon price for little things that would scarcely weigh as much in pounds. But Mr. Baker will probably not confine himself to the breeding of chickens, he will doubtless follow the example of Mr. Montgomery Queen, a wealthy Californian, who has invested one hundred thousand dollars in the enterprise, and commenced raising ostriches for their plumage. Each bird is said to produce two hundred dollars worth of feathers per annum, and, as Mr. Queen is said to have

purchased one hundred of them to begin with, his income should be very handsome. Ostrich farming has been carried on at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Algiers for years, but this is the first attempt in this country. We think that the Californian has the advantage in climate over Mr. Baker, and yet we would wager that the latter, if he undertakes it, will succeed. We shall follow these matters with interest.

STEAM YACHTS.

THE revolution which has caused steam to almost supersede canvas in the mercantile marine of this country and of England, has had due effect upon yachting. Not that the change is likely to be so rapid or complete, however, for about yachting there is, when anything but the important business of racing is considered, an indifference to the matter of expense in time which is a large contributor to the *dolce far niente* of the sport. And yet the change has been so marked, and the increase in the number of steam yachts so great, as to attract attention and be worthy of remark. Any summer visitor to Alexandria Bay will have observed the immense number of steamers, of all sizes, from the little launch of one horse power, with captain, engineer, crew, and passengers represented by one and the same person, to the handsome vessel with gorgeous cabins, large enough for a sea voyage. Everybody who owns or rents an island seems to have his steam yacht, and makes his pleasure trips without regard to wind or currents. In the winter, the sojourner in Florida finds the same condition of affairs, with many of the little vessels for hire at prices that are very moderate. And along our whole coast, every harbor acknowledges the presence of these bustling little craft, many of them dainty and airy in appearance, with light spars and rigging, more for show, apparently, than use; and others, the veriest old ships' boats, fitted with an engine and propeller, all possibly the work, at odd hours, of some factory mechanic.

Commodore Vanderbilt probably has the credit of building the largest, the *North Star*, a steamer of 2,000 tons, with which he visited Europe some years ago. In her case, however, the affix of yacht was merely complimentary, as she was really intended for and was afterwards placed in his California line. Mr. Smith's *America* of the burden of 800 tons, on the other hand, was veritably a yacht built for pleasure purposes alone. She was sold to the government during the Virginian excitement, and has proved a very comfortable vessel for carrying Congressional committees, etc. Among the principal steam yachts hailing from this port, may be named the *Day Dream*, of 78 tons, belonging to Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall; *Ideal*, 200 tons, Mr. Havemeyer; *Lookout*, 76 tons, Mr. Lorillard; *Lurline*, 71 tons, Mr. Phenix; *Mystic*, 50 tons, Mr. Chapin; *Skylark*, 70 tons, Messrs. Leech; *Emily*, 70 tons, Mr. T. W. Myers. But very recently the cost of a steam yacht, both in building and in running expenses, was the great bugbear to their more general use, but now-a-days, what with surface condensers, compound engines (combining both high and low pressure principles), and other economical and fuel-saving devices, the cost of a steam yacht, that is, one to be propelled by steam alone, will not exceed, even if it equals the cost of a sailing yacht of equal tonnage. Iron is also used largely for building these steamers, and for small vessels is probably cheaper than wood. Nor are the expenses of running a steam yacht much greater than those incurred by a sailing vessel; fuel is of course the principal item, but this is nearly offset by the difference in crew, and the wear and tear of sails and rigging, which any yacht owner knows is a never ending demand on his pocket.

But it is in England that steam yachting has taken the firmest hold, and made the greatest strides. And in England both coal, iron, and mechanics' labor are so much cheaper than with us that the expense is greatly reduced. There everybody, from the Queen, who has her sea-going *Alberta*, with which she crosses the Solent at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and occasionally runs down a sailing yacht for not keeping out of the way—not that the Queen was to blame in the Mistletoe affair, although that there is a lubber who was, nobody doubts—to the aspiring cockney with a "willa on the Tams," has a steam yacht or launch. In fact, the number of the latter vessels on the Thames has become a nuisance, and constant is the outcry of the damage done to the banks, and to silk dresses on less pretentious craft by their wash and swells. We all remember poor Leech's picture in *Punch* of the old gentleman sitting in the punt on his chair, contentedly waiting for a bite, and the two men in a wherry bearing down at full speed upon him. For the wherry substitute a steam launch, and we have the constantly recurring picture of to day. Old gentlemen no longer enjoy a quiet day's spinning or pater-nostering; the puffing, wheezing launch comes by and riles the water and the old gentleman's temper at the same time.

Steam yachts are now built by Messrs. Holmes, Shaw, Brown & Co., of Bordentown, N. J., the New York Safety Steam Power Co., and others, with a guaranteed speed of 18 to 20 miles per hour; and if these gentlemen have not yet felt the full result of their generous advertising they undoubtedly soon will, for in no other country is there likely to be such a demand for these little sputtering, easily handled craft.

Wherever there are islands, either on the coast or in the interior, these little craft are likely to multiply, as the resorts become more visited. In Passamaquoddy, Casco and

Buzzard's Bays; in the Archipelago around Newport; at Thimble Islands, on the Sound; on the sheltered waters of the Great South Bay of Long Island; from the Cape of Delaware to Key West, through all the intricacies of the sounds, islands, and inside passages; on the St. John River in Florida; among the islands of Lake Erie; on the back lakes of Canada; and among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, in fact, wherever calms, baffling winds, and sudden squalls are frequent, these craft are found in greater or less number, and for such waters are they eminently adapted. They have every possible advantage over sailing craft that have to depend upon capricious weather. Very charming indeed is a voyage in one of these open steam launches with their gay streamers and awnings, and jolly crowds of passengers. There is no doubt that they will become more and more popular year by year, and more and more used as times improve and new resorts become more frequented.

THE INDIANS AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.—The wild Indians now imprisoned at the old Spanish fort at St. Augustine constitute a first-class card of attraction to visitors, and almost daily furnish some new sensation for the sight-seers and pleasure seekers. War dances and scalp dances are given *con amore* for the delectation of spectators; many of the Indians go hunting with the sportsmen; and all employ themselves in the manufacture of trinkets which they sell for a little money. More than this, they sometimes build bonfires and illuminate the old fort; sometimes they are called to take a bath in the briny ocean which they never saw until recently, or to witness a yacht race, or balloon ascension, or to go shark-fishing. Taken all together, the Indians and their visitors harmonize quite comfortably, and contribute to each others' enjoyment. Last week they had a genuine buffalo hunt—not a sham affair like that a year ago at Barnum's Hippodrome, but a real blood and bones prairie slaughter. The following article from the *St. Augustine Press* will show how these amusements are conducted; and, by the bye, those who have friends spending the winter in Florida, can keep constantly posted with respect to what is going on down there by subscribing to the *Press* and having it sent to them:—

"The fort was thrown open, when a general stampede commenced, apparently to see who could gain the best seat from which to view the mounted Indians pursuing the bull, (which, by the way, was not quite as ferocious and wild as was represented to be by the suppliers of the animal.)

"A little before three the bull was chased to the Indians, who skirted the common, north of the fort, and the hunt commenced. Owing to the docility of the beast, the hunt was of short duration, when 'White Horse,' a Kiowa chief, let depart from his bended bow an arrow that pierced far into the side of the bull, causing its death in a few moments. The shot had been well aimed, and a vital spot was hit. The arrow, with the exception of the feathers, was buried into the bull, and also withdrawn by 'White Horse,' before the 'buffalo' succumbed. It was the only arrow shot, therefore the Kiowa chief claimed all honors. Four Indian butchers were on hand, the beef skinned, quartered, and carried within the fort, where fires were being lighted for the cooking of the meat, for a feast for the Indians, who, decked with plumes and adorned with paint, began to assemble in the court yard of the fort. The scene was a novel one, the Indians in full costume dancing, whilst waiting for the beef to cook. The crowd of spectators within the fort now increased, and when the Indians sat down to their frugal meal, the assemblage was estimated at between twelve and fifteen hundred. The dinner ceremonies were for a time interesting, when the crowd began to depart, and sundown found them entirely gone, and the Indians still struggling with 'stewed buffalo.'

"Again, as early as seven o'clock in the evening, the influx to the fort was resumed, and at eight the gathering to witness the war dance was equal to that of the afternoon. Three large bright fires were burning, around which were Indians wildly dancing. The doings of the evening consisted of a series of war dances, and were kept up with good spirit until after ten, at which time the happy Indians retired.

"The day passed off pleasantly, and alike did the entertainments, which were under the supervision of an appointed committee, who did all in their power to afford amusement, and considering the disadvantages under which they labored, the days' sport was a success."

FISH AND FISHING AT THE CENTENNIAL.—In the able hands of the well-known house of Bradford & Anthony, of Boston, the exhibition of fishing tackle of American manufacture at the Centennial appears likely to be one of great interest and excellence. It having been understood in some quarters that *FOREST AND STREAM* were to exercise jurisdiction over this department, we would say that our efforts will be confined to the collection of sportsmen's outfits more particularly, including clothing, guns, pistols, and all the appliances of shooting, boats, etc. We shall be happy, however, to receive and forward to Messrs. Bradford & Anthony anything in the shape of fishing tackle that may be sent to us.

AN ELEGANT PRIZE.—The cup presented by this paper to the National Poultry Association of Chicago, as the leading prize at their great Bench Show of Dogs, to be held this month, is now on exhibition in the window of the Meriden Britannia Co., the manufacturers, No. 550 Broadway. We would advise all those who love the dog, or admire the beautiful in art, to see it. A cut and description will appear next week.

—Although this is said to be the warmest weather at this season ever before known, the record nevertheless shows that last January, 1875, was just as warm at this date, and even warmer.

GAME PROTECTION.

—The January meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game was held last Monday night at the residence of Clinton Gilbert, Esq., No. 20 West Tenth street, Royal Phelps, President, in the chair. Among the communications read were one from A. W. Lawrence, game constable at Moose River, New York, recording the successful prosecution of offenders, four-fifths of those arrested having been convicted and fined. Mr. John Page, of St. Paul, Minn., complained of the difficulties of enforcing the game laws in Minnesota, popular opinion there being opposed to it. To this communication Mr. Phelps replied that the New York association had experienced similar opposition some ten or fifteen years ago, but by its persistent labors had convinced the masses that the protection of game was a much greater benefit to them than to the sportsman, and were continually convincing restaurant and hotel keepers of the advantages arising from properly enforced game laws, thereby greatly diminishing the labors of the thirty protective associations in the State. He added, that in order to protect the game of the West the citizens should form associations and name constables, as the New York associations did. "It is not an uncommon thing," he said, "to see on our wharves during the closed season at one time a hundred barrels of prairie chickens and grouse *en route* for England, shipped at some Western city, and fully addressed to their destination."

On motion of Col. Wagstaff, the Committee on Amending the Game Laws was authorized to substitute the word "daylight" for "sunrise" in section 2 of the amended game laws, relating to the shooting of ducks between sunset and sunrise.

The Secretary announced that he had sent copies of the proposed amendments to the State association, and thirty-six other associations for the protection of game and fish, in order that their members might use their influence in having them passed by the Legislature. He also announced that the association had obtained judgment for \$125 from a restaurant keeper named John A. Currier for violating the game laws. The Treasurer's report for the year 1874 showed a cash balance of \$74.34, carried over to the present year, after meeting all expenses, and a fund to their credit of \$4,000, invested in United States securities.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, and the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected: President, Royal Phelps; Vice-President, Robert B. Roosevelt; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas N. Cuthbert; Counsel, Charles E. Whitehead; Executive Committee, B. L. Swan, Jr., Clinton Gilbert, and Francis H. Palmer. The meeting then adjourned, and the members were entertained by Mr. Gilbert.

—A correspondent of the *Richmond Whig* writes to that paper, saying that for twenty years he has protected and multiplied the game birds on his farm by regularly catching all the hawks that visited it. His manner of doing this he describes as follows: "I set steel traps of the mink and otter size, baited with red birds, blue birds, larks, or any bird of bright and conspicuous plumage, at points frequented by the hawks. If there be no stock in the field, I prefer to set the traps on the ground, fastened by a chain or line to a small stake. If stock run at large in the field, adjust the trap on the top of a stake out of their reach. The best points for the location of the traps are along and at the intervention of ditches, and near trees upon which the hawks are in the habit of nesting. The first year I commenced using these traps I caught *thirty-three* hawks, many being of the largest size. I began with three traps, and now have eight. I have never caught less than twelve or fifteen hawks a winter, when I keep the traps baited. Last winter I caught twenty-six. Besides hawks, I also catch owls, minks, weasels, 'coons, 'possums, and cats." Although he is an ardent sportsman, and shoots constantly, birds are more numerous on his farm than anywhere else in the vicinity. Unquestionably hawks are terribly destructive to birds and their young, and so also are foxes, probably destroying dozens where the sportsman shoots one, and, if they could be kept down, a rapid increase in the quantity of game would be the result. Why do not some of the sportsmen's associations turn their attention to this matter? A small reward offered for each hawk would be an incentive to the boys to trap them, and the results would undoubtedly soon be apparent.

—Although we have repeatedly called attention to the wholesale slaughter of game in various localities, and its shipment thence to available markets, few persons can realize the extent of the business; and nothing will show it so readily as a few solid facts which we herewith print. They were obtained from the Superintendent of the Eastern Express Company, operating in New England and the Canadian provinces. A transcript of the way bills over two routes only show that over *fourteen tons* of venison and ruffed grouse have been shipped out of the State of Maine during the past season. Of this weight 17,000 pounds were grouse. These figures do not cover the amount shipped by this Company from other routes; game sent by other express companies, or as freight; nor, indeed, all that was sent over these two routes; but only what was *known* to be grouse. Many boxes containing grouse did not have their contents stated. The data, however, would indicate that *forty tons* would be a low figure of the amount shipped out of the State by market shooters this fall.

—By some strange ignorance or oversight, such as too frequently attends legislative tinkering with the game laws, the recent Canadian Order-in-Council left the month of

January open for catching speckled trout in Ontario. A more unfortunate privilege could not be granted for the destruction of trout, as one can cut a hole through the ice of any mill-dam or deep water and clear that pond or stream in a few days of all the trout in it. It is a well-known fact that trout in the winter inhabit the deep water, consequently, where holes are cut they gather there in shoals and are easily fished out.

We hope the Government will at once cancel that order for the Province of Ontario, making the close season from 15th September till 1st of April.

—A meeting of the subscribers of the fund for stocking the Bushkill with trout, and enforcing the laws of the State of Pennsylvania against illegal fishing, was held at the office of Messrs. Reeder & Reeder, Easton, on Wednesday evening, December 30th inst., when it was resolved "that an association be formed to be designated as the Bushkill Angling Association, the membership to be composed of those subscribers to the fund that may sign the Constitution, property owners along the Bushkill, and such other persons as may be admitted under the provisions of the constitution. Mr. Howard J. Reeder was elected President; John F. Hess, Secretary; Samuel Arnold, Treasurer, and Nelson P. Cornel, Robert Arnold, Harlem P. Hess, Charles Bercaw, and Benjamin Fleming as the Executive Committee. Mr. Reeder is well known as one of the Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* of recent date contains a suggestion which is worth considering by those who are operating for an approved and improved law regulating close seasons for game and fish. It says:—

"The French system for the protection of game, as we understand it; is as follows: France, containing 204,091 square miles, is divided into 87 Departments, just as the State of New York, with its area of 47,000 square miles, is divided into 60 counties. As the laws are administered in the American States by elective governors, so in the French Departments the executive power is confided to the Prefects, with this difference, however: the latter are appointed by the central power at Paris. These Prefects have each an advisory council, called the 'conseil general,' composed of a certain number of the more prominent citizens of their respective Departments. These councils decide upon the opening and closing of the shooting season each year, and this decision is promulgated by a proclamation from the Prefect. The wisdom of this system is apparent, and consists in the fact that the exigencies of climate, the interests of the farmers, and the protection of game, are all made to harmonize. Thus, if the harvests are backward, or the birds immature, as is so often the case in this country, the opening of the shooting may be postponed until all interests are conciliated, or, if it be necessary for the protection of game in any particular district, the close season may be maintained for a year or more, as the Council may deem expedient. In this way the vicissitudes of climate and other contingencies may be provided for as they arise, and the game more thoroughly protected than it possibly can be under any system yet devised for this country.

—The question of the rights of ownership in fish and game found on one's premises is likely to engage discussion to the end of time. The following arguments in favor of the land owner are advanced by the *Vermont Watchman and Journal*:—

"If it was the common law that hens, chickens, turkeys, and geese belonged to nobody; that anybody might kill and eat them at pleasure, it would not be long before the race of domestic fowls would become extinct. Nobody would dare to leave an egg in a nest, lest some one else should get it; or leave a half-ripe chicken on the roost, lest some one else should pick it. Every man would slay all he could lay his hands on. Or if it was the common law that sheep and lambs belonged to nobody, it would be impossible to preserve them from utter destruction. Each man, when he saw a sheep or lamb, would take and sequester it for his own use, lest his neighbor should get the start of him.

"There is no common or statute law protecting fish and game, therefore our fish and game are rapidly disappearing; in fact, have almost entirely been exterminated. What belongs to everybody belongs to nobody, hence our streams and forests, which might produce enough fish and game to pay all our taxes, and leave us a handsome sum besides, are as barren and unproductive as a stagnant pool, or the Desert of Siberia.

"What we need is a law, not simply protecting game and fish—for such a law is as useless as any sumptuary statute—but one making game and fish the property of the owners of the land on which they are found, and the streams through whose territory they run. Then, every man who owned a forest or stream, would protect his property in game and fish as much as he would protect his property in poultry and sheep. A law protecting fish and game can provide no adequate means to secure the protection. A law making the fish and game of the State the property of those upon whose estates they are found, would make each land holder in the State an interested keeper and guardian of his property.

"The result of such laws would be, first, the enrichment of the people of the State. Every farm would become a breeding ground for the most delicate and luxurious articles of food for the table. In every stream and forest would be raised, without cost to the proprietor, food enough to equal all the product of the poultry-yard and sheepfold. The annual increase of fish and game, under favorable circumstances is greater than the annual increase of domestic animals. The woods and streams furnish abundant supplies of costless food to their denizens. The proprietor, if he did not wish to secure his own game, could lease the privilege of shooting or fishing, as is done in other countries, for a sum that would exceed his interest and taxes, and would furnish in many cases a handsome revenue. It would turn what is now of no profit, especially if he should cultivate his forest and streams, into a source of large and increasing profit.

"And the second result of such laws would be to the advantage of the sportsman. Now, sport is a rapidly vanishing thing. A gun is of no use any more, except to shoot at a target. Our fishing-rods are being placed over the chimney-piece as memorials of an ancient civilization."

into the centre of a pool abruptly. Like a wary general, he worked his way to the heart of the citadel by "gradual approaches." A novice would have charged him with undue timidity, just as impatient lookers on sometimes accuse him of irrelevancy when carefully drawing the net of his irresistible logic around his bewildered victim in the witness box, during that famous Brooklyn combat of intellectual giants. He knew what he was about then; he knows what he is about now. He was too wise a lawyer to thwart himself by inordinate haste; and he is too skillful an angler to hazard success by undue precipitancy. Foot by foot his casts were lengthened, and swept gracefully across the current of the pool. Foot by foot he worked his way to the objective point, where rested what he coveted more than the verdict of judge or jury. And now at last the fly drops gently upon the glistening surface of the dark water, just at the point desired, when there followed a rush and strike, and a momentary pause, as if fish and fisher were alike astounded, and then click, whizz, whirr went the reel, as if harnessed to a lightning train with a thunderbolt for a locomotive. Away went the fish with two hundred feet of line, but stopping at that distance as suddenly as if arrested by a peremptory order of the court. Then came the tug of war; first, to hold him—that required muscle; then to bear with him while he sulked—that required patience. The Judge had both, and both were brought into skilful requisition. For ten minutes not a fin stirred; but the taut line, as it resisted the combined pressure of the current and the fish, thrummed like an æolian harp, and made every nerve tingle with delight. As became the watchful angler that he is, the eyes of the Judge were immovably fixed upon his line as it stretched out straight before him. He believed the fish to be near the opposite bank in a direct line with his rod, and he was looking intently for some sign of life from the spot where he supposed his fish was sulking; when click! click! whizz z z z, again went the reel, and a huge fish leaped his whole length out of water a hundred feet above him. "Hello," said the Judge, "there's another fellow!" "No, that's your fish," said the Indian gaffer. "Blazes! you don't say? What's he doing there? He's not within a hundred feet of my line." "It's your fish, sir. The swift current makes your line bend like the new moon." And this was the fact; but the illusion was so perfect that it required several like experiences to convince him that his Indian gaffer was not "fooling him" upon that occasion. "After an hour's struggle, and with a skill and judgment which excited the admiration of all who witnessed the battle, the fish was killed and captured. When he kicked the beam at the twenty-eight pounds notch, the Judge was a proud and a happy man. There are many things he will forget as old Time weaves silver threads amid his auburn locks, but he will never forget his astonishment when that fish showed himself one hundred feet from the point where he was intently watching him."

MORE NEEDLE POINTS—"SHARPS."

BOSTON, January 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
I find in your issue of November 25th, an article from Seth Green, in which he recommends hooks made from needles, for salmon and trout fishing. I am not surprised that the gentleman should prefer hooks without beads for taking such trout as he has been in the habit of angling for; but I will confess to some astonishment that he should presume to instruct old salmon fishers, especially as I believe he has never been so fortunate as to have killed a *salmo salar*. I venture the opinion, that if Mr. Green should ever have the good luck to fasten to a twenty-five or thirty pound salmon in rough water, he would (by the time the fish had made two or three leaps, and perhaps bolted for the rapids) wish he had one of those India-rubber arms, of which he speaks, long enough to reach to some friend and brother of the angle, who had the good sense to leave those needles at home for the benefit of his wife, and beg from him a few flies made on No. 2 or 3 hollow-pointed Limerick hooks.

WALTER M. BRACKETT.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Jan. 13.	0	37	10	11	9	26
Jan. 14.	1	36	10	54	01	12
Jan. 15.	2	12	11	38	01	54
Jan. 16.	2	54	eve.	22	11	36
Jan. 17.	3	36	1	7	noon.	
Jan. 18.	4	20	1	54	0	20
Jan. 19.	5	8	2	46	1	8

A NEW PORTABLE BOAT.

ON Saturday last a remarkable boat was brought into the store of Messrs. Bradford & Anthony, 374 Washington street, to await transportation to the Centennial Exhibition with a large collection of implements which they are now making for the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. Fish Commission. The boat came in a box not so large as some trunks we have seen, which, being opened, revealed what at first sight seemed to be an oblong basket with a lid. When turned out on the floor it was taken hold of by two men and immediately drawn out to the length of twelve feet. It then was seen to be a lattice frame of great lightness and strength, a man standing in the middle of it while it rested upon supports at the ends. Over this frame a waterproof canvas cover was laid, and in ten minutes it was ready for sea. Indeed, it had already made its trial trip on the sound, carrying four men with ease, and drawing only four inches of water. Its entire carrying capacity is half a ton, while its own weight is but seventy-five pounds. This is for the largest and heaviest pattern, it being the intention of the builder to make smaller and lighter patterns down to the "valise" style for one or two persons. The use of canvas for boats is not new. Its strength is greater than the ordinary birch or cedar used in light boats, and when made impervious to water by Mr. Tappan's process, makes the dryest of boats. The principle on which the frame is constructed has its

own peculiar advantages. Of strength first, as seen in many railroad bridges, and of compressibility, where each intersection moves upon a brass rivet. After it has been shoved together there still remains a space in which the canvas is laid, with room for tent, clothing, and victuals. The whole is then closed by folding down the two seats for a lid, and the boat is then a stout trunk, which can be placed in another box or not. As such, and fitted with air-tight compartments under the seats, it will be a very convenient piece of luggage at sea, or in Florida. A yachtsman seeing it, said: "I want one of those, to save towing a boat; something that I can spread out and go ashore with, and stow away when I come aboard." It can also be used as a shelter tent. Jointed paddles are to be used with it. Second, improvements will be made in the next one that is built which have been suggested by the construction of this one. A perfected model will take its place soon after its removal to Philadelphia. It may be seen for a few days at the above store, previous to its departure. The builder is Mr. C. A. Fenner, of Mystic River, Ct., who is thoroughly acquainted with all that belongs to water-craft. At odd hours he has made cradles and cribs for children on this extension plan, and has patents covering such work. The application of it to portable boats, with some of the details, was suggested by a clergyman, who prefers to remain in the background. Any desired information can be obtained by addressing Mr. Fenner as above.

LYNN YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Lynn Yacht Club, held Tuesday evening, 4th inst., the following officers were elected for 1876:—

Commodore, George L. Babb; Vice Commodore, W. E. Neal; Fleet Captain, C. H. Clifford; Secretary, F. L. Earle; Treasurer, H. S. Marks; Measurer, J. M. Taylor; Trustees, Q. A. Towns, Alvin Richardson, Wm. McMurphy; Regatta Committee, J. W. Haines, C. H. Clifford, Ed. Poland, S. T. Downs, F. H. Carswell.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Club, Manning's "Yachting Annual" is beneficial to the yachtsmen of today, and we hereby officially recognize the same, and instruct the Secretary and Measurer to furnish all information asked for the benefit of the book and refuse information to all others in opposition to it.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.—The Rowing Association of American Colleges held its adjourned convention in this city on Tuesday of last week. The following colleges were represented: Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Columbia, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, and Williams. Mr. Rees, of Columbia, gave the majority report, in the course of which he read letters from W. Gordon Mitchell, Hon. Sec. of the Cambridge W. B. C., and John R. Leslie, Vice President of the Dublin W. B. C. The former was unable to reply to the challenge until the close of the holidays would permit of a meeting of the captains of the C. U. B. C., and the latter thinks it highly improbable that a crew could be gotten together to cross the Atlantic. The report decided in favor of Saratoga as the location of the course for the next regatta, which was confirmed by a vote of the colleges, Amherst, Brown, Bowdoin, and Dartmouth voting for New London, and the rest for Saratoga. Yale's formal letter of withdrawal was received and read, and her name taken from the roll of the Association. Mr. W. F. Weld, of Harvard, explained the position of his college, and presented a letter addressed to him by the committee appointed to decide the question of withdrawal, concluding as follows:—

"While Harvard may probably repudiate the notion that she must remain permanently attached to the association, which no longer fairly represents her interests, simply because it was her fortune to establish the association, there are grave, and, as it seems to the committee, insurmountable objections to a sudden and unannounced withdrawal now, after the preparations for the next regatta have fairly begun. For these reasons you are hereby authorized to state to the convention that Harvard will contribute her best efforts to the success of the next regatta, but that after that event, whether she wins or loses, her connection with the association will cease."

The selection of judges was next in order, and was accomplished by the method of ballot peculiar to the association. The conditions were that judges be graduates of two years' standing, and that they be under the direction of the referee. Each college nominated a candidate as follows: Amherst, E. M. Hartwell, '73; Bowdoin, F. K. Smythe, '68; Brown, Francis Laughton, '70; Dartmouth, E. R. Nutter, '65; Harvard, Geo. F. Roberts, '71; Hamilton, E. G. Lull, '72; Princeton, Robert K. Cross, '63; Columbia, Robert C. Cornell, '74; Cornell, Rufus Anderson, '73; Trinity, James H. Brocklesby, '69; Wesleyan, S. H. Olin, '66; Williams, P. C. Chandler, '72; Union, Wm. P. Rudd, '73. The nominees of Amherst, Hamilton, Princeton, Columbia, and Cornell were elected judges for the regatta. An attempt was made to amend the constitution so as to exclude as members of crews all students excepting those who are candidates of the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, but it was strongly opposed by Columbia and Cornell, and, upon being put to ballot, was lost by a vote of 8 to 5. It was decided that the crews receive no prizes, except those offered by the association, and a suitable memento to be offered to each member of the winning crew. A resolution was passed that the captain of every crew entered in the race submit to the Regatta Committee, at least one week prior to the race, a certificate signed by the Presidents of their respective colleges, that each member of the crew has been a regular member of the college for at least nine months prior to the race, and specifying also his exact status in college at the time of giving the certificate.

On motion of Mr. Rees, of Columbia, it was voted that the race be rowed at 10 o'clock in the morning and that the Freshman and single-scul races be rowed the day before the University race. Mr. Rees also moved that the entire charge of the regatta be given to the Regatta Committee, which should be at liberty to receive assistance from the Saratoga Boating Association. The motion prevailed. On motion of Mr. Luther, of Brown, a new section was added to article 7 of the constitution, providing

that one of the two delegates from each college be a graduate.

The convention voted the thanks of the association to the authorities of New London, for their kind attentions to the Regatta Committee, and adjourned to meet on Dec. 2d, 1876, at the same place.

—The Schuylkill Naval Board, at their meeting on the 3d inst., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: James M. Ferguson, Commodore; John Hockley, Jr., Vice Commodore; J. Gillingham, Secretary; W. R. Tucker, Log Keeper, and Calhoun Megarge was nominated for Treasurer.

—The Seawanhaka Boat Club held its annual meeting at Snedeker's, on South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday evening, and elected the following officers for 1876:—

For President, Charles A. Girdler; for Vice President, Daniel A. Moran; for Secretary, W. H. Goodnow; for Financial Secretary, W. A. Kelly; for Treasurer, J. L. Wheeler; for Captain, R. H. Orr; for Investigating Committee, A. Harris, Jr., Frank Adece, N. Guldenkirch; for Trustees, C. Searle, Frederick A. Fox, J. M. Ranken, A. W. Fiske, Charles D. Jones.

—The National Amateur Regatta Association, which organization is composed of all the principal amateur boat clubs in the United States, is to hold a meeting in this city on the 28th inst., to complete arrangements for the annual regatta, and to decide upon the "amateur question." It is understood that the National Amateur regatta next year will be held at Philadelphia.

THE GRAMERCY BOAT CLUB.—The members of the Gramercy Boat Club met on Saturday to elect officers for the year, and to consider the question of sending a crew to the Centennial Exhibition. It was agreed that the Club should build an eight-oared barge, and send to Philadelphia a picked crew. The following officers were elected:—President, J. A. Baird; Vice President, C. I. Hudson; Recording Secretary, D. McClintock; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Wilcox; Treasurer, H. Mills; Captain, E. J. Atkinson; Lieutenant, F. Winnie; Trustees, F. Hopper, John Kyle, H. R. Mills, R. Weisner, and C. F. Nathan.

THE ARGONAUTA BOAT CLUB.—The Argonauta Boat Club, of Bergen Point, has already begun preparation for the coming contests. A crew of seven men, with the janitor of the club, and a cook, are encamped about forty miles above Enterprise, on the St. John's River, Fla., where they are said to be in active training. The members of the party are Messrs. Aldred, Smith, Stevenson, Gunster, Dunbar, and Walker, and Eugene Mann.—N. Y. World.

Rational Pastimes.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.—The Athletic Association of American Colleges met on Wednesday last, at the Fifth Ave. Hotel. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Union, Hamilton, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams, and Princeton were represented. The College of the City of New York was elected to membership. It was voted to hold the sports at Saratoga on the day after the regatta. The following programme of sports was adopted: A mile run, three-mile run, half mile run, quarter mile run, hurdle race of 100 yards, dash of 100 yards, mile walk, three-mile walk, running high jump, three-legged race, putting a shot, running low jump, and base ball throwing; for graduates, a mile run and a mile walk. The first prizes are to be of uniform values. A motion to restrict the entries for the running and walking matches to two competitors from each college was lost, as was a motion to invite the English Universities to compete. Daniel M. Stern, of the N. Y. A. C. was elected umpire.

GLEN DRAKE.—Matches were held at this range on Saturday, Jan. 8th, 1876. Geo. H. Thompson was the winner in the Remington Sewing Machine Match, with a score of 32. In the Subscription Match at 200 yards, the following were the winning scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Capt. A. W. Peck.....	4 5 4 4	21
Capt. Jno W. Coburn.....	4 4 3 4 3	18
Alfred B. Fry.....	3 3 4 3 4	17

There was also a Subscription Match at 500 yards; the winners and scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total
Lieut. Geo. H. Thompson.....	5 5 5 4 5	24
Lieut. Geo. H. Thompson.....	4 5 5 4 4	23
Col. J. T. Underhill.....	4 4 5 2 5	20

Matches will take place on Thursday next, open to members only.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The National Guard Shooting Club held their monthly practice at the San Bruno range on the 2d inst. The day was stormy and cold, but Cunningham's roast goose after the shooting warmed the marksmen up again. The following are the scores made, there being five shots each at 200 and 500 yards—Springfield rifles:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Burgans.....	43	Muller.....	36
Sherman.....	41	Hentz.....	35
Foid.....	40	Dibble.....	35
Peterson.....	39	Griswold.....	31
Snook.....	32	McElhinney.....	29
Sime.....	39	Templeton.....	28
Raye.....	37	Klose.....	28
LeBreton.....	36		

Average, 35 73 each.

—At a great outlay of time and money, a wagon road has been completed from the highway passing through the Delaware Water Gap to the summit of Mt. Minsi, the peak forming the Pennsylvania walls of the gap. The mountain is 1,000 feet high. A suspension bridge is to be built from the summit of this mountain to that of Mt. Tammany, on the Jersey side of the river. This will be the highest bridge in the world; it will be over half a mile long. The cost of the structure will be about \$100,000.

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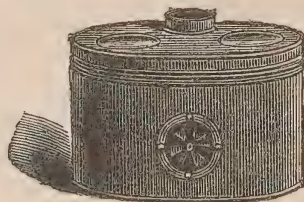
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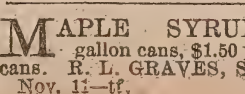
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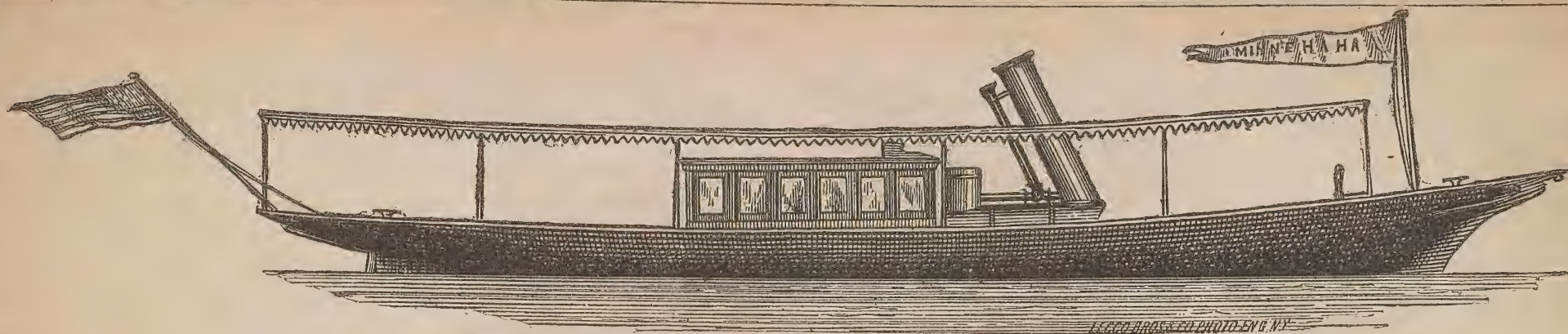
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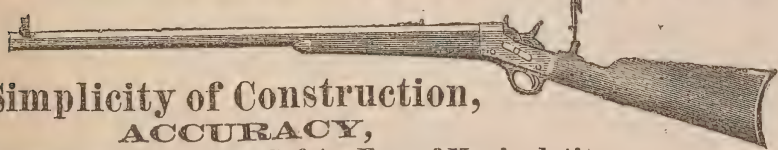
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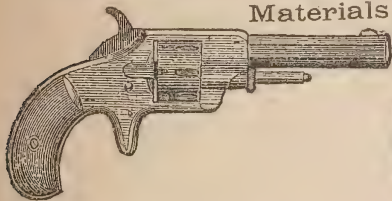
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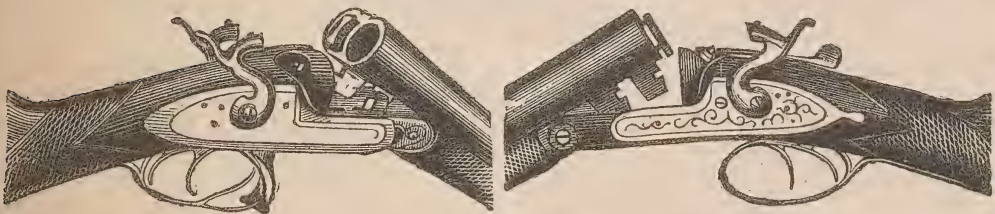
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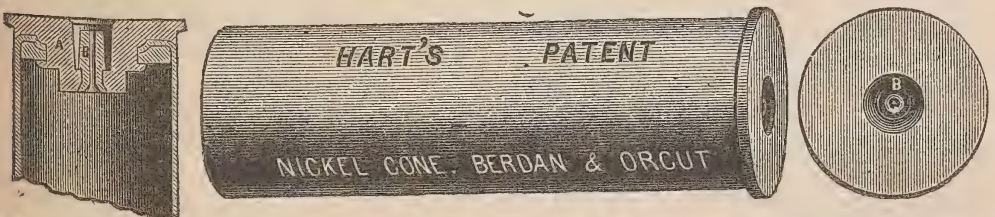


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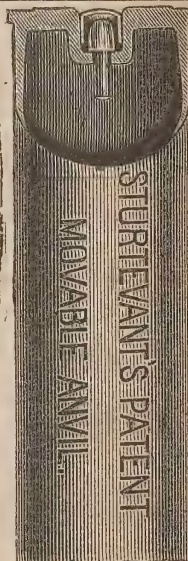
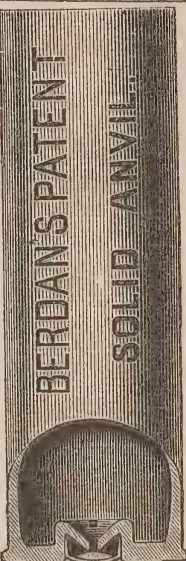
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Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. only.

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12 1/2 and 6 1/2 lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFG is also packed in 1 and 1/2 lb. canisters. Burns strong and moist. The FFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard Rifle powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER. GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

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For 1876,

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THOS. MANNING, 318 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT AGENCY,
Office of

"MANNING'S YACHTING ANNUAL,"
Yachts wanted, and others for sale;
jan13 tf

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George McGinley, Prop. \$4 per Day.

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OAKLAND, California.

JOHN M. LAWLOR & CO., PROPRIETORS.
SITUATED AT THE TERMINUS OF the great Trans-continental Railroad; 40 minutes from San Francisco; 200 rooms, with hot and cold water in every room; delightful drives and splendid scenery; a favorite home for tourists. July23-6m

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SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.

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ORVILLE WILCOX, Proprietor,
Good Ground Post Office,
Suffolk county, Long Island.

nov25-8t

SPLENDID TROUT FISHERY TO lease, The Trout Fishery of the Connecticut River, Long Island, below the bridge, three miles in length, will be leased for a term of five years or more, to a company. Attached is the snipe shooting of the South Beach, close to the river. Address
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ADJUSTED TO ANY GUN.

FROM \$4 PER LOCK.
EXTRA BARRELS FITTED AND CHOKE BORED
IF DESIRED. STUB DAMASCUS
FROM \$30 AND UPWARDS.

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PRICE, C. O. D., \$6.50.
In ordering, give the size of shells and a loose measurement outside of vest.
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Lap Welded, Wrought Iron
WATER PIPE,

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COATED INSIDE AND OUT WITH AN
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WARRANTED.

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The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

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For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6 1/2 lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,
The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g. FF.g, FFF.g, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12 1/2 lbs., and 6 1/2 lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and 1/2 lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made.
BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POW- DER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.
SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

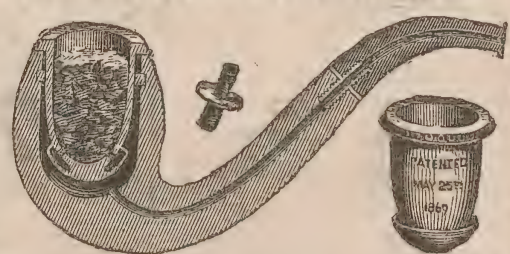
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MY NEW IMPROVED POWDER can now be loaded from an ordinary powder flask; grains hard. Use it now like Black Powder. No fear of overloading. Burns slow now. No fouling of the gun. Little or no smoke. Little or no recoil. Not very loud report. Less heating of the barrel in rapid firing. Good penetration and good pattern. Safe to keep, as it does not explode if set on fire, except well confined. Shells furnished loaded with powder only, if desired. None genuine without my signature on the can. **CARL DITTMAR,** NEPONSET, MASS.

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Received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

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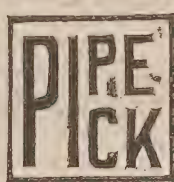
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Nov11-3m

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It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 20 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular.
WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
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From a Gentleman of St. Paul, Minn.

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Best in the World. Ask Your Dealer.

You will be conscious of a feeling of good humor, and easy familiarity toward Vanity Fair a sentiment will easily ripen into a warm regard or love for it.

Smoke Vanity Fair, if you want the brain soothed to meditation and dreams of the better life.

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Vanity Fair calms the brain, caresses the nerves, and as a semi-conscious act furnishes just sufficient nucleus for floating thoughts and fancies to crystallize about. Best dealers have it.

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We have received from Messrs. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, some choice specimens of their celebrated Vanity Fair tobacco in neat metal cases holding a pound each; and, after most thorough trial, no not hesitate to concede to it all the good qualities which its manufacturers claim for it. It is a most superior article, and a great comfort to discriminating smokers.

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PAPE'S
Unrivalled Sporting Guns.

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring. Exhibitor.
Maker of Gun. Greener.
1st—Greener. Davidson.
2d—Pape. Davidson.
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Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

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Maker of Gun. Davidson.
1st—Pape. Davidson.
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1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bore.
1st—Pape. Davidson.
60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.

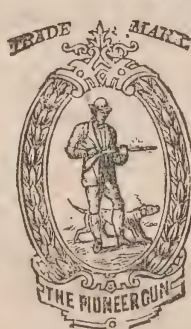
Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3 dr. to 1 1/4 oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2 1/2 oz. shot.

1875. The Sportsman's Sub. Cup, valued at £45, was also awarded to W. R. Pape, for the original invention of choke boring. Winner of the London Gun Trials of 1858, 1859, 1866. Address

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Dec2

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BREECH LOADING GUNS,
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These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

Pioneer, - - - - \$65 Gold.
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National, - - - - 140 "
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We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns on hand cheap.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

Ivory and Pearl Stocks put on Pistols. Repairing of all kinds artistically executed.

Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order. aug5-6m

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New York.

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London Gun Trial,
1875.



W. W. GREENER'S
Far-Killing Prize Guns.

Winner of Silver Cup, value 40 guineas. Winner in Class 1, for 8 and 10 bores. Winner in Class 4, for 20 bores. Winner in the Wear and Tear Trials, July, 1875. 2,500 shots fired without deterioration.

W. W. G. is the only maker who has made an average pattern of 214 shots in a 30-inch circle, at 40 yards, with a 12-bore gun, at any public trial either in England or America.

I have just received a consignment of these guns, and shall offer to individual sportsmen, for a short time, an opportunity to secure one of these celebrated guns at a popular price, viz: \$75, gold; extra for extreme close shooting, \$10. This will probably be the last chance to secure one of these guns at these very low figures. All grades and styles in stock or imported to order.

Attention is also called to my stock of guns, by W. & O. Scott & Sons, which includes all their latest improvements. No old style guns in stock.

Sole New York Agent for Holabird's Hunting and Fishing Suits. Trade supplied.

Send 25 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of Guns, and including Game Laws for all the States, and summary of Great London Gun Trial. Ready March 1st. jan13-1y



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DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup, value 40 guineas, at the Great London Field Trial 1875, beating 33 competitors with 68 guns, also winning in all the other classes for the Improved System of Boring. These guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards, loaded with large shot, and will shoot well with small shot with a less powder charge than guns bored upon the old system. For report of the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. McLaren, Williams & Co., Agents, St. Louis, U. S. A. Address
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St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.



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EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.

(Title registered.)

Shown by trials at Wimbledon by Editor of the Field to possess the GREATEST PENETRATION and therefore LONGEST RANGE—thus: Circle, 30 inches; 300 pellets; average, 191; penetration, 37. The Editor's trial of Greener guns with 340 pellets of same shot and same charge of powder, gave 180, and penetration 30, although there were 40 more pellets in each charge. Should any controversy arise as to the durability of these new systems, we herewith warn all beforehand that our system is our own invention (though founded on the American idea) and is DURABLE, a fact remarked on by the Field, that the guns tried had been in use during last season, and references permitted to the owners. Send for Illustrated Circulars to
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JOHN RIGBY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern made by

our Close-Shoot-

ing 12 Bore,

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yards.

HIGHEST PEN-

ETRATION

AT

FIELD TRIAL

1875.

Express Rifles, Double and Single,

360, 400 and 450 Bore.

RIGBY'S Celebrated

MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO

24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN, or

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The Kennel.

A SURE CURE FOR

Distemper in the Dog,

That Disease so fatal to those Animals.

Wood's Dog Remedy,

Prepared and Sold by

CHARLES CLARKE,

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bitches, broken and unbroken, and setter and
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change for shot guns, books, pigeons, live quail,
fowls, ferrets, or anything of value. Address AMA-
TEUR, Delaware City, Del. Dec 23 tf

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR,
thoroughbred, well broken, retrieving setter.
Also a splendid brace of Blue Belton pups, 6 months
old. Address H. SMITH, at this office. tf

DOGS TRAINED.

SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT
to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, Charge, To-Heel, He-
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Extra field practice, \$50. Tricks taught. Dogs boarded
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Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass.

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Reference: Wm. R. Schaefer, gunmaker, 61 Elm
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LY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to
the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of
every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compen-
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FOR SALE—A W. & C. SCOTT & SONS
Breech Loader, laminated steel barrels, re-
bounding locks, 12-gauge; weight, eight pounds; mod-
ified choke-bored. A magnificent field gun, and a hard
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Cost, \$225; only been used one year; good as new;
offered for sale for want of use; lowest cash price,
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TEOT, N.Y. Circulars Free.
Folds Very Small.
Price \$3
to \$10
Adopted by the Militia of
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The Popular Sheridan Lounge, \$5 plain; \$10 quilted,
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TWO 80 FEET RANGES.
271 and 273 Eighth Avenue,
NEW YORK.
(Under Grand Opera House.)
Every facility for shooting
off-hand or in Lying Down Position
Inducements offered for MIL-
ITARY PRACTICE.

THE
PAPER STEM PIPE.
Just the Thing for Home
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Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a
pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of to-
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smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean
and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent,
but the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after
a few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems
accompany each pipe. The price of extra stems,
when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four
and a half and seven inches, 5c.; twelve inches, 15c.
Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete
sample sent by mail for \$1 by

J. H. Hubbard,
Selling Agent, Cambridge, Mass.
nov 18 tf

400,000 Brook Trout Fry for Sale
AT THE
Crystal Springs Fishery,
At prices clear down. Send for Price List.
Jan 6 6t H. H. THOMAS, Prop'r, Randolph, N. Y.

Zoological Garden.
Open every day. A large collection of Living Wild
Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles. Admission, 25 cents;
children under twelve, 10 cents. Jan 6 1y

NORRIS
Fly Rods,
FOR
Trout, Salmon, and Bass.
ALSO
Trout, Salmon, and Bass Flies, Reels, Lines,
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Sportsmen. Address
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Jan 13 tf

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**HOLABIRD'S CELEBRATED SUITS.**

Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete\$20.00
Wading Jackets 6.00

DUNKLEE'S CAMP STOVES. Price \$15.

Those desiring something light and durable for
camping purposes will find this stove exactly right;
weighs only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons.
The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot,
Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper,
Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove
Pine, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of
which nests and packs inside of stove, which only oc-
cupies a space of 12x12x20 inches.

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When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl
strapped. A light, durable, compact, and comfort-
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side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing
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CAMP TENTS,

for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can
be packed in knapsack. Price \$10. Ten feet square
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American Dog Biscuits,

Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material,
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Jack Lamp,

for night shooting and fishing, running rapids, light-
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best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color,
especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge
grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light,
durable and very cheap. English style; extra
pocket in back for cartridges. Entire suit, \$15.

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BOND'S METALLIC BOATS.

MILES JOHNSON'S PIGEON TRAPS—Price,
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Hart's Metallic Shells.

The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes
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Moccasins, Oil Tanned,

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"The Ampersand."**COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.**

The most complete portable boat constructed. The
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space of less than half cubic foot. Prices within
reach of all.

No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds.....\$25 00
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The Phoenix Single Barrel Breech Loader
12 gauge. Uses either Ely's paper, or Hart's me-
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\$18.00.

Special attention paid to selection of guns for gen-
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With how guns are made and hints to sportsmen.
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Sole agent in New York city for J. H. Batty, U. S.
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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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50 Fulton St., N. Y.

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celebrated

Green Heart Rods,

for Trout, Bass and Salmon.

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FOR BREECH LOADERS.

Sold by all dealers. Send for circular.

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Sep 30-6m

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often leads to fortune.
Send for a copy of the Wall Street Review and
Pamphlet showing the various methods of operat-
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NEW & REVISED
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Information is better adapted
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IMMENSE SALES,

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The edition of 1876 has been

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It contains 150,000 articles, 3,000 wood engravings,
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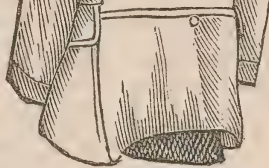
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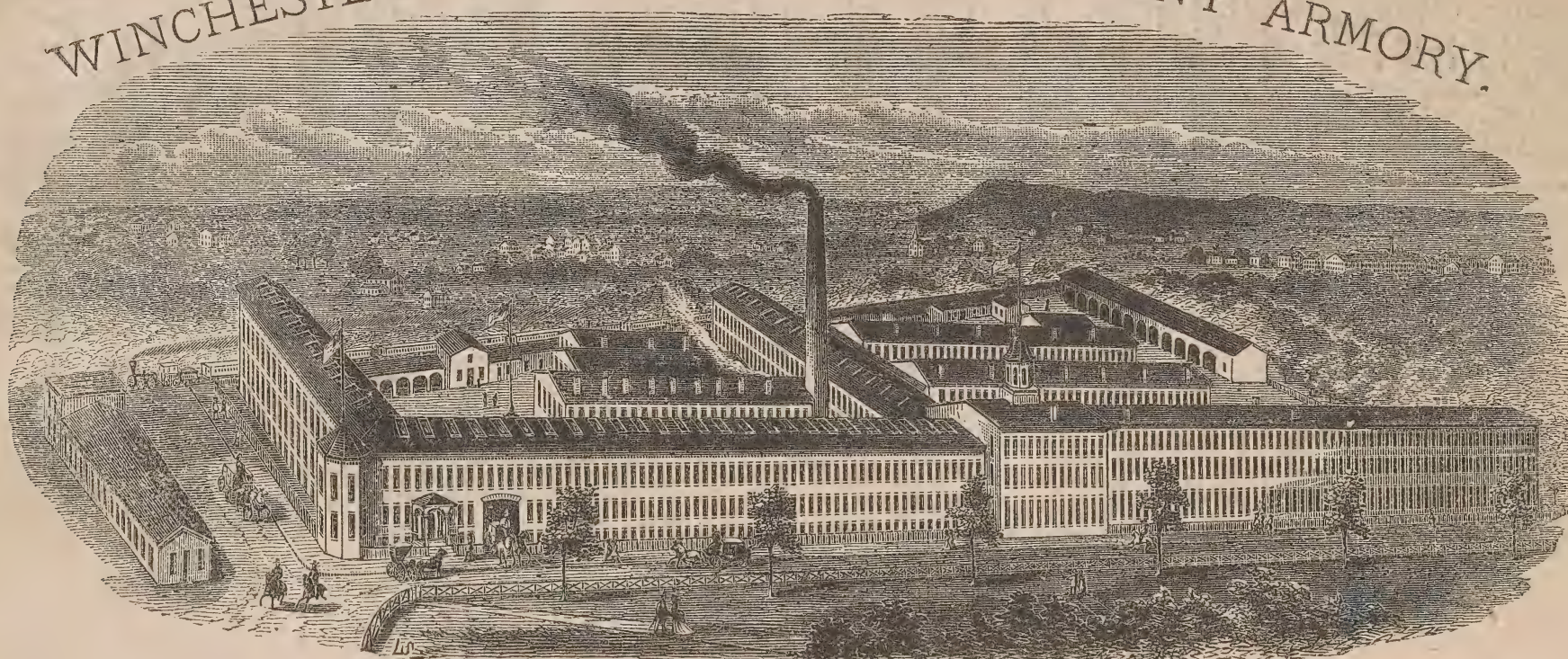
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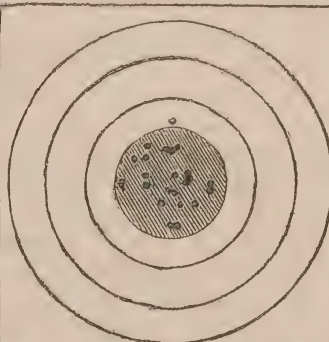


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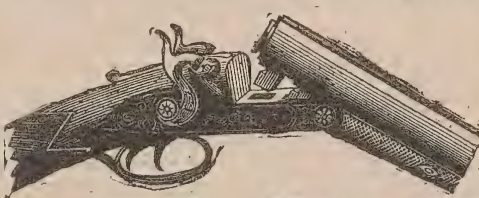
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

Volume 5, Number 24.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sq.)

Overland to Homosassa.

For Forest and Stream.

IN a former communication I referred to the overland route from Silver Spring to Homosassa. Becoming tired of the monotony of city life, I resolved upon personally testing the matter, and shall briefly refer to it for the benefit of intending tourists.

In company with six gentlemen I left Jacksonville on Monday, Dec. 20th, on the steamer Gen. Sedgwick, a staunch, fast, and comfortable craft, well known to every New Yorker. We arrived at Palatka at 2 P. M., interviewed Alligator Pratt, examined Moragne's huge citron, and inspected the curiosity shop. At 11 P. M. we took possession of our berths on the steamer Tuscawilla for Silver Spring. The T. is a new boat, built expressly to navigate the Ochlawaha River, and I can unhesitatingly recommend her to tourists. For speed, she is not equalled by any boat on the route, is well officered, and more than

neatly fitted up; and last, though not least, her table cannot be excelled by any boat navigating the rivers of Florida. I shall not dilate on the wild, wierd, and interesting features of the Ochlawaha, or the unequalled attractions of its tributary spring, but earnestly recommend every visitor to the State to ascend this tortuous and remarkable stream, and, as a *finale*, indulge in an examination of that great natural curiosity, Silver Spring. We arrived at the Spring at 2 A. M. on Wednesday. Dr. DeM and the two W.'s, of New York, resolved upon remaining on the boat and examining the Spring by daylight. Four of the party determined to push through, so we entered a hack in waiting, and arrived at Ocala at 4 A. M. Upon arrival we uncereemoniously roused Harris, of the Ocala House, from his feathery couch, and ordered breakfast. 7 A. M. found us *en route* for Homosassa. We crossed the Wishtacoochie and left the last house in the rear at 2 P. M., and at 1 A. M., on Thursday, reached the old negro quarters at Homosassa. Routing some Fifteenth Amendments, I soon had

my companions enjoying the blaze of a light wood fire. In company with "Uncle Henry," an interesting and obliging representative of the colored persuasion, I started in a boat for the residence of Mr. Jones, distant three miles. The dogs announced my approach, and on reaching the landing I was received (as are all) with a true and hearty welcome. In a few minutes Jones and Frank manned the yawl, and with long and steady strokes were on the way for the remainder of the party. 4 A. M. found the hungry quartette discussing the merits of Java coffee, sheepshead, venison steak, and home-made bread and butter, as only wanderers can do after an eighteen hours' ride through the balmy and invigorating atmosphere of Florida. The cost of trip was as follows: Jacksonville to Silver Spring, \$8; Silver Spring to Ocala, \$1; breakfast and lunch at Ocala, 75 cents; fare from Ocala to Homosassa, \$5—a total of \$14.75. But we will stop and tender advice: If persons attempt this route, I would advise them to provide a full lunch basket, including ground coffee and condensed



RED IRISH SETTER DICK—THE PROPERTY OF Wm. JARVIS, Esq.

milk, at Ocala, and to stop overnight at a plantation two miles south of Wishtacoochie River, reaching Jones' at about 2 P. M. of the second day. This was the course adopted by Dr. DeM and the two W.'s.

The country between Ocala and a point within a few miles of Homosassa is elevated, undulating, and interesting. Many of the hills attain an altitude of nearly four hundred feet above the Gulf, and the ever-varying and park-like scenery will well repay the tourist. We may remark that the horses and vehicles were good for Florida, and supplied by Mr. Davis, an obliging and enterprising colored man of Ocala. As usual, we found the sporting attractions all the gunnist or piscator could ask. In addition to my previous remarks regarding this point, I may add that, if the fisherman is disposed to do battle with his rod and reel, let him use a White Hall spinner No. 01, instead of a fly. By trolling with twenty yards of line astern he will soon be rewarded with a strike from a cavalli weighing from five to fifteen pounds, and, from experience, I can unhesitatingly

assert that the piscator's art will be tested by these fighting and gamy fish. I captured eight with a hand-line, and was forced to abandon the sport; for with fair play the hooks of a Buell's No. 01 spinner were 'straightened and useless. Mr. E., of New York, whom I found at Homosassa, had indulged in trolling, and between the capture of channel bass and cavalli, his spinners were useless. To any one who proposes engaging in cavalli fishing, I will say, visit a tinkers, and have him file off the hooks belonging to spinners where the bend unites with shank, and have firmly soldered to the shanks three of Job Johnson's Virginia, or three Chestertown hooks, for these alone are fit to withstand the rushes and tugs of cavalli. Some of my readers will say that I do not treat my hooks fairly; but to such I will simply say, change your hooks, and use better ones than those usually attached to spinners and spoons. We can but remark that the sheepshead fishing was simply superb.

To any one contemplating a visit to Homosassa, we

would suggest the propriety of providing a stout ten-foot bass rod, with a stout and strong reel capable of holding from 500 to 600 feet of line, not forgetting a gaff hook. Provide a bottle of water, lunch basket with crab or mullet bait, the latter preferred. Take advantage of the ebb tide rowing to the mouth of the river, distant from the house four or five miles; the monotony of rowing is relieved by towing a spinner astern and occasionally landing a cavalli or channel bass. Southwest from the mouth of the river, one mile, will be noticed "Ship rock." When the young flood makes, large red-fish, or channel bass, ranging from two to four feet in length feed around the rock, and lively times may be expected. We would advise the fisherman to pound up some mullet and throw it overboard, as this baiting process will cause the fish to keep a weather eye open. By resorting to a large bait, using a float, casting some distance from the rock, and allowing the bait to drift away with the tide, the angler will soon be rewarded with a "bite as is a bite." When tired of

hauling red-fish, the piscator can row homeward, aided by the tide, catch cavalli or red-fish on his return, and at the house indulge in a dinner or supper of the best, and at night retire to sleep in a good bed. At Homosassa I thoroughly tested the jack lamp manufactured by the White Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Ct., and can assure the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM that I found it more than satisfactory. The old-fashioned fire pan is not to be compared to it for convenience and efficiency. The first pair of eyes I saw lighted up by the lamp looked like stars of the first magnitude. To any and all who intend engaging in night hunting I would say, provide a jack lamp. For night hunting it is unequalled; for the camp it is convenient and efficient, and for sailing or rowing at night, it is unsurpassed.

Three of the party decided to remain at Homosassa, and the remainder reluctantly left the dock at 7 A. M. on Thursday. After a pleasant ride on the mill-pond like surface of the gulf for fifty miles, we reached Cedar Keys at 11 P. M. We left the Keys at 8 A. M. on Thursday, and arrived at Jacksonville at 10 P. M. But one opinion was expressed by those who returned, and that was, that the dose might be repeated. In addition to the expenses referred to I will add six days' board at Homosassa, \$12; lodging and breakfast at the Keys, \$1; dinner at Baldwin, 75 cents; fare from Cedar Keys to Jacksonville, \$6. Total for a ten days' trip, \$34.50, or \$3.45 per day.

AL FRESCO.

For Forest and Stream.

THREE EXCURSIONS IN 1888.

NOT that I denied myself the pleasure of a fourth the same year, for I took another which was the longest and most enjoyed, and will require a separate letter properly to report it. But the three which preceded are naturally grouped together, as occurring in the same general direction, within six or eight weeks of each other, and as being alike brief, though very differently characterized. The destination in each case was peculiar, as was also the sport. The fourth was directly into the heart of the Northern Wilderness; but the first, second and third were to places along its northwestern frontier.

I. I was walking in Genesee-street one day near the first of June, when a friend, knowing my proclivities, announced that a party was about to visit Redfield in a day or two, and invited me to join it, which I accepted. That is a kind of invitation I never knew how to decline, if within the range of practicability. "Oh the fysshing companie is the best companie." Who ever saw an angling party set out on an excursion with other than hilarious countenances and a merry glee? If they return otherwise it is enough to account for the change that the sport is past and the enjoyment over. I went home sooner than I intended, and could think of nothing but getting my traps in readiness. It turned out that my friend could not go, so that the party consisted of three, instead of four—one whom I shall call George, an excellent fisherman and citizen; another who is entitled to be known by the name of Pickwick, having many qualities in common with that redoubtable character, and myself. I shall have occasion to speak of these also in another letter. All things in readiness we were off for Camden by rail, and thence by stage to Redfield. This place is in a higher latitude than Utica, and as we approached it the weather grew no less colder very fast; in fact, the clouds were flaky rather than otherwise. The hotel was kept then by a Mr. Munger. Having arrived in the shades of evening, as soon as George was identified by him the first inquiry was: "What brought you up here in this snow-storm?" And yet he must have known the true answer; so George left him to his own reflections. It was cold, the water was high, and the fishing none of the best; still, we exercised not without reward.

George and Pickwick brought guns with them, and their attention was turned to shooting. I heard Pickwick deliver himself as follows: "Now, George, the pigeons are alighting in that field. I want you to take this blanket and your gun and go there, and be a stump. You'll get some of them." But George did not wish to be stumped in that fashion, and declined. After a while they sauntered forth with their guns, while I took my rod. In the course of the morning, meeting George, we were surprised to hear in a neighboring woods very frequent reports or discharges. "Mr. P. must be finding game—possibly a roost." "Oh, no," said he, who knew the man better than I; "he came out to shoot, and shoot he will, at nothing or at something." At length the firing ceased and Pickwick appeared, unattended by a single feather. "Where's your game?" we asked. "Oh, I have't shot anything," he answered; "I only fired to hear the gun go off. I like the music so." But I saw him, while there, bring down a pigeon on the wing as well as it could be done. And this reminds me to say that I caught the shooting fever from my companion, to which, in early life, I was very subject. George saw me then and there bring down a pigeon on the wing three times in successive shots. I know that this is a light affair in these days of wonderful shooting and bulls-eye hits at long ranges; but it will do for an amateur—one who has never yet reported himself as used to powder. Yet in the long run I see an host of witnesses rise up more against than for me, in the form of squirrels, gray, red and black, partridges, plover, snipe, ducks, woodcock, crows and pigeons. The last time I fired a gun I killed two out of three ducks, and brought them home before breakfast. I remember when, with a party, having choice of rod or gun, I chose the latter, and six gray squirrels was the result. But in the North Woods, unless one leaves the water courses with some peril of confusion, there is surprisingly little temptation to carry a gun. A deer I decline to shoot; a muskrat I don't want; a loon I couldn't hit. I never saw one shot in my life by any body. I might bring down an owl occasionally, but there is little to reward one's extra efforts in going to the woods loaded down, as well as loaded up. We all shot pigeons and we all caught trout. I remember taking a large trout in a meadow near the house—in full sight of it, and not many rods away; and one day I followed down a tributary stream, taking as many as I cared to take. The weather daily improved while we were there, and we returned with plenty and to spare for friends and neighbors.

II. A few weeks later, George, Ego, and son, entered into partnership for a few days, to engage in the bass catching business. Our destination was the Fox and Grenadier Islands, in Lake Ontario, which we approached by the way of Chaumont. There, engaging the services of a captain, with his revenue cutter, we took to the bay, enjoying a

fine breezy sail across it to the very narrow isthmus or sand-bar, which separates it from the great lake. There, of course, all hands disembarked, and tugged away at the boat to bear her forward to broader waters. She soon walked them like a thing of life, so that in due time both Fox and Grenadier were overtaken. Nor were these the only things we overlooked; for our friends of the bass family were there in vast numbers, in schools and out of schools, eager to show every attention to what appeared to be the wishes of their guests. I fed them on that occasion with spoon victuals, making use of a choice Buel, which did great execution, leaving nothing to be desired in its place, and finding me incessantly as much to do as I could possibly attend to. So also with George and son. Whatever there is of delight in bass fishing—large, strong, numerous and gamey—we experienced on that occasion. They are indeed prizes worthy of the sportsman's steel, or whatever he fishes with. They are not slow, dull, sluggish and inert, like a variety which I shall speak of presently, but active, spirited, brave; and the way they shook their heads at us at the surface of the water, when they discovered that by hook or crook, they are not their own, and "that things are not what they seem," I have seldom, if ever, seen surpassed. We sailed around those islands repeatedly, always followed by live stock, seemingly anxious to come aboard, whom we accommodated as best we could in such laudable desire, till finding our arms sufficiently exercised for the day with their pulling and jerking, we stepped ashore. A house was there, such as it was, where we tarried for the night. As the shades of evening closed around us we were supplied with a change of game. Bats were plenty on the island and appeared to offer battle; so taking up the cudgels we attacked them, and rested standing after the long sessions of the day. The bats are artful dodgers, but we laid low some of them, till darkness interfering, and not knowing what to do with them, we desisted. By the way, that Buel spoon did equal execution the next season, when I was with the Walton Club on the Fulton chain of lakes. More pounds of fish were claimed for it by my guide than were brought to camp by any other tackle; and I have it in my power to demonstrate that this opinion was generally concurred in. It rests now, after a career of usefulness, at the bottom of Hemlock Lake, Livingston County. Even there it brought several white trout ashore, besides pickerel. I lost it by an act of gallantry. I had just before left the one house there, and had commenced to troll. A lady followed to the shore, to whom I beckoned invitingly, to know if I might have the pleasure of her company. Receiving an affirmative, I returned too directly, not allowing for the length of line, so that the spoon sank to rise no more, becoming inextricably fastened down. *Requiescat in pace.*

III. In the morning our business was bass fishing again till satisfied, when we returned to Chaumont. There the partnership which had been dissolved for the present by mutual consent. George and son went home, while Ego pushed researches farther northward, and brought up at Alexandria. I took the steamer at Cape Vincent, and so passed through or among the Thousand Islands, charmed, of course, and delighted with the scenery. Mr. Crossmon met me on the boat pleasantly, as his manner is, and I abode with him. It is due to him to say that he was kind and attentive while I was his guest as he could be, and it is well understood, and long has been, that he is a genial man. He soon named a guide for me—one of the best—named Westcott, with whom I had several very successful adventures. It was good to be there. The views from his Gibraltar were enough amply to repay one for a visit. How admirable, as a river, is the vast St. Lawrence, rolling a volume of water to the ocean sufficient for a thousand noted streams, around a thousand lovely islands; and the water is as fresh as it is copious. Not like the Missouri's turbid tide, but rather drinking water of the rain of heaven. If the course of true love does not run smooth, the Father of Waters should be apprized of it; for it is said his course is much more troubled and worried after marriage—i. e. after Miss Ouri becomes Mrs. Ippi.

I devoted a day to fishing for pickerel, dining on one of the islands, and then resting over, the evening and the morning were the second day. On the latter occasion we passed on five or six miles down the river, tarrying over night with a farmer, whose house was on the right bank of the river. As soon as

"Aurora, now fair daughter of the dawn,
Sprinkled with rosy light the dewy lawn"

we took to our boat again, and commenced thinning out the pickerel. The result of the two fishings was about fifty of these slimy denizens of the water. One of them weighed eleven pounds, and in Utica was called a maskal-onge; but I heard no such name applied to it on the St. Lawrence. With all the natural charms of this region, all the felicities which belong to it, and all the success which attended my piscatorial efforts—such, I suppose, as I could not hope for again—I yet must pronounce this style of fishing very unsatisfactory to me as a sportsman. To sit for hours, having comparatively nothing to do, positively nothing in the way of skill or activity, watching the clumsy tips of two clumsy poles, which the boat holds and not the fisherman; to observe a jerk on one of them; then first to lift the pole aboard and lay it down; next to pull in a clumsy fish, who makes no objection to the operation, but comes forward like a stick or log; to hit him on the head and place him in a basket, long, slimy, and repulsive, is not at all my *beau ideal* of the art of angling. With no fault to find in the matter with any one or anything, I am quite content to relinquish this kind of sport forever. Even while on the ground I sighed for the North Woods, and would gladly have taken a short cut to them away. One who has enjoyed the pleasure of managing a speckled trout weighing two or more pounds, with pliant rod and spinning reel, amid his native haunts, and landing him at length in beauty, covered with attractions, need not yearn much to catch a pickerel.

Utica, Dec. 17th, 1875.

AMATEUR.

For Forest and Stream.

THREE WEEKS IN THE MAINE WOODS.

WE were to go to the north woods of Maine. Imagine us, then, all prepared at the foot of Moosehead Lake, and on board the steamer which was to carry us some thirty miles towards the north pole, and there leave us to shift for ourselves. While gliding over this charming inland sea, we will lose but little time if we introduce our guides in form.

Uncle John steps out from the admiring crowd which has already gathered around him on the forward deck. Long white hair and beard give him a venerable appearance; a somewhat stooping form would seem to indicate that age had already undermined his strength; one eye was all he could "go" on anything, for the other had been placed on the retired list some time since. A greenhorn would decline to believe that when he looked at Uncle John he saw before him the most renowned hunter of the Moosehead country; a man who had, by mere woodcraft, conducted the surveying parties who ran the township lines through what was then literally a pathless wild; who knows every hill, stream, pond, and brook in the State so well that he not only can name them every one, but can tell the direction of all from any stand-point he may choose, and the distance of each from the other; and moreover, we verily believe there is not a good "hole" for trout in the Maine waters unknown to him. As for strength and skill, he acknowledges no superior on shore or in a birch, which he manages like a toy, and in which he will go where any living man, white or red, can float.

Ike, our other companion, is a giant, physically, for to his six feet and odd inches of length he adds breadth and brawn enough for a Hercules; so straight that he bends over backward, with an eye like a hawk and sinews like iron; quick-tempered, but good-natured, a jolly good fellow, and true as steel. Born, reared, and educated in the woods, it is only necessary to state that he is a pupil of Uncle John's to place him in a rank second to none. As for ourselves, we are modest.

The outfit which we found to answer all requirements, combining what was absolutely indispensable with the least possible amount of weight, consisted for each of an entire suit of very heavy flannel underclothing, a heavy blue flannel outside shirt, an entire suit of "moleskin," or corduroy, a rubber coat, woolen socks, (an extra pair convenient), stout shoes, felt hat, rubber blanket, and two woolen ones; a wall tent for ourselves and a shelter for the guides, a small cooking apparatus, a shot gun apiece, one rifle, ammunition, a fly rod and tackle for each, and an opera glass apiece, with a few groceries.

Our route was that known as the "Baker Lake Route" to the few who know anything about it, and is reputed the wildest and hardest one in the State. As we were the first party who had been over it for years, and as our guides, before they reached the end, had repeatedly declared that they would never come over it again, we concluded that the reputation was a just one, the more especially as F., who has seen all the head-waters in Maine, declares that he has taken no trip which can compare with it for hard work, long carries or portages, quick water, and no water at all.

Leaving Greenville, a little village at the foot of Moosehead Lake, at about four o'clock on the afternoon of September 18th, we steamed up the lake against a miniature nor'wester, and landed at the northwest carry at about midnight. Here our woodland life began, and it was with rather a feeling of newly-acquired responsibility that we saw ourselves thrown entirely upon our own resources by the severing of the last connecting link between us and civilization by the departure of the "Governor." No time was lost, however, in speculation as to our future; each went at once to work at his allotted task, and in a short time, by the friendly light of a bright, full moon, a delightful camping ground was found, everything arranged, and we in the arms of Morpheus.

At daylight next morning we were in our canoes, and soon a pair of ducks and a "musquash" gave us our first game, as well as our breakfast. A short paddle up the inlet, and a carry of about a mile and a half, brought us to Penobscot waters, a lakelet in the Seboomook meadow. While passing down the outlet of this pond, leading into the west branch of the Penobscot, we passed over the first beaver dam we had seen. While paddling up the dead water of the west branch we were at liberty to enjoy the varied tints of Autumn foliage. In this latitude Winter sets in early, and already the forest had begun to assume the crimson and gold, which blended with the varieties of the evergreen and the still untouched leaves of the hard wood growth, gave some of those gorgeous color pictures for which the American woods are so justly noted. The perfectly smooth waters of the stream, reflecting with the exactitude of a mirror the forms and tints on the banks, heightened the effect greatly. Having reached Big Island, we went into camp, and while the guides were preparing for the night's rest, we went off for trout, and after about an hour's fishing counted some thirty-six, all told, averaging three-quarters of a pound, the best strike being one whereby two fish, aggregating a pound and a half, were taken and landed at one cast. The favorite fly at this season, and in this water, seems to be the "green fly." The red ibis also took well, while the Long Island favorite, the brown hackle, was scarcely noticed. In short, a gaudy fly is a killing fly in the upper Penobscot waters in September. At this camp Ike set out a trap for beaver, and caught one. From here two days' hard paddling, poling, and pushing brought us to a point where we left the Penobscot, and, carrying some three miles through the woods, reached the St. Johns pond, and the first of the St. Johns waters. This is easily related, but oh! the untold trials of a carry! We remained in camp on the St. Johns pond two days, on the second of which our party started out in quest of caribou. F. and Ike went to the Abercognatic bog, near the head of the west branch. After hunting about for some hours, they paddled down through the bog, when F., by means of his glass, discovered some caribou dead to leeward of him. He landed at once, and by dint of much crawling, creeping, and running, managed to get to leeward of them, and was fortunate enough to find cover just where he needed it. The caribou, advancing slowly, had meanwhile come up to within what our hunter considered shooting distance. This animal possesses a great deal of natural curiosity, and the knowledge of this fact induces the hunter, whenever he can get a shot at one and kill, to lie quiet, and remain hidden after he has fired; for though the rest of the herd will run off, still if there is no sight or sound of the enemy to be had they will soon return to try to discover what the trouble is with their companion. In this manner, as many as half a dozen may sometimes be killed from the same point, simply by the hunter observing the precaution of lying perdu. F. then being in position, waited till the game came within range, and then, ignoring the stalking policy, stepped boldly forth from his concealment and fired at the leader, a splendid old buck, dropping him in his tracks dead. The other two, a cow and calf, at once took up the line of march, and were rushing off at a great rate, when a second shot from F.

struck the former in the shoulder. She was staggered, but not killed, so that another bullet sped on its fatal errand, and rolled her over lifeless. By this time the calf was thoroughly demoralized, and, with his white flag hoisted, was streaking it along at his best pace, only asking to be let alone, and had gone so far that he was hidden from F. by a clump of bushes. F. ran a short distance toward the dead buck, and again caught sight of the calf, which was going straight as an arrow towards the point whither Ike had come. He was waiting to give it a warm reception when, to his astonishment, he saw F. rush out from behind the intervening bushes and throw his rifle to his shoulder, at the same time imitating the call of the old ones. As Ike was directly in range, he thought his time had come.

"Don't shoot me," shrieked he.

"Get out of the way, then," came the answer, and before he had time to dodge, the rifle cracked, and the calf rolled heels over head. Ike, as soon as he had time, discovered that he was unhurt, but badly frightened. The shots were afterwards measured. The one at the buck was 140 paces; the killing one at the cow, which struck her while running, 177 paces, and the one at the calf 198 paces—the paces those of a six footer. When it is remembered that this shooting was made off-hand, and that between each shot the rifle, a breech-loading Sharp, had to be reloaded; that the game was continually moving, and that three out of the four bullets struck so exactly in the vitals as to cause instantaneous death, while the fourth only struck an inch or so too high, we think no one will dispute the assertion that it was admirable marksmanship. The late matches between the American and Irish teams developed some remarkable shooting, but, to our mind, nothing done by any member of either team excelled this; for it is one thing to shoot at a target, with the accessories of position, windage, elevation, etc., allowed for and reckoned upon, and quite another to stand up and, off-hand, deliver four successive shots at moving game, loading before each, after the first. Not often, indeed, does the sportsman get such a chance, and few and far between are those who could improve it so well.

We have stated that our party separated. While two went to the bog, the other two started for a pond said to be some four miles from camp. A struggle which lasted all day landed the adventurers, after dark, in the midst of an alder swamp, where there was as much chance for game as there is on Broadway, and not till noon of the day following did they succeed in reaching the pond. A few hours' hunt was all they could spare time for, and the result was—not a sight of hide, hoof, or hair of anything in the shape of game, and they had to return, tired, hungry, and disgusted, to find their more fortunate companions, and rejoice with them around the camp fire over their wonderful success. The glorious fire of giant logs, backed by the sombre forest, its light playing over and reflecting all surrounding objects.

On the morning of September 28th we left the St. Johns pond, and, taking the outlet, started for Baker Lake. This was the first time we had had the current in our favor, and the sensation of being helped along was as new as it was pleasant. We were, however, all day working about six miles down stream, so it will be readily seen that this sort of traveling is not the one described by the tuneful individual who informs us what he does as he

"floats down the river in a gum-tree canoe."

Night overtook us at a jam formed by drift logs in a bend of the brook, and as we had to carry around it, and had a terrific rain-storm, accompanied by flurries of snow, we were not afloat again till the 30th, and did not reach Baker Lake till late on the afternoon of that day. On the morning after our arrival Uncle John heard caribou passing through the woods a short distance from where he was, and we at once started in pursuit, leaving the guides in camp. Knowing that there was a brook, bordered by open meadow and emptying into the lake, its course being nearly at right angles with the west shore of the latter, we thought it probable we should be able to find the game feeding on the meadow. So, one taking the shore of the lake, and the other a line some three or four hundred yards from it, we started. After working our way through the thickest of thick woods with the utmost caution, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, we reached the brook, but could find no game, and had to drag our weary legs back over the very ground we had been so joyously and hopefully traversing before. At such a time as this one is apt to think a hunter's life not what it is said to be, especially when, as in our case, the probability of a superfluous and comfortable night is strong. Fortunately, however, we soon discovered one of the guides in his canoe looking for us, and soon forgot our fatigue, disappointment, and hunger—satisfying the hunger from our well-stocked larder, assuaging the disappointment with quickly-aroused hopes and new resolutions, while boughs and blankets compensated us for the fatigue.

Leaving Baker Lake October 3d, we passed down into the main St. Johns River, which we found much swollen by the almost continuous rain we had experienced, and it was while coming down the steep descent from the lake to the river that we had some favorable opportunities of seeing what was meant by running rapids. We distinctly recall the feeling which accompanied us through one set of rapids, where Uncle John's talents shone out supreme. We had been coming down a long stretch of dead water, which for ten or fifteen minutes had been gradually changing into a very quick stream, when, coming suddenly around a point, we were startled at the appearance of a long reach of apparently boiling water directly below us, and by the sound of its rushing, then first heard distinctly, as well as by the cry of "lookout" from the other occupant of the canoe. One moment we seemed to pause; the next instant the canoe, feeling the effect of a sharp stroke from the stern paddle, with a spring like that of a frightened deer, started from the comparative repose in which she had been lying, right into the breakers. A short rush, a dip, a shiver of the little boat, the calls, oft and quickly-repeated, of "hold," "paddle hard," "right," "left," the foaming roller as it reared itself seemingly much higher than the gunwale of the canoe, and apparently just about to board us, then opening or subsiding as though the touch of the stern of our craft had magic in it, the ugly, sharp, black rock dead ahead, the turn and twist of the cockle shell, the occasional scrape as she dashes madly past some half hidden boulder, the swift, wild leap as she rushes from a dangerseen into one almost undiscovered, the terrific force of the falling, surging water, all combined to send the blood through one's veins with accelerated speed. With

teeth hard shut, the muscles braced and quivering with excitement, we rush on, paddle in hand, either resting quietly or working like a flail, as occasion may require, and finally, just as we seem to be surrounded by flying foam, a last, long leap over the final fall, and the canoe glides out into the still water, again, the danger all past, leaving but a realization that scarcely anything is more pleasant to contemplate than difficulties and obstacles overcome by strong personal effort. The effect is not unlike that of riding a swift horse at full speed. His strength has become your own, your hand and will his only guidance; all depends upon the rider, yet he is almost powerless, for a mistake would probably launch him into eternity. In both cases coolness and courage are necessary, and he who has not both had better try neither the running rapids or running horses.

On the evening of the 4th we reached a large lumbering station, with farm attached, known as Seven Islands. This was the first taste of civilized life in nearly three weeks, and though perhaps the accommodations would not compare with those of the "Windsor," we were nevertheless hospitably entertained, and passed a pleasant night, starting on our way next morning refreshed. On our way down the river from this point we encountered both fog and snow, but succeeded, on the evening of the 7th, in getting within seven miles of Grand Falls, where we found a Frenchman, who kindly took us in; but as the manner is somewhat peculiar, the incident may not come in amiss.

The story of the Irishman wrecked on the coast of France, and attempting to borrow a gridiron, is familiar. We were reminded of it when Ike volunteered to ask for lodgings in the vernacular, and as a specimen of his knowledge of it remarked that "*Donnez moi un coup*" meant "Won't you have a drink?" However, he started, and after some moments a shout informed us that he had been successful. Of course the Frenchman was surprised at being asked in pantomime for a lodging by one who looked as Ike did, and who used so little ceremony. When, after a minute or so, the second one of the party appeared, armed with an immense ten-bore, he was astonished. When, after a short lapse of time, the third opened the door and walked in, presenting arms with a savage-looking rifle, he was bewildered; but when the fourth one put in an appearance, shouldering a delicate but wicked little twelve, he began to have an idea that he and his family were to be turned out of doors, and much of Ike's French was necessary to assure him that it was all right, and that there were no more of us. So he kindly concluded to allow us to camp on his kitchen floor, and after much intelligible but well-meant jargon on both sides, he determined to retire, and all was soon quiet, the stillness only broken by the heavy breathing of our tired party.

On the 8th we started before daylight, determined to reach Woodstock and the end of our journey before sleeping. Suffice it to add we accomplished the allotted task by nine o'clock P. M., thus doing eighty-two miles in about ten hours' actual paddling. If any one thinks that is not a good day's work, let him try it and be convinced. We caught trout whenever we stopped long enough to cast a fly, killed plenty of ducks, (embracing four different varieties), some partridges, and incidentals, such as the "lordly heron," etc. Bear signs we saw, and, had time permitted, could doubtless have added to our record the capture of a specimen of the tribe of bruin. Otter and mink were seen. One of the former was indeed killed, but as he sank in deep water before we could reach him he was not captured.

Having spent altogether a most satisfactory three weeks, we determined to advise every one who is fond of woodland life, and who will endure its hardships for the sake of its pleasures and adventures, to try the Baker Lake trip.

"MOLLYCHUNKMUNK."

Fish Culture.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

FOR the want of a suitable appropriation the commissioners have found it impossible to give complete statistics as to the extent of the fish interests of their State, a fact much to be regretted, as a knowledge by the people of the extent of their fishery resources and the best mode of utilizing them, would result in their endorsing the very action on the part of their Legislature, which would look toward an increased appropriation.

At Milwaukee there are four steam smacks, and two sailing smacks engaged in fishing. These six smacks have a total of sixty-five miles of nets. Each smack takes an average of 400 pounds of fish each trip, during Summer. During the month of October, 1874, each smack took from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds of fish, while in November they increased the take to 32,000 pounds each. The sailing smacks took about the same number each trip, but they made less number of trips. The total of fish taken at Milwaukee during the season of 1874, was not far from 270 tons of dressed fish. Each steam smack cost about \$7,000. The capital invested at that place is not far from \$75,000. In former days the fishermen used nets of a larger mesh and took white-fish that weighed from eight to fourteen pounds each, the latter figures being the largest known to have been caught. Now they have to use smaller meshed nets and take smaller fish, the large ones being almost unknown now.

At Racine there are employed four sailing crafts, using a total of thirty miles of nets; each trip average about 400 pounds, making a trip every day unless interfered by storms. During October and November the trips were tripled. A large per cent. of the fish taken during the last half of October and November were trout, as the spawning grounds of this fish are no great distance from this place. Tons of this magnificent fish were taken when filled with ripe spawn. There were taken about eighty tons at Racine during the fish season.

Kenosha employs four smacks, with about thirty miles of nets, and the catch is about equal to Racine. In these places, Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee, there is a total of one hundred and twenty-five miles of gill-nets used. There is a total of nets used in the waters of Lake Michigan sufficient to reach from one end of the lake to the

other. During 1875 there was a falling off of at least one-fourth in the supply of fish so that it is evident that the waters of the lake are being depleted.

Investigations have been made with a view to ascertaining the temperature of the water and nature of the bottom of some of the larger of the inland lakes, so that it could be determined what species of fish it would be best to introduce. In deep cold waters where the small species of whitefish known as sisco's (*Argyrosomus sisco*) abound, there the large lake trout, (*Salmo namaycush*, Penn.) will thrive. It is the intention of the commissioners to stock such lakes with these fish.

It is suggested that fish culture be attached to the Agricultural Department of the State University, as, in a few years it would be found that the harvesting of the waters would be very profitable, besides furnishing skilled labor, which is in great demand.

Since submitting their last report the commissioners have received from the United States Fish Commissioner twenty-five thousand Atlantic salmon spawn, but owing to bad packing, only hatched eighteen thousand, or seventy-two per cent. The young fry were put into Elkhart, Cedar, Rock, and Devil's Lake. They also received thirty-eight hundred and fifty land-locked or Sebec salmon, of which they hatched three thousand five hundred and thirty, or ninety-one and a half per cent. These were divided among the fish breeders of the State, a promise being exacted that should they be successful in breeding them, they would give the State the preference in the sale of their progeny. It was thought that by doing this the State would get a start in them sooner than to trust so few in a lake. In this fish, in common with other fish commissioners, as well as fish culturists, they have a great deal of confidence. As a game and table fish, it is no way inferior to the sea-going salmon, and unlike it, is not an experiment in introducing them into our lakes, as their home is in the fresh water lakes of the State of Maine, that in no material respect differ from their own.

The commissioners also hope to stock their rivers with salmon and shad. Those put in the tributaries of the Mississippi would go to the Gulf of Mexico, as the streams would not likely suit them after the second year, but when nature moved them to propagate, they would return to the fresh, pure water, as they can breed in no other. As to the distance, both fish are known to make longer journeys, and although the experiment is now only in process of elucidation, success is hopefully anticipated.

At present, however, it is the fish native to the waters of the State to which the commissioners desire particularly to turn their attention. Among these are the white-fish, salmon trout, lake herring, black bass, and the brook trout. Considering the importance of stocking the interior lakes, a temporary hatching house was started at Pensaukee, on the railroad twenty-five miles above Green Bay. The attempt to secure Mackinaw trout spawn was a total failure. Most unaccountably there was not a ripe trout caught there this season, and the fishermen were unable to account for it. Neither were so many whitefish spawn taken as had been expected, which was owing partly to inexperience, but mainly to the closing in of Winter so early, which compelled the fishermen to take up their nets in the midst of the spawning season of both white-fish and herring.

In addition to 350,000 white-fish spawn there were taken about 200,000 lake herring spawn. This fish is known in Madison as white-fish, and Fourth Lake is very full of them, a few of them having been put in there by ex-Governor Farwell, who no doubt thought them to be white-fish, as many still do. While in flesh and size they are not quite the equal of the white-fish, they are better for lakes where netting is not allowed, as they will take the hook, (and being very prolific, a large one having about 20,000 eggs,) and being superior to the fish native to our interior lakes, they are thought well worth introducing.

An appropriation of \$15,000 is asked for, which would build hatching houses, ponds, etc., in necessary localities. With this in hand and the experience of other States to be guided by, fish culture in Wisconsin would be an established success. This is but the second year of the commission, but it has demonstrated the availability of the great water area of the State. None is better situated for producing an immense fish supply, and the blessing of cheap and abundant food is sure to be the result of well directed and intelligent efforts in this direction.

--Virginia is making rapid progress in the matter of fish culture and game protection, and has just now followed the example of several other States and established a "State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish," with Alex. Mosely as President, and Peyton Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer. Any person is eligible upon payment of one dollar initiation fee. Both the officers named are enthusiastic in this new branch of economy. Alex. Mosely is an editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and one of the State Fish Commissioners.

NEW FISHWAY.—Mr. A. J. Hinds, of Patchogue, L. I., has invented a fishway, so constructed that fish can pass the highest dams. They can go up, but cannot return the same way. He has used it for trout for over a year, and it has proved a perfect success. We understand that he intends to apply for a patent, but will explain its principles to those wishing to examine it, provided it will not compromise his interest.

SPAWNING OF GOLD FISH.

MAXVILLE, Ky., January 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I noticed a short time since an article in your paper taken from "Hardwick's Science Gossip" on the breeding of gold fish. As the writer's experience differs somewhat from mine, I thought perhaps it might interest some of your readers to hear how I have succeeded.

I have kept fish for about five years, and have a tank that contains about twenty gallons of water. Last spring I had eleven gold fish, and have never seen more healthy lively fish than mine. I always feed them on raw beef, bread crumbs, and earth worms; they are very tame, and will take food from my hand. A year ago last spring my fish spawned, much to my surprise, as I had read that they could not be propagated in so small a tank. I lifted the eggs from the tank to a globe; the fish were hatched, but died in about three weeks. This year I have been more successful; my fish spawned on the 13th of May, and as soon as possible I had a large washing tub filled with water placed on the porch,

Into this I put my gold fish, also a pot of *Valisneria* and *Hippuris vulgaris*, on which I noticed most of the spawn. I left the fish in the tub until next day, unfortunately too long, as I found they had eaten most of the spawn. After taking them out I partly covered the tub with boards so as to shield it somewhat from the rays of the sun. In six or eight days I noticed the eggs were hatched. I fed them when about four weeks old; but soon after two died, so I concluded to let them alone, as there was so much vegetable growth of *Conferva*, I supposed they would find food from that. They remained in the tub until September, when I placed them in a glass tank. After this I fed them every few days on very small particles of raw beef. I scraped the beef very fine, and only put in just what I thought would be eaten; if any was left, I was careful to take it out for fear the water would become impure.

The fish are little beauties. There is a wonderful difference as to size, some are so much larger and stronger than others. I can't account for it, as all are of the same age, and have received the same treatment. Among my young fish are several that are without the dorsal fin. *

FISH CULTURE ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.

HILLSBORO, Ohio, January 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Why are there no trout in the waters of the North Platte River? If our friend Spencer F. Baird, who now seems to have become Commissioner-in-Chief of the scaly tribes, as he long has been of the birds and beasts of the country, cannot solve the question, I suppose it may be set down as one of the things "a fellah never can find out."

Here is a great river, the heads and tributaries of which take their rise in the centre of the Rocky Mountains, and interlock with the waters of Wind River, Big Horn, and Powder Rivers on the north, Green River on the west, and the Yampah, or Bear River, and the South Platte on the south, all of which abound in the *Salmo fontinalis*, and yet is itself troutless. Its greatest tributary—the Sweetwater—actually rises on the Pacific slope, and with New River, Green River, and Lewis' Fork of the Columbia, is fed from the perpetual snows of the Wind River range, and flowing through the South Pass, within three or four miles of Pacific Springs, has a total length of 150 miles. The main North Platte rises in the North Park, in Colorado, and its head mingles with those of Bear River running into Green River, and those of the South Platte, and formed from numerous mountain springs and streams, takes its way north to meet the Sweetwater near the great cañon. From the head of the Sweetwater in the Wind River range, or its own sources in the Colorado Mountains to its junction with the South Platte on the plains, it has a total length of about 500 miles.

Many of its tributaries, fed by never-failing springs and melting snow, with clear, cold, swift water, would seem specially fitted for trout. Commencing with Lawrence Fork, which runs at the foot of Court House Rock, and going west, there are Horn Creek, Laramie River, and the many streams running into it; Rawhide, Cottonwood, Horse Shoe, Labonte, Lapelle, Deer Creek, Sweetwater, and its western and northerly sources; the head of the Platte in the North Park, and also Pan Creek, Medicine Bow River, and Rock creek, the three latter being large, never-failing streams heading in the Elk and Colorado Mountains, and running through Laramie Plains. These and many others look promising and abound in fish, but there are no trout.

I have been thus particular in giving detail, that I might make the statement pertinent and full, so that if there is any doubt about the facts, or if any one can give the causes, all may have more light upon the subject. Now that the railroad runs through this section, and the mountain country generally is becoming fully explored and, to some extent, settled by miners, herdsmen, and others, there is no reason why its natural history in all its branches should not be fully understood. These questions in relation to the habits and habitat of food and game fishes are becoming especially interesting and practical, since such skill and attention has been directed to their propagation. And now, lest I may be charged with assuming the facts, I will state my means of knowledge. In the year 1862-63 '64 and '65 I was in the military service in the Rocky Mountains. My headquarters were at South Pass the first Summer and at Fort Laramie afterwards. During the entire period duty called me frequently to all parts of the country drained by the North Platte, and to the headwaters of the other great rivers I have mentioned. The scattered condition of my command, together with military expeditions, scouting parties, and fort posts, and herding camps, etc., from the forks of the Platte to Utah, gave me special facilities for knowing the country. Whenever opportunity offered, the rod as well as the gun were put to use, not only for sport, but from necessity, and to vary the regulation diet of pork and hard tack. When ordered from St. Louis to the mountain country by Gen. Halleck in March, 1862, anticipating the narrow fare and tendency to scurvy in that service, I purchased a seine about twenty-five yards long, and commencing at Fort Leavenworth, where we received our outfit for crossing the plains, until we reached South Pass, a distance of about one thousand miles, each company had its use in turn. A detail of eight or ten men would often bring in several bushels from an hour's fishing. After striking the main Platte at Fort Kearney no game fish are found in it or the North Platte and its tributaries, except the glass-eyed pickerel, as it is there called, but elsewhere generally known as the wall-eyed pike, or pike perch. This is found in nearly all the larger streams, averaging from one to six pounds in weight, and is really a very respectable fish on the hook or the table. Most others, except the catfish, are of the sucker mouth varieties. In addition to our own opportunities to ascertain the inhabitants of these waters, the testimony of the celebrated Maj. Bridger, who was nearly three years with me as guide and interpreter, and of the old trappers and mountaineers generally, could be added and all agree as to the non-existence of trout, as I have stated. It is barely possible some may be found in the extreme headwaters of Pass Creek, or some of the small streams in the North Park, with which I am less familiar, but it is improbable.

As to the causes of this troutless condition of the waters

of the North Platte none seem to be satisfactory. It is true that many of these streams, where they run through sandy or alkali plains, sink or dry up at certain seasons of the year, or become strongly impregnated with mineral soda; but their sources are usually pure and permanent, and the same objection can be made to the tributaries of the South Platte and Green Rivers. There can be little doubt that trout would live and flourish in most of the heads of these streams, if they were properly stocked, and it would be well to suggest to our friend Baird, the Fish Commissioner, that he drop a few trout or troutlings, or cause a few eggs to be laid "where they would do the most good," along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It could be done from the California fish car, and, indeed, there are places where a boy with a bucket could make a transfer of living trout from one stream to another in a few hours. While on duty in the Rocky Mountains I had occasional opportunities to give him slight aid in some branches of natural history, of which I gladly availed myself. We feel a national pride in his success in all the branches to which he has specially devoted himself; but there is probably nothing in which his labors will be found more practical and useful than fish culture, where he is exhibiting his usual ability and enthusiasm. It is gratifying to know that he is receiving the aid of the Government, as well as the cordial and earnest coöperation of the highest skill and experience in the country. VETERAN.

CALIFORNIA SHAD.—A shad sixteen inches long and weighing three pounds was taken at Wilmington, California, a fortnight ago; a circumstance that argues well for the success of the Fish Commissioners' efforts to propagate this variety of fish by planting in the Sacramento and other rivers three years ago.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

—Nature records the success of an expedition sent to the Pelew Islands, which are situated in the Northern Pacific, at the western extremity of the Caroline Archipelago. One of the most remarkable facts is the occurrence of a jungle fowl (*Gallus bankiva*)—being the species generally recognized as the original of our domestic fowl—in a wild state. It is possible, however, that this may be an introduction. It is singular also to note that the Nicobar pigeon (*Columba nicobarica*) has spread thus far to the west. Noteworthy again is the entire absence, so far as is hitherto known, of parrots and finches in these islands.

—Among the common English sparrows in St. Louis, Dr. James C. Merrill has observed many specimens of the European tree sparrow, (*Pyrgita montana*), which closely resembles the *Pyrgita domestica*, but is distinguished by its chestnut crown, and the similarity of both sexes and the young. It was noticed in New York several years ago, and may be looked for now; but it frequents the outskirts of the town and the country, as is its habit at home.

LINEN-EATING MOTHS.—Edward Newman, the English entomologist, has recently been investigating the loss of William Eccles, a linen manufacturer at Larne, Ireland, through the depredations of the larvæ of the ruby tiger moth, *Arctia rubiginosa*. Mr. Eccles found that his linens, after exposure upon the bleach fields, were filled with holes, generally not much larger than the size of a pin head. He asked the advice of the Editor of *The Field*, through the columns of which Mr. Newman answers. It appears that this caterpillar, which feeds upon the broad-leaved plantain, and has been previously thought inoffensive, would select the linen as suitable material for its cocoon, thus causing the innumerable holes which threatened serious loss to Mr. Eccles. Mr. Newman was unable to offer any remedy, but suggested that possibly, like our own Western grasshoppers, the visit in large numbers might never recur.

SHORT-TAILED TERN IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The handsome short-tailed tern (*Hydrochelidon fissipes*) has been considered somewhat rare north of New York. I was fortunate enough to secure five specimens at two shots, on the 29th of August, 1875, in Ipswich Bay, north of Cape Ann, Mass. I was fishing at the time, nearly a mile from shore, in a small boat, when I observed a flock of about fifteen individuals approaching, engaged in their own fishing. They came within gunshot, and I secured one. The flock were so intent upon scanning the water that they did not appear to notice me until I had fired. They then flew off alarmed, but soon returned to hover over their dead companion, which is a trait of the whole family of terns, as far as my observation extends, and I then succeeded in shooting four more. Only one of the whole number was in full plumage with the black breast. Previous to this I have only known of two individuals being seen in this State; one of which I shot (See C. J. Maynard's Naturalist's Guide, Part II, p. 157) August 11th, several years ago.—J. FRANCIS LEBARON.

THE TROGONS.—Mr. John Gould, F. R. S., has completed a second edition of his magnificent work on the trogons, illustrated by life-sized colored figures of the forty-six species now known. Like the parrots, the trogons are widely diffused through the tropics of both hemispheres. Though not so strongly marked in general characters as the Psittacidae, the Trogonidae are separated from all known birds by the peculiar conformation of their feet, having the first and second toes permanently turned backwards, which is not the case in any other form of the class "Aves." Like the parrots, too, the trogons are most numerous in the New World, thirty-three out of the forty-six species being peculiar to Central and Southern America, whilst eleven are found in the Indian region, and two only in Africa.

As regards habits and mode of life, there appears to be much similarity in the trogons of all three continents. They are universally forest-haunting birds, inactive in habits, short in flight and feeding, whether their prey be insect or fruit, mostly upon the wing. Their brilliant colors offer the most remarkable compounds of yellow, green and various shades of crimson and golden yellow, as will be sufficiently apparent to any one who turns over Mr. Gould's splendidly-colored plates. "We must indeed congratulate the author," says *Nature* for Dec. 23d, "on the energy and success with which, prompted by the pure love of science, he has brought out a second edition of one of the first of his many important ornithological works."

LARGE CARP.—Berlin, Prussia, has produced a monster carp, weighing 27 pounds, and measuring 2 feet 10 inches in length, and 1 foot 11 inches in circumference. It was sent to Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin, by a fishmonger, who advertised carp for sale up to thirty pounds in weight. Frank Buckland, in *Land and Water*, says: "Of course I shall make casts of this splendid fish, and shall then present, in Lord Odo Russell's name, the fish to Prof. Flower, for the Royal College of Surgeons. The carp's bones are very firm and white, and the fellow will make a splendid skeleton. Carp certainly live to a very great age. A correspondent in this paper not long since recorded a carp that was known from positive facts to be ninety years old. I should not be at all surprised if the fish now in my casting-room was not from 100 to 150 years old, and I am in great hopes that we shall be able to get some evidence as to age from the appearance of the bones of the skeleton. Carp, when very old, are said to turn white. The origin of this story is that carp are very much subject to a disease of white fungus growing on the scales."

—A writer in *Land and Water* describes the setting of a swallow's broken leg as follows: The leg was carefully adjusted, flexed, and placed close to the body, and then soaked with gums, the feathers near it being treated in the same manner, and then plastered over with flour. After being kept perfectly still for an hour, it was found that the leg was perfectly set and securely fixed. The bird then flew away with great ease.

HABITS OF PACIFIC SALMON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

One of your correspondents remarks, in reference to my giving an opinion in regard to the McCloud River salmon returning to the sea after spawning, that I said decidedly at first that they did not return, and afterwards that "I didn't know," your correspondent adding that the matter rested here. The fact is that, in my own mind, I have always been convinced that these salmon died after spawning before they returned to salt water; but when I first announced the fact in 1872, it was received with such skepticism by Californians, and such resolute opposition, that I thought I might possibly have been mistaken, and concluded to reserve my judgment till I had another season's experience. It was then that I answered, when questioned on the subject, that "I didn't know." The next season I built a dam over the river, impassable to salmon, and this settled the question finally, and proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, that of all the thousands of Sacramento salmon that spawned in the McCloud, not one in a hundred returned to the sea alive. Since then I have been very emphatic in the expression of this opinion; so it is not quite correct, as your correspondent puts it, that the matter rests with my saying "I didn't know."

I see a good deal in the papers about what the salmon feed on, as if there was some mystery in it. Now, whatever mystery there may be about other fish, in this particular, there is none whatever as regards the Pacific Coast salmon. While in salt water they eat, and eat ravenously, their food being smelts and other small fish, with some crustaceans. After they enter fresh water they lose their appetite and eat nothing, a good evidence of this being found in the fact furnished by J. W. & Vincent Cook, proprietors of the Oregon Packing Co., on the Columbia River, who stated to me that out of ninety-eight thousand salmon examined by them in 1874, only three had anything in their stomachs, and these three had the appearance of having just left salt water.

LIVINGSTON STONE.

LATE APPEARANCE OF THE MOCKING-BIRD.

GAINESVILLE, Cooke Co., Tex., Jan. 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

During the early part of November, a "norther" visited us and swept our migratory birds to more congenial climes; or, at any rate, out of sight. After the "norther" the weather became warm again, flowers bloomed, and the grass continued green. Frequently of a morning, before sunrise, when the weather was still and damp, I was sure I could detect the familiar musical notes of the mocking-bird, in an undertone, but could never catch sight of him, until about two weeks ago, when early one morning I observed a mocking-bird perched upon the ridge of a house across the street; and again on the morning of December 28th, it sat perched for sometime upon the frame of a grape vine in my yard, and within thirty feet of me. I have been living in this county for nine consecutive years, and I am sure I have never seen the mocking-bird so late in the season at any other time; and it is evidently considered migratory here, for when it appears in the spring it is frequently remarked by the farmers that "winter is broken; the mocking-birds have come." Dr. Cones states, in his "Birds of the Northwest," that it is "resident from the Carolinas southward," which would embrace this place, which is about latitude 33° 30' north, longitude 97° west from London. The most remarkable feature in the case is, that this bird seems to be alone. It is possible, from the fact of this bird being so rarely seen in the locality in which I know it to be concealed, that there are other mocking-birds in this part of the State; but as my business (land surveying) brings me into field and wood, bramble and prairie, more or less every week, it does seem as though I would occasionally start one from its retreat if any more were there. I will state, however, that the winter has been extremely mild.

G. H. RAGSDALE.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, }
NEW YORK, Dec. 19th, 1875. }

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending January 15th, 1875:—

Two pair Angora rabbits, *Lepus cuniculus*. Presented by Mr. A. M. Halsted.

One eagle, *Haliaetus leucocephalus*. Presented by Mr. H. H. Brockway.

Two pig-tailed macaques, *Macacus nemestrinus*.

Two black-faced spider monkeys, *Ateles ater*.

Two macaque monkeys, *Macacus cynomolgus*.

Three slender-billed cockatoos, *Leucotis tenuirostris*.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

GARDENING IN CALIFORNIA.—The markets of San Francisco are almost perennial in their supply of many vegetables. Lettuce, radishes, cabbages, and onions are always in season. New potatoes come in January and last until mid-summer; peas and beans from February to December; tomatoes from March and April until the end of the year; cucumbers, ditto; carrots, cauliflowers, parsnips, yams; turnips, beets, parsley, spinach, cabbage, rhubarb, celery, asparagus, and many other vegetables are in season the greater part of the year. There is scarcely a day in the year when strawberries cannot be obtained, while the markets constantly afford a full supply of figs, oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, grapes, bananas, pomegranates, pears, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarines, apples, and all kinds of nuts.

PYRACANTHA JAPONICA.—Our Southern readers will hear with pleasure of the introduction of this beautiful new hedge plant. It is too tender to stand Northern winters, but is hardy south of North Carolina. As its name (Fiery Thorn) denotes, its flowers are of a brilliant orange scarlet, succeeded by crimson berries, while its wood is tough and thorny, of dwarf habit, and will bear the shears well, and will turn cattle, and, if kept low, even hogs. With this plant and the Cherokee rose, we hope before long to see Southern plantations with elegant hedges, instead of the slovenly and extravagant worm fences; for we believe these fences occupy thousands of acres that might be cultivated.

A TROPICAL NURSERY WANTED.—Planters of orange, lemon, and banana groves at the South feel the want of a nursery where they can order their young plants. In France, which embraces some tropical territory, all the nurseries in the north keep a good stock of tropical and tender fruits and plants, and so it should be in this country. If some of our nurserymen would keep a large stock of grafted oranges and lemons, bananas and figs, they would find a ready sale for them.

RHODODENDRONS.—This beautiful flowering shrub is called in England and on the Continent an "American" plant; but to see it in perfection, we must visit some of the large nurseries near London. We are pleased to learn that one of them—S. A. Warterer, of Woking, Surrey, Eng.—maintains a large collection of these plants in full bloom. One peculiarity of these plants is, that the time of blooming can be calculated almost to a day, so that a gorgeous display may be expected.

NEW ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Mr. Thomas Meehan, of the Germantown Nurseries, has purchased H. C. Thompson's entire stock of new weeping dogwood. The same nurseryman has introduced a new blood birch and yellow weeping elm, both very ornamental—a most valuable addition to our hardy ornamental trees.

OILING HARNESS.—A good harness is costly, but if properly used and cared for will last a good many years. If neglected it will soon need repairs, and in a short time become utterly worthless. In caring for a harness one great point is to see that it is suitably oiled. A work harness, in use on a farm, should be oiled twice a year, in the Spring and Fall. It should be taken entirely apart; the places where sweat and dirt have collected cleaned with a chip or an old case-knife, then washed clean in warm water, in which a little Castile soap has been dissolved. As they are washed the straps should be hung on a pole to dry.

When the outside is nearly dry, but before the moisture is all out of the leather, the oil should be applied. This may be done with a clean paint brush, which is the best thing for the purpose, a sponge or woolen cloth. A moderate quantity should be used, and if it does not soften the leather enough, another light coating may be applied when the first one is well dried in. This is better than it is to put on a great deal at once.

Care should be taken to obtain a good quality of oil for leather. There are some patent preparations in which a water-proof ingredient is added to oil and also a little coloring substance to make the leather look black and glossy. An honest mixture of this kind is better than the crude oil. Cheap oils are generally poor. When dry, the harness should be rubbed with Castile soap, then with a dry woolen cloth. When this is done, it may be put together and used. This work should not be neglected until the hurry of planting and hoeing time, but should receive attention now.—*Live Stock Journal.*

WINDOW PLANTS.—The *Horticulturist and Gardener's Monthly* gives the following directions for their care:—

"Many of our readers have only a few window plants. These are often kept too warm, too wet, have too little sunlight and have too many insects. In towns, in addition to all these, they have often too much of the fumes of burning gas. Leaks or escapes from the gas-pipe are well known to be an injury to plants, but it is not so well known that plants suffer, though in a less degree, from the common burning of coal gas. The trouble with most room cultivators is, to know when plants get too much attention. Too many insects are easily known, one—a single one—is by far too many. We still think there is nothing like coal oil to destroy all kinds of insects. A very little, just enough to make a colored scum on the surface of a tub of water, is sufficient, and in this the insect-covered plant may be dipped, inverting the pot, and plunging only the plant and not the pot of course. If too much oil is used the plant may be injured. Too wet, is when a plant seldom gets dry—a healthy plant should get dry, and have light, dry-looking surface soil every two or three days. As to heat, a temperature of about 55° or 60° is best for room plants; below that they do not flower freely; above they grow weak, especially if they have not a great deal of sunlight. Indeed, heat should be in proportion to direct sunlight on the plants."

PLANTS.—One of our lady readers, remarkably successful with her house plants in the Winter season, gives us two points in their management. Every gardener and florist knows the value of what is called "bottom heat." A warm atmosphere—especially if a dry one—is often insufficient to bring about healthy growth and is sometimes injurious. What is wanted for many kinds of plants and flowers is moist heat at the roots and fibres, where growth early starts, and from which the stimulus is conveyed to every other part of the plant. A thrifty growth below the ground is sure to be followed by fruits and flowers above. Our lady friend accomplishes this by filling the saucers of her flower-pots with hot water. This is, of course, absorbed and carried up to the roots and fibers, giving the required bottom heat. Unthrifty plants, in addition to this, she places on the mantelpiece over the kitchen-range, keeping them, of course, well watered. It supplies heat where it is most wanted—at the roots—and the benefit is marked. In warm rooms the temperature is warmest at the top, and the coldest near the floor where the pots are. This reverses the proper order, giving the roots of a plant the coldest place. Another important matter in house plants, is to give them the morning sun. Windows where flowers are kept should, therefore face the East. The reasons are not known, perhaps, but the fact is patent to all whose business is to develop healthy growth in plants and flowers, that an hour of morning sun is worth three hours of afternoon sun. Every one observes this, and it may be owing to some electrical action at that time.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE USE OF FALLEN LEAVES.—In the *Gardener's Monthly*, Mr. Meehan says:—These have to be gathered up. They are excellent to mix with hot bed material, and, where practicable, should be saved for this purpose. They do not heat so rapidly as stable manure, and in this have an advantage as tempering its violence, making it last longer, and maintaining a regular heat. They are excellent material to put round cold frames to protect half hardy plants. A board is put up the height of the frame boards, and about a foot or more from them, and the leaves filled in between. If the plants are somewhat tender, the bottom of the frames may be filled in a few feet with the leaves. Much heat is thrown off during the decomposition of the leaves, which, though not enough to keep out severe frost, yet modifies somewhat the temperature. These leaves, after they have been two or three years decaying, made admirable stuff for potting and flowers in general.

The Kennel.

BUYING AND SELLING SPORTING DOGS.

AS the taste for field sports is increasing in this country, and as many persons who would indulge therein have not the time to spare which is necessary to break dogs for their own use, or are living in cities or places where there is not game enough for the purpose; or have not the necessary skill to break them, they are therefore compelled to purchase dogs already broken. We have frequently heard it argued that no man can have a first-class, satisfactory dog to shoot over unless he breaks him himself. This view of the matter is entirely erroneous. It would be just as absurd to say that no man could ever drive a horse at his best speed unless he raised and broke him; or that a shooter could not shoot a gun well unless he made it. We admit that it is well for those who have the facilities to raise and break their own dogs, if they have the skill to do it. But let the best breaker in the country raise and break a dog, and after he gets him broken let that dog go into the hands of a skillful sportsman, who will continue to work him properly; and nine dogs out of ten will be improved. Remember, we say a skillful handler of dogs; but here the trouble arises. Our long experience has convinced us that not more than one man out of twenty who shoots right well has patience enough, or will exercise skill enough, if he has it, to keep a dog up to his work. And then again, very many shooters spoil every dog they undertake to handle; and from this fact arises the trouble which frequently takes place between buyers and sellers. We are fully convinced that if the best breaker that ever lived should sell twenty of as good dogs as were ever whelped, to the same number of purchasers, who had the privilege of trying the dogs, and of returning them if they did not suit, that at least one-half of those dogs would be returned and the seller slandered. And this difficulty will continue, because almost every man who shoots well feels confident he knows all about the management of dogs. In our long experience we have never known more than four or five shooters admit they could not break or manage a dog. We well remember one gentleman, whom we frequently assisted in getting his dogs, who used to say that it was a wonderfully good one that he did not spoil in one season's shooting.

A skillful handler of dogs has no difficulty in purchasing a good one, because he knows what to expect of a strange dog, and how to work him into his ways. On the other hand, there are many who purchase dogs who never give the dog an opportunity to show his education. This is a matter that should be carefully considered by those who are compelled to purchase their dogs. It is surely a fact, that where you will find twenty men who shoot right well, you will scarcely find one who manages his dog skillfully. To be able to shoot well is certainly a desirable thing, but there is no great difficulty in learning to shoot well. In looking around we see plenty of men, with a very small show of intellect, who are proficient; but to be able to handle a dog skillfully is a very rare and a very desirable accomplishment—one well worthy the close attention of every field sportsman, particularly those who

are compelled to purchase their dogs. Those persons who consider the matter beneath their attention had far better dispose of their guns, and look for other sources of amusement and recreation.

JARVIS' DICK.

THE illustration on our first page is a capital likeness of this celebrated red Irish setter dog. Dick was bred from a pair of pure Irish setters, imported from Ireland into Boston by Mr. Goodwin. From what stock they came Mr. Jarvis has been, as yet, unable to discover. That they were well bred there can be no doubt. Dick is a rich deep red in color, and his hair—of which we have a lock in this office—is soft and silky. He is very stylish and fast, a capital field performer, has a splendid nose, and is a good retriever. His nose itself is large, open, and of a very dark mahogany color; eyes, brown. His tail, which is of fine length, is never carried above the level of the back. Dick's intelligence is something remarkable. He will go back for any thing lost while driving, and find it, no matter how great the distance; will go to market, or for the papers; will lead a horse, and bring his dish at feeding time. Mr. Jarvis relates the following instance of his sagacity: Shortly after coming into his present owner's possession, Mr. Jarvis, Sr., and his son were staking out a young pear orchard, using as stakes some made from the remnants of a picket fence, and which were stored behind the barn at some considerable distance from the orchard. Dick followed them as they each took a few stakes from the pile and went to the orchard. When nearly through, however, the stakes gave out, and it struck Mr. Jarvis that perhaps Dick knew enough to go back to the pile and bring some. So he called him to him, showed him the stakes and started him. Dick soon returned with a stake, dropped it at his master's feet, and looked up into his face, as much as to say: "Do you want another?" On being ordered back he started off, and kept up the supply all the afternoon. Dick is a splendid stud dog, getting good puppies. Mr. Jarvis' address is Claremont, N. H.

DETROIT BENCH SHOW.—The second annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs, in connection with the Michigan State Poultry Association, will be held at Detroit on the 31st inst., continuing until February 7th, bidding fair to be very successful. In connection will be held a cat show, and a baby department has also been arranged for the benefit of bachelors, from amongst which body the judges will be appointed. Premium lists can be obtained by addressing E. C. Skinner, Secretary, Detroit, Mich.

—The name of Phil, Jr., is claimed for a black pointer puppy, by Old Phil, out of Fanny, whelped on the 29th of October, at the kennel of A. C. Waddell, at Newtown, N. J. Fanny was bred by, and late the property of, Jacob Glahn, Esq., of Meriden, Ct.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

Baltimore, January 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I will be much pleased if you will give me through your paper a full description of a black and tan setter. I have one here that, by popular opinion, has been considered one of the handsomest in this State. I had her at the dog show in this city on January 6th and 7th, but the gentlemen who served as judges did not think her hair was the proper style. The owner of the two Gordons, Mr. Stromburg, of this city, to whom the second prize was awarded, offered me his two dogs and \$50 for my Gyp. These two dogs are full brothers to the one that got the first prize. All of these three dogs have very curly hair. You can see by the offer Mr. Stromburg made me what a wide difference there is between judges and owners. Mr. Stromburg thinks mine the best or he would not have made this offer in the presence of ten gentlemen at the show. I only breed for pleasure and my own hunting.

AMATEUR.

[The true Gordon setter should be, if a dog, not less than twenty-three inches high; if a bitch, not less than twenty inches high; coat, wavy and soft, by no means curly. A curly-coated Gordon setter, although he may be a good dog, yet such a coat would detract materially from his beauty, besides indicating a cross with some other strain. He should have a straight tail; ears should be long, reaching to the end of the hair at the nose. Deep black and rich tan is the most approved color, but we have seen some very beautiful tri-color dogs—black, tan, and white—which we knew were thoroughbred Gordons, and it is a color we very much admire, as such are more easily to be seen while working in cover.—Ed.]

TONKS!!—Last week a correspondent asked through our columns for information regarding one, Fonks, or Tonks, a gunmaker, of Boston. A small boy has been kept actively engaged ever since in opening the letters, which inform us that our correspondent must mean Joseph Tonks, of 45 and 49 Union street, a gunmaker of excellent repute. We find that not to know Tonks argues oneself unknown, and are glad that when we next visit the "Hub" we shall go duly armed with this important information.

—A correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times* says that Col. Caldwell, of the Brock House, Enterprise, Fla., has the largest and most valuable library of sporting literature in the South. It contains all the standard works of this class from the English, French, German, and American press.

—Attention is called to the poetical recommendation of Vanity Fair Tobacco in our advertising columns. It is believed that the eulogium is entirely deserved, and smokers will do well to make its virtues the subject of an immediate experiment.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

Hares, brown and gray.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—The continued warm weather interferes with the shipment of game from the West, and prices for such as is in market continue high. We quote: Ruffed grouse at \$1.25 per pair; pinnated grouse, (prairie chickens), \$1.50 to \$1.75; quail very scarce, at \$4 to \$5 per doz.; canvas-back ducks, \$3 per pair; red-heads, \$1.25 to \$1.75; mallards, \$1 to \$1.50; black ducks, \$1 to \$1.25; widgeon, 75 cents to \$1; broad-bills, 75 cents; spring-tails, \$1; brant very scarce, \$1.50 to \$1.75; geese, \$1 to \$1.50; rabbits, 50 cents per pair; hares, 50 cents; venison, saddles, 20 cents; steaks, 25 cents.

CANADA—Quebec, January 11, 1875.—Just returned from a nine day's caribou hunt; experienced nothing colder than 20° below zero I think, but sufficiently cold one night to partially congeal Lower Canada whisky. Plenty of caribou, ptarmigan, ruffed grouse, snow buntings, hares, and a few Canada grouse in the market, also red deer from Upper Canada. Can hear of no moose having been killed this Winter as yet.

ROAMER.

MASSACHUSETTS—Salem, January 15.—Gunning and sport generally is very dry now as it is close season, and of late very cold. The law on partridges is a humbug about our country towns, as they are both snared and shot whenever a chance occurs, and parties are very defiant when spoken to about it. I think the weather thus far has been good for wintering over the quail, and there are a goodly number of them in our county. An occasional fox is shot, and I saw two coons lately that were shot at Middleton, Mass.

ARKANSAS—Jacksonport, January 12.—We live in one of the best hunting and fishing countries in the States, probably, with the exception of Texas. Bear, deer, turkey, and every imaginable kind of water fowl in the greatest abundance, quail, snipe, woodcock, plover, etc., also are plentiful. And the fishing can't be beat; only day before yesterday a couple of our townsmen caught seventy-three bass, trout and dominique perch in a little over two hours. From this you can imagine that sportsmen have a fine time, even in mid Winter.

LINN.

—Geo. H. Ragsdale, of Gainesville, Cooke county, Texas, sends the following clipping from the Gainesville Gazette, with the remark that "a notice from this place in FOREST AND STREAM brought Mr. Presow over to this country:—

"Messrs. W. L. Fletcher, Dunbar, Cain, and J. B. Presow, (an English sportsman,) left here on 5th January, for the West, to hunt deer, turkey, and buffalo. They will remain out about a month."

Buffalo are running now, and this is a good time to hunt them.

—Messrs. G. F. Gildersleeve and M. V. Baylis, both members of the Long Island Shooting Club, shot a match at the club grounds, Dexter's, East New York, in presence of a large number of spectators. The conditions of the match were, fifty single birds each, twenty-one yards rise, old club rules, for \$250 a side. The match resulted in favor of Mr. Gildersleeve by the following score:—G. F. Gildersleeve—0 0 1 1, *0 1 1 0 1, 1 0 1 1 1, 0 0 1 0 1, 1 1 0 1 0 1, 1 0 1 1 1, *0 1 1 0 1, *0 1 1 1 1, 0 0 0 1 1, 0 0 1 0 1—Total 50, killed 29, missed 21.

M. V. Baylis—0 1 1 0 1, 1 1 0 0 1, 0 0 1 0 1, 1 1 1 0 1, 0 0 0 1 1, *0 0 1 1 1, *0 1 1 1 1, 0 1 1 *0 1, 1 1 1 0 0, 0 0 0 1 0—Total 50, killed 27, missed 23. Referee, Mr. Parks, of the Long Island Shooting Club. Time—Two hours and five minutes. *Fell dead out of bounds.

—The champion, Capt. A. H. Bogardus, having accepted all challenges of Ira A. Paine, and his friend Mr. Gray, accepting their own terms, a match between these crack shots now appears probable.

A. CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—A correspondent writes us of an unusual accident that happened to a friend. He had tried a Berdan cap on a brass shell to see if it would fit, and in trying to expel it from the shell again the cap exploded and was forced into his eye. A cap should always be exploded in the gun to be removed with safety.

THE MEGANTIC DISTRICT AGAIN.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am happy to see in your last issue a communication from Mr. Pierrepont in answer to mine of December 23d. There were other parties besides his who camped and hunted in the Megantic District last fall; but my letter referred more particularly to his party, as the prices he paid were brought more directly to my notice. I visited Scotston shortly after he left there, and when I came to pay my own bills, I found them nearly double the amount of those charged on former occasions; and was told that he paid without question the high figures mentioned in my former letter. I protested against those prices, not only on my own account, but also for the many sportsmen who have been in the habit of visiting the Megantic country every season for years, and hitherto for at least one-half the expense that it has cost us when we go to the Adirondacks, or to the lower St. Lawrence districts. I am satisfied by Mr. Pierrepont's explanations that he was badly imposed on by those that he employed there, and was also misinformed by those that he wrote to for information. I have visited the Megantic District several times a year for a long time past, and claim to be "posted" on prices for teams and laborers, and would say to those who intend visiting that country: Make your bargains with those you wish to employ before you engage them and you will have no trouble in getting teams for \$3 a day, and men who are acquainted with the woods for \$1 or \$1.25 a day, or at even a much less price. There are other points to enter the wilderness than Scotston. The most used route is through Stornoway to "John Boston's" at the foot of Megantic Lake. Another good route is up the Ditton road, and strike the Salmon River at the upper still water, or go down the Eaton road to Newport, and then through to the Connecticut lakes, though now that the railroad is in operation between Sherbrook and Robinson the wilderness is the easiest reached through Scotston. In all cases procure your supplies in Sherbrook and take them with you, or have them forwarded to some point where your guides could get them as you want them. I regret that Mr. Pierrepont is "sorry" that our "old sporting grounds" are no better. Experienced sportsmen, however, will have no trouble in killing good bags of game there and in other sections of the Megantic District. "Come again and welcome" is our motto. STANSTEAD.

HUNTING IN GEORGIA.

COLUMBIA Co., Georgia, December 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Far from the busy hum of city life, and twenty odd miles from the nearest railroad, it is with great pleasure I hail the coming of Thursday, our mail day, and the advent of your welcome paper. I have imposed upon your good nature to ask what will remove the cap from a shell—Sturtevant, I think—the movable anvil breaking off in three per cent. at least of the shell before I can force the cap out. Another objection I find shooting a 10 gauge Powell gun, altered by Clarke & Sneider, of Baltimore, who by the way do most excellent work, is that my metal shells expanded from constant firing, so that out of sixty shells I have only twenty-three that I can force in my gun. I disagree most emphatically with your correspondents, who claim that American shells are as good as English, and for my own use, prefer Eley's brown paper shells to his green, or to any American shell, metal or paper. I have used my breech loader only one season, killing 127 quail, besides other game, but for long range, and when I am doubtful of my opponents marksmanship, I always take my old muzzle loader, disregarding the convenience of the former. Crimpers and creasers I have tried to no satisfaction, mucilage is my preference. I noticed your strictures upon the riding of American gentlemen; should not that have read northern gentlemen? We Southrons, are rather proud of that accomplishment, and I for one, now that I am crippled, refer you to the fact that I once won a hurdle race, during which one horse was killed and two riders thrown. I caught to know how, for I followed Stuart and Hampton through enough of Virginia and Maryland, and a small portion of Pennsylvania, to enlighten the most obtuse mind on the subject of equestrianism. As to fox hunting, I have always kept a pack of hounds numbering from five to fourteen, and catch a red fox occasionally; I have only bagged three this season, though my neighbors report several others. I claim neither fox or bird that I do not bag. I was amused at the Tribune's comments on the subject of fox hunting in this country. I suppose that in my county we average over two hundred foxes caught every season, and at least ten or fifteen planters, like myself, who keep hounds, but none of us ride to dogs like Englishmen; on the contrary, if we can ride hard enough to keep in hearing of our dogs without killing our horses, we consider that we have had a fine hunt. I caught a fox yesterday in one hour and five minutes, and by chance was in at the death. How many I lose this deponent saith not. It would take one mounted on a Pegasus to follow dogs over these gullies, rocky hills, and high rail fences. I am tempted to record the capture of a wild cat—the largest I ever saw—after a two hour's race. I thought she was some "cat" until I read in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM of one being captured measuring five feet; mine only went thirty three and three quarter inches in length, and nineteen in height.

JAREL.

[It is a misfortune inseparable from the use of the Sturtevant shell that an occasional anvil will break, but there is no reason why the metal shells should expand so as to be worthless if they fit the chamber of the gun properly in the first instance. If our correspondent will look again he will see that in the article on Fox Hunting we alluded only to this locality.—Ed.]

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*, Drum (two species.) Family Sciaenidae—(black bass,) *Centropomus undulatus*. Kingfish, *Menticirrhus nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*. Sea Bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*. Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. Sheephead, *Archosargus probatocephalus*. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; Snapper, *Lutjanus caxus*. *M. nigricans*.

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish during the week has been abundant. Two steam smacks are now engaged in making daily trips to the codfish grounds outside Sandy Hook, but the experiment is, as yet, too young to enable an opinion to be formed as to its ultimate success. Striped bass, from Delaware, are worth 25 cents per pound; smelts, from Maine, 15 to 20 cents; blue-fish, 15 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, 20 cents each; shad, 50 cents to \$1.50 each, the former price being for the Savannah fish, and the latter for those caught in North Carolina waters; white perch, 18 cents; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; frost fish, 8 cents; halibut, 25 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 8 to 10 cents; black fish, 15 cents; flounders, 12 cents; eels, 16 to 18 cents; sheephead, 35 cents; white fish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; sunfish, 10 cents; yellow perch, 10 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; ciscoes, 10 cents; pompano, \$1; green turtle, 25 cents; terrapin, \$12 per dozen; lobsters, 10 to 12 cents per pound; scollops, \$1.25 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; hard-shell crabs, \$4 per 100; soft, do., 75 cents per dozen.

—It is a great saving of expense to our Long Island whalers when they can simply launch out on the adjacent waters and capture forty-barrel whales. On Wednesday of last week a large right whale of this yielding capacity was caught off Southampton.

MASKINONGE.—A superb specimen of this noble fish, the monarch of the pike family, tipping the beam at forty pounds, was received at this office on Monday last, from Mr. Joseph A. Davenport, of Davenport, Iowa. The fish was taken in the Wapsie, a tributary of the Father of Waters, the Mississippi, near its confluence, twenty miles above Davenport. The experts assembled in our office, book in hand, claim it to be a genuine maskinonge.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There has been quite an addition to the La Hayre Bank fleet, and it now numbers forty-five vessels. The first arrival from there this season was schooner David Sherman on Monday, bringing in 60,000 pounds of codfish and 4,000 pounds of halibut. The latter sold for 19½, and 13½ for white and gray. The Tragabigzanda arrived yesterday with 10,000 pounds of codfish and 2,500 pounds of halibut. The latter sold for 16 and 12 cents. There have been five arrivals from Newfoundland with frozen herring, and now that the weather has become colder the prospect of the fleet is much enhanced.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, January 14th.

THE GODBOUT SALMON SCORES.—The strictures of our correspondent "Littell," in a recent number of this paper, upon the published salmon scores of the Godbout River, in Canada, have evoked some distinguished testimony in

verification thereof, which we print below. If "Littell" be not convinced by this written testimony of two such credible witnesses as Allan Gilmour and the Dominion Fishery Commissioner, then we can only pity his unbelief as past all hope. He is a more obdurate doubter than the disciple Thomas, who, we may presume, was unable to account for the "miraculous draft of fishes," until the catch was made plain to his comprehension. Moreover, in addition to their very lucid exposition of the conditions which make these remarkable scores intelligible as well as practicable, we have a duplicate of the casting line in use, which Mr. Gilmour was considerate enough to forward to us by mail. Never have we seen a single gut of such quality and strength. The fly is dressed upon a double hook, which, once fairly fixed into the jaw of a fish, will be likely to stay there. With a Castle Connell or Forrest rod—far more ponderous implements than the bamboo rods used by our experts on this side of the border; with a gut that will lift ten pounds of dead weight; with a pool favorable for play, and a scientific angler to handle the captive; and with a shelving beach where the fish can readily be run ashore and landed without a gaff—we can easily conceive the possibility of the exploits related. Neither do we gainsay the assertion or the fact that salmon of the weight indicated can be killed in ten minutes, one after the other, as fast as they are struck. In rivers where fish are so abundant that fifty or more can be taken in a single day with a rod, the loss of a fish is trivial. Ill luck can be retrieved immediately. The tactics to be then employed are quick and hard work, and no play. The fish are not to be handled tenderly until they gradually succumb from exhaustion, as would be the policy if fish were scarce, and the loss of a single one to be deplored. The battle must be sharp and decisive, with the whole power of the rod exerted from first to last. No matter if the hook tear out. It were better so than to waste an hour in cautious handling of a fish insecurely hooked, only to lose him in the end. Fish are plenty; we have merely to cast again, and a speedy rise will reward the effort. This is the philosophy and the secret of big scores.

OTTAWA, Canada, January 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In FOREST AND STREAM of the 6th inst., I observed a communication over the signature of "Littell," with the heading "Prodigious Salmon Fishing," in which the writer expressed his views rather dogmatically on the subject of salmon fishing, while at the same time asserting that the statements of Salmon Fishing on the Godbout, which have appeared at different times in FOREST AND STREAM, could not be correct. It appears that "Littell," in FOREST AND STREAM some time ago, asked for an explanation of my big score of forty-six salmon, (on 10th July, 1865), but I did not happen to see his communication, and so it passed unanswered. What I have now to say is, that I caught that number of salmon of the aggregate weight of 426 pounds on the day above named—all in what is known as the Upper Pool on the Godbout—that I commenced fishing at half past six in the morning and fished steadily till half past twelve—when I stopped half an hour for lunch—and had then thirty salmon ashore. I afterwards fished pretty steadily until about half past seven, during which time I caught and landed sixteen more, making in all the forty-six of that day. And I may add, that as the fish were still taking, though not very freely, I might, had I continued, have made that day's sport up to fifty. But I felt quite satisfied with what I had done, believing, indeed, that I had made the largest day's salmon fishing on record, or off it. I was, besides, somewhat fatigued, and having about two miles to walk back to our cabins, over a hilly and then bad pathway, I concluded that discretion under such circumstances was the better part of valor, and so left off and beat a retreat, though as I then thought, and still do, not from an inglorious field. Now, as to the time required to play out a salmon of say up to eleven or twelve pounds, it can be done frequently in three minutes and need not, nor seldom does it take experienced fishermen with us, over five minutes. Larger salmon will, of course, take longer time, somewhat in proportion to size, though not always so; and with twenty to twenty-six pounds—about the largest found on the Godbout—from fifteen to forty-five minutes is about the range of time required to bring them to gaff. And now, when I have got such skeptics as "Littell" to deal with, and hope to convert, it may be well to give a few more facts. On one occasion in fishing on the Godbout (at the same pool above referred to), having let my experienced gaffman go with a young fisherman and taken his gaffman, rather a novice also, I determined to give him as little to do as possible, and on that day caught and landed twenty-two salmon running from nine to twelve pounds, twenty-one of which I beached with the rod and line, and only one was landed with the gaff. "Littell," and very likely many others, may wish to know what tackle we use in what it seems to him are such impossible feats. We use rods of Forrest & Sons; Kelso on the Tweed, Scotland; length mostly eighteen and a half feet; silk lines, one hundred to one hundred and twenty yards in length, to which is attached a treble gut casting line of about nine feet, and to that a single gut casting line of about five feet in length. The flies we use are also nearly altogether on single gut, which we much prefer, getting, of course, the very best we can, and which will lift a dead weight of eight or ten pounds, and some even more. In regard to "Littell's" remarks respecting the fishing by the river guardian (in 1874), I may state that it was by permission of the lessees, who that season fished only eight full days, and it was after they had left the river that the guardian fished, as may be seen on reference to FOREST AND STREAM of 23d December last. And further that the lessees may safely be trusted to protect their own interests in allowing no fishing that would lessen the supply of salmon so as to impair the magnificent sport with the rod which the Godbout has for years heretofore supplied.

This communication will, I dare say, be found long enough for the present, and so thinking I will close, with the assurance that the guardian's fishing on the Godbout to which "Littell" referred may be accepted as perfectly reliable, and quite as correct as that for which I can and now vouch as of my own experience; while free to admit in both cases very exceptional pieces of good luck—pretty well availed of—as they should have been when so unlikely to present themselves often in the lifetime of any fisherman.

ALLAN GILMOUR.

OTTAWA, January 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your quasi endorsement of "Littell's" unbelief calls me out in support of the authenticity of my friend Mr. Gilmour's scores on the river Godbout. Already you know my humble views in favor of genuine sport as contradistinguished from mere slaughter, and can therefore understand that in relating some earlier experiences of my own, I make no boast of them, and do not wish even to excuse them in the light of later knowledge. My sole object is to show, by personal trial, the probability of these questioned scores being feasible; by their accuracy is amply vouched for by the practical ability and honorable character of Mr. Gilmour, who is known to be a most accomplished salmon fisher, and in every respect a high minded sportsman. Several years ago, when fishing at river Moisie, I undertook, for a small bet, to "hook," "play,"

"gaff," and "land" nine salmon, from a birch bark canoe, the whole operation to be performed alone within the time between 9 A. M., and luncheon at 1 P. M. Please remember that to accomplish this undertaking I was obliged to pole my canoe into a swift current, and either hold her there with a setting pole, or anchor her by means of a slung stone at the bow, attached to a line passing through an auger hole in a piece of flattened wood projecting out beyond the bow like a bowsprit, and running under the cross bars down to the stern where it was looped or held in my teeth for the anchor to be let slip, or hauled atrip at will. Then, after hooking each salmon and recovering my anchor, the canoe had to be steered, towed, or drifted about till it reached one of three landing places, distant respectively, two, five, and eight hundred yards from the fishing pools. The rod used was a spliced greenheart 18 feet long, made by Enright, of Castle Connel. My canoe was about the same length. At 12:45 I had secured eight splendid fish, and hurried back to complete my task. Naturally, on anchoring the canoe, I struck the ninth salmon, and whilst regaining my anchor line the canoe swung across the current, and the fish rushing towards me, swiftly as an arrow, leaped clear out of the water and tumbled into the canoe. The tangling and confusion which ensued can be imagined. I cut the casting line as soon as it could be reached, and hastened to rig a fresh cast; but time was cried before another fish could be struck. Two of the canoeemen (Hoffman's), belonging to the party, and Mr. Robinson, their steward, at the Parker House, Boston, and who hung out the luncheon signal when time was up, are, I think, the only living witnesses to this occurrence. These nine fish averaged 16½ pounds each. About four years since, at the same place, fishing from a small birch canoe, I killed a fine, fresh run and vigorous fish, weighing 23 pounds, on a toy rod of split bamboo, three ounces in weight, with a light trout line of 40 yards, single trout gut and miniature fly, the operation lasting about three-fourths of an hour. The tackle belonged to Mr. Reid, of Boston; Mr. Turnel, of Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. John Brown, of Brooklyn were present.

On another occasion, in the river St. John, near Mingan, I killed in one forenoon 20 salmon, the smallest of which weighed 17 pounds, and the largest 27 pounds. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Watt, of Montreal, killed fifteen more, all from one cast called "Whitcher's Hole." This work was done from a birch canoe with the aid of one man. Being better acquainted with the cast, and more accustomed to the canoe, I could easily have killed double his number. But having fished all the forenoon with my left hand only, the other arm being disabled and in a sling, gladly surrendered to my companion. We had to run backwards and forwards through a sharp rapid between the fishing pool and the gaffing ground.

Now these instances are convincing as to the feasibility of making "prodigious scores," particularly if we recollect that the localities named, and the circumstances of capture are so much more difficult than at the river Godbout. Here the fish were caught between a fall of several feet and a steep pitch, where the pool is situated in a bend of the river, formed by an extensive beach of gravel and boulders from which it is easy to cast, and where the fish can be quickly guided to the edge and gaffed. Probably not one in twenty would leave the pool, and a skillful gaffman ought often to land the fish almost as soon as hooked.

With reference to your correspondent's remark about a guardian fishing in such extensive style, I am pleased to say that on calling Mr. Gilmore's attention to the matter last season this indulgence was promptly withdrawn.

W. F. WHITCHER.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan. 20.....	5 57	3 41	1 57
Jan. 21.....	6 56	4 36	2 56
Jan. 22.....	7 51	5 33	3 51
Jan. 23.....	8 48	6 33	4 48
Jan. 24.....	9 42	7 16	5 42
Jan. 25.....	10 31	8 0	6 31
Jan. 26.....	11 18	8 43	7 18

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—This club held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening at their club rooms, the President, P. W. Ostrander in the chair. After the Treasurer's report had been received, the election of new members and officers was proceeded with. The following gentlemen were elected members of the club:—George L. Kingsland, yacht Alarm; Charles J. Osborne, yacht Dreadnaught; J. D. Smith, yacht Estelle; S. M. Mills, yacht Vesta; Edward P. Miller, yacht Cynthia; William Edgar Rodgers, Thomas Palmer, R. Eagan, G. M. Riley, R. Cornell White. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—Commodore, John S. Dickerson, schooner-yacht Madeleine; Vice Commodore, John B. Platt, schooner-yacht Clio; Rear Commodore, John G. Johnson, sloop Lizzie L.; President, P. W. Ostrander; Secretary, William T. Lee; Treasurer, Chauncey M. Felt; Measurer, John M. Sawyer; Assistant Secretary, George G. Dunning; Fleet Surgeon, Samuel Hall, M. D.; Judge Advocate, Hon. John Oakley. Trustees—Ex-Commodore Robt. Dillon, Commodore T. B. Asten, Henry S. Wood, and ex-Commodore M. T. Davidson. Committee on Membership—S. L. Blood, Samuel McElroy, and Wm. M. Ringwood. Regatta Committee—Barry Willard, Alonzo Slote, and William Bishop. Mr. John B. Norris offered a resolution for a special committee to meet a similar committee from the Atlantic Club to take measures for the consolidation of the two clubs. After remarks of ex-Commodore Dickerson, ex-Commodore Dillon, President Ostrander, and others, the question was taken, and by a rising vote the club was declared unanimous in favor of the appointment of this committee. The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: John B. Norris, M. T. Davidson, R. Dillon, B. Willard, Henry Hentz, R. Huntly, and Commodore Dickerson.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—This club held a meeting at Delmonico's on Wednesday of last week. Commodore Swan, in offering his third annual report, recommended that the annual regatta be held on June 26th instead of July 4th, owing to the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. After the presentation of some of the prizes won last year, the following officers were then elected:—Commodore, Samuel J. Colgate; Vice Commodore, Rutherford Stuyvesant; Rear Commodore, Robert Center; Treasurer, Bayard L. Foulke; Secretary, Frederick De P. Foster; Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Irvine, D. D.; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Coréy; Measurer, A. Cary Smith. Regatta Committee—M. Roosevelt Schuyler, James H. Elliott, Dr. L. DeForest Woodruff, C. Wyllis Betts, and Thomas S. Young, Jr. The following new members were elected:—G. W. Robins, Jr.; Timothy M. Cheesman, John R. Suydam, Walter L. Suydam, A. Floyd Delafield, Herman Oelrichs, Meyers Bayard Brown, and Robert C. Cornell.

ROYAL HALIFAX YACHT CLUB.—At a meeting of this club, held last week, it being the eighteenth annual one, the following officers were elected for the coming year:—

Commodore, Alex. H. Scott, Esq., (unanimously re-elected); Vice Commodore, John Pugh, Esq.; Rear Commodore, William Hebb, Esq.; Auditors, J. A. Grant, Esq., and A. Forsyth, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. C. Vaux, Esq.; Assistant Secretary, H. H. Groom, Esq. Sailing Committee—James Kerr, (re-elected); D. M. Story, Esq., Hon. Robert Robertson, J. Townsend, Esq., and Captain H. Langdon. House Committee, Flag Officers and Secretary—W. G. Wiswell, H. J. Marshall, and A. H. Hart, Esq. Measurers—D. McPherson and T. J. Bently, Esq.

—The third annual meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club was held at their rooms, West Fifty-seventh street and North River, on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, when the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers during the ensuing year:—John T. Lynch, Commodore; Robert Shaw, Vice Commodore; John J. Finn, Secretary; Joseph Stilger, Treasurer; John Klaus, Measurer; Adolph Joseph, Steward, and Richard V. Freeman, Edward Wilson, and Charles Frick, Trustees. A committee was appointed to prepare a set of engrossed resolutions to be presented to the retiring Commodore, Richard V. Freeman, for his services during the past two years.

ATLANTA BOAT CLUB.—On the evening of the 11th instant the members of this, the oldest club in American waters, held their twenty-ninth annual meeting at their club rooms, Village House, Arlington Square, when the following officers were chosen for 1876:—President, Geo. B. Deane, Jr.; 1st Vice President, Frederick H. Clark; 2d Vice President, Benjamin F. Kobbe; Secretary, J. T. Fryer; Treasurer, Henry S. Sprout; Financial Secretary, Edward S. Mills, Jr.; Captain, John H. Eustis; Lieutenant, George Roahr; Board of Trustees—Messrs. Martin V. B. Smith, Philip C. Benjamin, Charles Devoe, A. Byron Cross, and S. H. Noyes. The declination of R. Parker, Jr., to again be a candidate for the Presidency, was received with regret, but the members experience great satisfaction in the knowledge that their new chief officer, a gentleman who is most favorably known to the entire community, will ably sustain the Atlanta's ancient and honorable record—a record of nearly thirty years of boating history.

—The Pioneer Rowing Club, of Brooklyn, has just completed an elegant boat house on the water front at Third avenue and Thirty-fourth street, which is reached by Fort Hamilton cars. The building is replete with every convenience for the use of members, and the reception of the boats. The room in which the latter are kept is 60x25 feet; the reception room, 42x30 feet handsomely floored and wainscotted. The doorway, which is furnished with glass panels, and the French casement windows lead out on the balcony on the water-front, from which a fine view of the bay can be obtained. On the water-front, leading from the boat house, is a gangway communicating with the float from which the boats are launched. The structure is in fact furnished with every essential of a boating club, and is quite an ornament to the water-front on Gowanus Bay.

—The Meteor Boat Club, of Hoboken, have decided to row to Philadelphia about the 1st of July for the combined purpose of witnessing the celebration and taking part in any of the rowing events which may come off. They will row in a six-oared barge, and are now having a new one built for that purpose. The crew will be composed as follows:—Bow, William Hopkins; 2. R. A. Kammerer; 3. F. A. Gunther; 4. F. Miller; 5. L. Meyer; Stroke, F. W. Wolter. Substitutes, Messrs. Charles Eder and C. Miller. The crew will soon go in training.

—Mr. Thomas Hughes, in a private letter to B. Frank Rees, declines the position of umpire of the Rowing Association of American Colleges for 1876. He nevertheless says he prizes the honor very highly, and regrets his inability to accept the office.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE BOAT ROW.—*Bell's Life* has an article on the proposed race, in which it says that, owing to the late date at which the Henley regatta will probably be rowed this year, the English universities would find it impossible to get their crews to this country and in condition by the 19th of July. It says that our universities may take part in the international collegiate race, and also the international regatta at Philadelphia, is the wish of the whole country, but it will be necessary for our friends across the Atlantic to fix a later day. The international regatta at Philadelphia is fixed for the end of August. It is highly probable that England will be represented there by two or three crews independently of the Universities. Why not hold the collegiate race at the same regatta or within a few days of it? When the invitations from the New York Regatta Committee reached England all three of the Universities had separated for the Christmas vacation. At the resumption of the term the matter will be discussed, and even if the date of the proposed contest is changed, it is impossible to say what the decision will be; but as at present fixed, it will be impossible for either of the Universities to accept the invitation.

Rational Pastimes.

—At a meeting of journalists and others connected with the metropolitan daily and weekly journals, held in New York on January 14th, a Press Base Ball Club for the Centennial year was organized, and the following gentlemen connected with the *FOREST AND STREAM*, *Clipper*, *Herald*, *Times*, *World*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, *Frank Leslie's*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, were elected as officers and members of the club team for 1876: President, Mr. Henry Chadwick; Vice President, Mr. Samuel McKeever; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. Bayard Brasher. The members of the team are Messrs. Howard Crosby, Charles Blodgett, J. H. Hamilton, B. Loughlin, T. B. Brasher, J. R. Carpenter, Al Martin, J. Rankin, and C. Joy. The club will open play at Prospect Park early in April, their practice days being Tuesdays and Fridays.

BILLIARDS.—M. H. Hewins is home again at Hartford, improved in health and twenty-five pounds heavier. . . . Michael Geary expects shortly to open a room with twenty tables, corner of Sixth and C streets, Washington, D. C. . . . H. W. Collender has a new table, which is pronounced by connoisseurs a marvel of beauty. . . . The formal opening of the Columbia Room, on Monday evening, was a grand affair. Slosson, Sexton, Garnier, and C. Dion gave exhibitions of their skill. . . . Joseph Garsbel, of Newark,

writes that he will play anybody in the State of New Jersey for \$250 a side. . . . Garnier has not yet accepted Cyrille Dion's challenge to play him for \$500 or \$1,000 a side. . . . A. R. Samuells, of Brooklyn, is happy over some Centennial scheme, the field of which is Philadelphia, but he won't divulge. . . . A tournament commenced at Fall River, Mass., Dec. 17th, at the Pocassett Hall. The entries are W. H. Briggs and J. B. Sullivan, of Fall River; A. W. Staples, Taunton; and W. R. Vance, New Bedford. Bristol county is expected to send one or two players. There are two cash prizes—\$30 to first and \$20 to second. . . . A. P. Rudolphe, of New York, and Edward Daniels, of Boston, are matched to play in the latter city on the 20th inst., Daniels receiving the odds of 150 in 600. . . . Joseph Dion has gone to Montreal on his annual visit, and will probably stop at Toronto during the tournament for the championship of the Dominion. . . . A youngster of fourteen is said to have "holed" forty-five balls without missing, lately, at Baltimore. . . . Daniel Strauss has made the celebrated French expert, Mons. M. Digne, an offer to visit this country. It is now probable that the Vignaux brothers, Digne, and Piot will arrive in this country about the same time. . . . Maurice Daly has been exhibiting at the Metropolitan Hall, Jacksonville, Fla. . . . An amateur tournament is in progress at the Union Square Rooms. The first prize will be a handsome gold medal. . . . Jerry McLaughlin receives a gold medal this week, emblematic of the championship of the Nautilus Boat Club. . . . Wm. McKay won the gold medal at the Dion brothers' rooms, given to the best amateur player at fifteen-ball pool. McKay liberally returned it to be contended for again in March. . . . Clarke E. Wilson has deposited \$50 as a preliminary stake, in reply to the challenge of Ned Bryan, of Providence, and selected Hartford and Boston as the cities to play in. . . . A. Verenesneckcockoff is the name of the billiard man at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati.

CARTER VS. SHAW.—The Adelphia Theatre, at Toledo, Ohio, on the night of January 7th, was the scene of a very exciting match between Louis Shaw, of Indianapolis, and Eugene Carter, of Toledo. The contest was brought about by the result of a former one played in the same city Dec. 17th, where the Ohio champion was beaten by Shaw 89 points in 500. On the night in question the game was the same—three-ball, 500 points up, for a stake of \$500. Shaw, as at the previous game, had it all his own way from the start, winning with a majority of 189. Score—Shaw, 500; Carter, 311. Averages—Shaw, 15.5 33; Carter, 9.14-33. Best runs—Shaw, 108; Carter, 89. Referee, Joseph Caspar, Norwalk, Ohio. Marker, W. B. Burnham. Time, 2 hours, 30 minutes.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

SPINNER, Trenton.—What kind of hooks shall I use for sea fishing in Florida? Ans. The Chestertown hooks are highly recommended by Dr. Kenworthy, our correspondent. They can be bought of Abbey & Imbrie, 48 Maiden Lane, and presumably of other tackle dealers.

GREEN HORN, N. Y.—I would like to get a berth on some smack to go fishing; having no acquaintances in the business, I don't know to whom to apply for such a berth, so I ask the benefit of your knowledge how to proceed? Ans. Call on Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market.

W. H. K. Ronseville, Venango Co., Pa.—Please give me the names of breeders of beagle hounds; want one for running rabbits. Ans. S. Bestor, of Hartford, Conn., L. R. Handerson, of Vergennes, Vt., or W. A. Leonard, Ferrisburg, Vt., will tell you all about beagles.

J. E. S., Phila.—Messrs. E. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co., No. 19 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, are agents in that city for the Oriental Powder Co. In his inquiry about a gunsmith in Boston City named Ponks he probably means Mr. Joseph Tonks, No. 45 Union street. His reputation is A No. 1.

G. A. Jackson.—I have a very valuable hound that is constantly shaking his head, and when walking around holds his head over on one side. Please tell me what to do for him, and oblige. Ans. Your hound has canker. Wash his ears with Castile soap, and pour into a weak solution of blue vitrol, four grains to an ounce of water.

H. P. E., Salina, Kansas.—I have a fine pair of setter puppies, say ten months old, affected far inside the ear with innumerable small lice or parasites about the size of grains of ordinary ground pepper, perfectly white, which crawl rapidly about in the ears. The dogs seem to hear well, and apparently are not troubled by the affection. Ears slightly inflamed and offensive. Ans. Rub a little red precipitate ointment or mercurial ointment upon the parts affected.

B. G. D., Galveston, Texas.—1. What American make and size of gunpowder corresponds nearest in size of grain and shooting qualities with Curtis & Harvey's No. 6? 2. What is the cost of Curtis & Harvey's powder in New York compared with similar American powder of the best brand? Ans. 1. Dupont's No. 1, and Orange Lightning No. 6 correspond with Curtis & Harvey's No. 6. 2. The price of Curtis & Harvey's powder in New York is \$1.50 per pound. We consider it about equal to the best American brands.

MERCUTIO, Alleghany City.—I am about to buy a fine high priced English breech-loading shot gun. Should I have it delivered in London, and a friend should shoot it while there and leave it uncleaned, could he bring it over for me free of duty, or would he have to make affidavit that it is for his own private use. In other words, does it make any difference whether it is for his own use or mine so long as it is not for sale? Ans. You could pass a gun in for yourself, but under the existing mode of entering personal effects it would be difficult for a friend to do it for you.

W. E. S., Boston.—1. Can you give me the "regulation rules" for accurate testing of guns as to pattern and penetration? 2. Where can I find a detailed report of the London Gun Trial of 1875? 3. Have any important results followed the introduction of the English "chilled" shot? Ans. 1. There are no "regulation rules," the test used in the Field trial being a certain number of shots at a Pettit pad 30 inches in diameter, distance, 40 yards, 1½ ounces No. 6 shot, no restrictions as to powder. 2. A detailed report of this trial was published in the *Turf, Field and Farm* of Dec. 13, 1875. 3. Not in this country, where its use is still limited. Better penetration is claimed for it in England, and it was used in the winning guns at the Field trial.

ALFRED, Norfolk, V.—Please give me the following information in regard to coot shooting. 1. Is it necessary to conceal the boat with bushes or straw; if so, which is preferable? 2. Do you place the decoys to windward or to leeward, and how many decoys are generally used? 3. Is it necessary to have coot decoys, or will those used for black duck, widgeon, &c., answer? Ans. 1. It is not usual to cover the boat, and the bushes and straw would soon be washed off. 2. The decoys should be anchored so as to head towards the boat, if more than one person is shooting, on her beam. A buoy should be attached to the anchor rope so that the boat could be used readily for picking up the dead and criples. 3. Black duck decoys will answer. For further information regarding coot shooting, see pages 247, 283, 315, 316, 326, 332, and 333 of our vol. III.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INSTRUCTION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE RIFLE MATCH.

THE interest in rifle shooting, which culminated last year with the victories of the American Team abroad, remains unabated. Indeed, it is probable that during this Centennial year many matches will be shot in this country which are likely to awaken an enthusiasm but little, if any, short of that which greeted the news from Dollymount. The avowed intention of Sir Henry Halford to visit us with his picked team of British riflemen, the selection of a range near Philadelphia, and the increase—a notable feature in itself—of galleries for short range shooting, the schools for riflemen, all indicate that during the coming season there will be fifty crack shots where one could be found two years ago.

Among the most important matches of the year will be the Inter-Collegiate match, for which this paper donates a valuable piece of plate, or work of art, as a prize, and we are pleased to note the interest with which our proposition has been received, both by the colleges and the press. The *Syracuse Standard*, a paper which has done much to further the rifle movement, thinks that "a military organization in every college in the country, which should teach its members the rudiments of tactics, would be a good and useful thing, and perhaps such an organization, which some feeble and fitful efforts have been made by Government to provide, can only be maintained under the pressure of emulation, which college rifle matches furnish." Some years since a bill was passed detailing an officer of the army to each college to instruct the students in tactics, but we believe nothing ever came of it. At the South, however, in many of the colleges, such as that at Lexington, Va., William and Mary, and others, there has always been a certain amount of military instruction, the result of which, perhaps, made itself felt in the late war. And, after all, what is West Point but a college in which military drill and discipline are preëminent. On the present occasion, however, we are not arguing for a military course in our colleges generally, but for the formation of rifle clubs, the result of which will be as productive of recreation and permanent benefit as boating, without the risks of training. The journal before alluded to gives the following interesting description of the English college and public school matches:—

"Public school matches are among the most popular of the many team competitions at Wimbledon, England. There are on the programme there, four collegiate matches,

and in all these matches military rifles are called for. The Chancellor's Challenge Plate was instituted in 1862, within two years after the establishment of the English National Rifle Association. The plate was given by the Duke of Devonshire and by the late Earl of Derby for annual competition between the volunteers of the Oxford and Cambridge University Corps. There are eight competitions on each side. The distances fired over are 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots each. From 1862 to 1870 inclusive the long Eufield was required, but now the three-groove long Snider, of 577 bore, is called for. The Chancellor's Plate is fought for by teams of eight from each university. The great interest, however, centres about the Ashburton Challenge Shield, competitors restricted to public schools having enrolled or unenrolled volunteer corps. The trophy was given in 1871 by Lord Ashburton, and has been competed for with much spirit ever since. Each school sends eleven representatives, who fire seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. The rifles allowed are those in use at the school, provided they are of military pattern and employ the National Rifle Association ammunition. At 200 yards a standing and at 500 yards any position is permitted. Each "eleven" pays an entrance fee of \$5. The competition for many years lay between Eton, Rugby, and Harrow, but the other schools have come to the front and passed the old favorites. Marlborough, Winchester, Cheltenham, Rossall, Derby, and Charterhouse have all taken part. The competitors are dressed in neat uniforms. The winning schools have been: 1861, Rugby; 1862, Harrow; 1863, Eton; 1864, '67, Harrow; 1868, Eton; 1869 '70, Harrow; 1871-73, Winchester; 1874, Marlborough; 1875, Harrow. The Public Schools Veterans match was started in 1874 for the amusement of the 'old boys.' It is open to former pupils of the public schools, five men from each, firing at 200 yards, ten shots per man. Charterhouse and Westminster clubbed their force in 1875, and took the prize, six other schools competing. In 1867, with seven teams in the match, Rugby lead with 217 points to the possible 250. The rifle used is the Snider, and the prizes are a silver N. R. A. tankard to each member of the successful squad."

There are various ways in which the Inter-Collegiate match can be assisted by those who are more particularly interested in the colleges themselves. One is by the different alumni offering small prizes, such as badges to be shot for by the clubs, either in the competitions for places on the team which is to represent the college in the match, or in general practice. Something of this kind to arouse a spirit of emulation is necessary. Had it not been for the prizes offered by the N. R. A. at Creedmoor, the Amateur Rifle Club never would have produced an American Team. The Faculty of each college should also be interested, and upon their application the Government would undoubtedly issue the requisite number of Springfield rifles; or the various State authorities would provide the State arms. Gen. Townsend, the Adjutant General of this State, than whom no one is more interested in rifle practice, would probably interest himself also in this match, and we have no doubt that an application to him would meet with immediate response. In fact, it is to Gen. Townsend that we are mainly indebted for Creedmoor. It was upon his fiat that the question of the purchase rested, and the result of his far-sightedness is the magnificent record of our riflemen. Maine has already furnished one hundred breech-loading rifles of the regulation pattern, for the use of the students of the State College at Orono, in their military drill. Prof. Chaplin is an accomplished drill master, and the students are very proficient in military tactics.

That some of our colleges have taken hold of the subject of this match energetically there can be no doubt, and we hear of the college rifle clubs looking around among their graduates for suitable men to coach them. Columbia claims Col. Gildersleeve, and Williams will probably call on Mr. Orange Judd, one of our most practical riflemen and expert shots. Other able men will, no doubt, appear in due time. With regard to the prize to be shot for, we are as yet undecided between a solid silver tankard, or a work of art, such as an antique or bronze. We are inclined to the latter, as it will not require to be locked in a safe every night, or be a constant source of anxiety to the owner. We propose that the value of this prize shall be in the neighborhood of Five Hundred Dollars.

We have another proposition to make to collegians in this connection which may be worthy of their attention. To the college rifle club, a member of which will furnish us with the best appropriate design for a vase, or shield, we will present a gold badge, to be shot for among themselves; said design to be engraved and printed in this paper as soon as accepted, due credit being given to the designer.

We shall be glad if the officers of college clubs already formed will put themselves in communication with us, as there are many points in the programme, as yet only outlined, which may require alteration to meet unforeseen contingencies. College authorities generally have been so liberal in boating and other matches that we feel certain of their support in a project which promises all of the *eclat* without some of the drawbacks of other Inter-Collegiate contests. The rivalry in rifle shooting appears to be of a more generous nature than that which accompanies most trials of skill or strength. Proficiency also becomes, as it were, a benefit to the whole community, instead of to the individual alone, and the man who may lack the lungs or muscles to excel as a sculler or an athlete, may yet feel all the joys of victory by cultivating his eye and nerve.

A POCKET PIPE PICK.—Messrs. Walker & Welch, of Buffalo, are manufacturing a little article which will be found of service by all smokers. This combines a pick and spoon for cleansing the pipe, and a stopper or press that is much handier for pressing down the tobacco than the finger. It is pretty to look at, and cheap, too—only costs fifty cents.

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

TRUTH is stranger than fiction. It would be only another version of this familiar maxim to say that the domain of science and nature is more wonderful than the realms of the imagination. A visit to the Brighton Aquarium shows that all one has ever read in fiction or romance of the mysteries that "the deep unfathomed caves of ocean bear" is a truthful story. There one realizes that the fanciful pictures of Victor Hugo or Jules Verne are only photographs from nature. There one is enabled to visit comfortably, and without putting on a Boyton's patent diving dress, even without an umbrella—perhaps the only place in England that one can go without it—the mysterious chambers of Davy Jones' Locker, and return from that bourne alive and with dry clothes. But it was my intention to give you only some practical information about this magnificent aquarium, which ought to rank as one of the wonders of the world.

As long ago as 1866 the Brighton Aquarium was proposed by Mr. E. Birch its engineer, he having seen a similar, but much smaller one at Boulogne. It is now the largest one in the world. But it was not until the autumn of 1869 that the work was entered upon. At Easter, 1872, it was provisionally opened, and in August of that year it was inaugurated with great ceremony on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association of Science at Brighton. Distinguished personages from the four quarters of the globe were present, including the ex-Emperor and Empress of the French, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Japanese Embassadors, the Nawab of Bengal, the Patriarch of Antioch, the Bishop of Jerusalem, and many others, showing the great interest that was taken in this novel enterprise. The aquarium is situated close to the chain pier at the end of the Marine Parade, or fashionable drive and promenade of Brighton, and is sunk much below the natural surface of the ground. Entering at the western end, through a beautiful gateway of Oriental architecture, above which is a tower with an illuminated clock, the visitor finds himself at the top of a flight of granite steps twenty feet in width, leading to the entrance court sixty feet by forty feet. The front elevation of the building is eighteen feet high, and consists of five arches with terra cotta columns and enrichments. On the frieze round the sides is this appropriate inscription. "And God said let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that hath life." From this outer court the entrance hall, which is eighty feet by forty-five feet, is approached through three doors. This hall is furnished with reading tables, and is supplied with the serials, journals, and telegrams of the day.

The first sensation on entering this beautiful and spacious hall is the silence that pervades the place. All the familiar noises of the upper world have ceased. Long vistas stretch before the eye, walled by the pale green water of the sea, ending in rocky grottoes and cascades. To increase the bewilderment, strains of distant music fall on the ear, and at intervals the sharp bark of the sea lion is heard, and were it not for the presence of a few visitors sitting about in this entrance hall, prosaically reading the newspapers, one might imagine he had suddenly plunged into the realms of old Neptune. The architecture of the interior may be said to be a composition of Italian and Oceanic. Strong iron columns support the structure, but there are many other columns of terra cotta, whose capitals are moulded with figures of mermaids, Naiads, dolphins, etc., and friezes and bands of shells and coral run around the sides. The roof is constructed of variegated bricks, is grained, and rests upon columns of Bath stone, serpentine, marble and Scotch granite. On each side of the main corridors the tanks, forty-one in number, are placed. These vary in size from forty to one hundred feet in height. The largest holds 110,000 gallons of sea water. The plate glass of the front is one inch in thickness. The sides and back of the tanks are formed of artificial rockwork, but looking wonderfully real with its overgrowth of mosses, shells, and aquatic plants. The bottom is covered with fine clean gravel. The light to the tanks is admitted from above, and is so disposed that the fish cannot see the spectator, and therefore is not disturbed by his presence. The funny prisoner rests or swims near the glass wholly unconscious of the observation and criticism that he is undergoing, so that one sees the fish as he appears at his own fireside, so to speak. Thus a big cod-fish, or a huge conger eel comes swimming toward you as you stand looking into his tank, working his mouth in a most ominous manner, as if he was hungry and had pre-daceous designs on the end of your nose, when, in fact, he is not aware of its inviting proximity. Owing to the arrangement of the light, and partly to the obscurity of the water, there is a deceptive appearance of vastness to the tanks. They are in reality about ten feet from front to rear, the rockwork drawing to a point at the back, but to the looker on they seem like the vast and mysterious caves of the ocean. The tanks are lighted by gas at night, by jets suspended over the water. At the end of the eastern corridor is a large conservatory, one side of which is composed of artistic rockwork, a fernery, and a picturesque cascade. Here, also, the band plays at times during the day. On one side of this conservatory is a large open tank in the floor, now devoted to seals, and on the other side are six octagonal tables, of elegant design, for the exhibition of some of the smaller and more rare marine animals; and at the eastern extremity apparatus showing the hatching and development of salmon and trout. In another place are a series of microscopes, under which are placed

minute forms of marine life for observation. Just now the eggs of the octopus, or devil fish, may be seen in the various stages of incubation. And I may say here that the octopus is now one of the leading attractions, or "star performers" of the aquarium. The specimens here were taken off the coast of Jersey, and, therefore, may be supposed to be the little brothers of that giant devil fish which figures so largely in Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." In fact, Victor Hugo made the fortune of the octopus. But for him this marine curiosity might have dwelt in obscurity until now. The keeper kindly fed some of them for my benefit. Small crabs were dropped into the tank, and the little victims came tripping down through the water in their sidelong fashion, dancing to their horrid doom. As soon as the devil fish espied the crab he unfolded and stretched out his horrible arms, drew it under his body, and sucked out its life. It was a sickening sight. The specimens here are not very large, their bodies being about the size of a man's fist, and their arms would stretch perhaps two feet across. One of these devil fish, placed in one of the octagonal vases for better inspection, sometimes escapes at night through the meshes of the wire netting over the top, a space only two inches wide. This would seem to be impossible, but the fact that these fish have only one bone in their bodies—it is in the head—and that one about the size of a nickle, explains how it may happen. The night watchman in his midnight rounds stumbles over something on the floor, stoops and picks up—a devil fish! The sea water is pumped by a steam engine directly from the sea into reservoirs constructed under the floor of the building, and thence conveyed to the tanks through pottery pipes by the same means. These reservoirs are capable of holding 500,000 gallons of water, which quantity can be pumped from the sea in about ten hours. The water in the tanks is constantly aerated and kept in motion by a stream of compressed air, supplied to the bottom of tanks through glass or rubber tubes. The circulation thus afforded is found to be preferable to the more costly system of pumping adopted by other aquaria, as it allows each tank to be heated independently of its neighbors. The whole of the tanks, forty-one in number, are numbered consecutively, and at the side is given the popular names of the fish, plants and zoöphytes which each contains.

I cannot attempt to enumerate here all the various fish and marine plants that this great aquarium contains. Some large tanks are given up to the zoöphytes, anemones, jelly fish, corals, sponges, and the like, of which there are most beautiful specimens. I saw a lovely tree coral from the Red Sea, and some of the beds of anemones look like a rich pasture of flowers.

And here were coral-bowers,
And grots of madrepores,
And banks of sponge, as soft and fair to eye
As e'er was mossy bed
Whereon the wood-nymphs lie
With languid limbs in summer's sultry hours.
Here too were living flowers,
Which, like a bud compacted,
Their purple cups contracted,
And now, in open blossom spread,
Stretched, like green anthers, many a seeking head.
And arborets of jointed stone were there,
And plants of fibres fine as silkworm's thread;
Yea, beautiful as mermaid's golden hair
Upon the waves disspread.
Others that, like the broad banana growing,
Raised their long wrinkled leaves of purple hue,
Like streamers wide outflowing.—*Kehama, vii., 5.*

The most attractive and popular feature to the aquarium just now is the sea lions from California. They are two young ones, and were received about a month ago, two others having died on the journey. They are about half-grown animals, and now seem to be very healthy. Excursion trains run down from London, bringing large crowds to see them. They are quite docile, even affectionate, towards their keeper when he enters their cage, uttering a sort of dog's bark of delight whenever he approaches them. They are fed upon herring several times each day. The department of crustacea, lobsters, prawn, shrimp, barnacles is very well represented, and the gentle ascidian, which, according to the evolutionists, was our early ancestor, is here to be seen struggling up—or down—into a member of Congress. The present curator of the aquarium, Mr. John Parnaby, formerly of the Trentdale fisheries in Cumberland County, is quite well known among our own fish culturists, having visited our country several years ago. I avail myself of this occasion to acknowledge his courtesy to me on my visit to the aquarium. He accompanied me throughout, showing me all its varied mechanism, and allowed some of the fish to be fed for my amusement. Mr. Parnaby is one of the best practical fish culturists in England. One of the most important facts connected with this enterprise is, that, as an investment of capital, it has proved a "good thing." Mark this, ye men of Wall street, it pays splendidly. The Brighton Aquarium was chartered by a special act of Parliament in 1868, and, therefore, does not require the inevitable word "limited" to be tacked to its title—with a capital of half a million dollars. It has paid ten per cent. to its stockholders, and the stock now stands at fifty per cent. premium in the market. The success of this one—the first in this country—has been so great that others are springing up, notably the Westminster Aquarium in London, near the Abbey of that name, which is to be on a very magnificent scale.

When it can be demonstrated that aquariums pay so handsomely as a financial scheme it is probable we shall soon see one in Central Park or Boston Common. The Brighton Company is enlarging and improving its property in many ways. The roof of the aquarium has hitherto been laid

out into a beautiful garden, replete with flowers and plants of every description, admitted to be the most delightful marine promenade on this coast, it being in full view of the sea; it is now undergoing a change. A large portion is to be converted into a skating rink, not of real ice, but of asphalt, to be used with the parlor skates, a kind of amusement that is very fashionable in England just now. A large café is to be fitted up on a portion of the roof for summer use. These extensive improvements involve a large outlay, and new stock has been issued to raise the money. This has been taken by the old stockholders, so that there is no question that such shows pay well in this country. The admission fee is one shilling. Shall we not soon see an aquarium like this in America? DRUID.

THE RUFFED GROUSE ON HER NEST.—The current number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* publishes an excellent cut of a ruffed grouse on her nest, the original of which we had the pleasure of forwarding to our contemporary for its use. We believe that this is the first instance on record of a game bird having been photographed from life during the process of incubation, and it is to the patience of the photographers—Messrs. A. C. McIntyre & Co., of Alexandria Bay, River St. Lawrence—that we are indebted for this interesting study.

While on this subject we should like to say a word commendatory of the enterprise of our contemporary, the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. Putting the "dramatic" on one side as being a department upon which we do not feel ourselves qualified to judge, the rest of their paper corresponds exactly with our ideas of what a gentleman's sporting paper should be. We trust that, with the abundant patronage which is to be found in Great Britain, and from her widely-scattered sons, our contemporary is meeting with that meed of success which is due to honest enterprise and well-directed talents.

ART STUDIES FOR SPORTSMEN.—We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of a visit to the studio of Wakeman Holberton, the animal painter. Mr. Holberton, who is a sportsman, as well as an artist, devotes his time principally to painting game, fish, and dogs. His studies of black bass and brook trout are very faithfully rendered, and as life-like as a painter can make them. His last picture of dead game, now at the Union League Club, is remarkable for its round and feathery appearance, as well as being a charming bit of color. He also showed us several bright and sparkling water colors, which are to go to the coming Water Color Exhibition at the Academy of Design. Mr. Holberton complains that he receives very little encouragement from the wealthy sportsmen of the city, a class for whom his pictures are specially adapted. Abroad, animal painting rates very high; but here it seems to be little appreciated, and its difficulties little understood. It is to be hoped that some of our rich sportsmen will remember Mr. Holberton, and at least take the trouble to pay him a visit at his studio, 1193 Broadway, and see his work.

—Initiatory steps have been taken in Boston for the formation of an Alpine Club, whose central field of labor will be the White Mountains. Among the benefits to be derived from organized effort, it was suggested that much might be done in determining the altitudes and positions of various mountains, ascertaining facts relating to the animals and fauna of the high regions, in tracing glacial action, in arriving at some definite results in regard to the nomenclature of mountains where the same eminences were known by different names, or one or more mountains by the same name, in making unfrequented peaks more accessible, in preserving sketches and profiles of the mountains as seen from different points, in collecting maps and other data, and eventually in publishing important results which might be reached.

—Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, in his paper on the "Daily Press," read before the Social Science Association at Boston last week, shows how easy it is to start a journal in this country, and how difficult it is to keep it alive. The very few that succeed deserve all the credit that success commands. He says that, in 1840, there were in New York eighteen daily papers; since then, 113 new dailies have been started, but, after struggling for a while, most of them have ceased publication, leaving the same number of dailies in the English language now as in 1840. In London there are seven morning dailies, but only four of these have a substantial hold upon the public.

—Captain Paul Boyton, who has returned to his native waters, after his foreign exploits, has been experimenting in the East River, in presence of large crowds. The other day, when he jumped into the water off the Battery, he struck a current which must have reminded him of Cape Gris-Nez. Before he could reach the Brooklyn shore he was carried down the bay, and finally was picked up and carried to land by a row-boat.

—On January 14th the ice-boats Fly-Away and Snow-Bird, of the Capitoline Club, had a race for the club pennant on the Capitoline Lake, the Fly-Away winning the pennant. It is to be raced for again this week, morning being the time the ice-boats are sailed at the lake, as then the skaters are very few.

—Skating was largely enjoyed at the Capitoline Lake and Union Pond, Brooklyn, on January 15th, the weather being very specially auspicious for the eager sport on that day.

GAME PROTECTION.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTING GAME AND FISH.—The investigating committees of this important Association are making satisfactory and substantial progress. The Committee on Nomenclature is composed of Dr. Elliott Coues, chairman; Alexander Agassiz, Dr. J. L. LeConte, Profs. Theo. Gill and E. D. Cope, G. Brown Goode, and A. B. Lambertson. Their report is nearly complete, and when finished, will constitute one of the most valuable additions to the scientific knowledge of America. It will afford the long-needed formula for designating our species, so that the same shall be known and uniformly recognized in all States alike, and intelligent legislation be thus secured for their protection.

The Committee on the Habits and Distribution of Species is aided by auxiliary committees, among whom the work of examination is divided. These auxiliary committees comprise some one hundred and fifty competent observers resident in all sections of the United States and Canada, and are assigned to an examination of the following classes and species: FISH—Salmoïdes, Percoids, and other Northern fish not of the salmo family; Southern and coast fishes. Large mammals; small game animals. BIRDS—Gallinaceous; ducks and wild fowl; woodcock and migratory birds. In order to facilitate labor, the chairman of the Standing Committee has issued the following circular, which has been distributed. Any information that persons, not members of the Association, may desire to communicate, will be most thankfully received by Dr. Ellzey. The work sought to be accomplished is for the benefit of all, and all should take an active interest in it:—

OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE
ON HABITS OF SPECIES, VA. AGRIC'L COLLEGE,
BLACKSBURG, Montgomery Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1876.

SIR:—The Committee hope to secure your active coöperation in furthering the objects of the Association.

The special duty of the Committee on Habits is to procure full information respecting certain points in the economy of each species, upon which to base intelligent, comprehensive, and effectual legislation for the protection of game quadrupeds, birds, and fishes.

Points upon which information is specially desirable are the following, among others:—

1. Character of the species, whether a resident, a Summer or Winter visitor, or a migrant; with dates of arrival and departure of such as are non-resident.
2. Time of pairing, laying, incubating, and rearing young.
3. Time when in proper condition to afford legitimate sport.
4. Principal or usual food of each species at different seasons.
5. Principal or usual resorts of each species at different seasons.
6. Peculiar or characteristic habits of each species at different seasons.
7. Comparative abundance of different species, now and formerly, with causes which have led to their increase or decrease in numbers.
8. List of the principal or usual game animals in each locality.
9. Any special points affecting the game interests of particular localities.

M. G. ELLZEY, M. D., Chairman.

—Speaking of the use of giant powder in California for killing fish, the *Santa Rosa Democrat* says:—

"Just now the salmon trout is on its travels to a spawning ground, which but few will reach. We are informed by an eye-witness that, after a single discharge of giant powder in Russian River, he counted twenty-seven large salmon with their bellies upward on the surface of the water, and a great number of larger fish of other varieties and innumerable smaller ones, which were left to rot along the bank. Austin Creek was once the finest stream in the State for trout. Giant powder has been exploded in its waters until the fish have been killed. In the Lagoon giant powder has been used, also in Mark West, and in the streams throughout the country. The destruction of fish has reached such an extent that it is absolutely necessary, to save any at all, that prompt and decided action be taken by the law-making power."

—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* prints a letter from Mr. R. Warner, President of the St. Paul Sportsman's Club, which corrects its statement that Judge Wilkin had declared the game law of that State unconstitutional, in that it took private property for public use without compensation, when it confiscated birds unlawfully shot and handed them over to charitable institutions. The writer says: "The suit has not been decided, nor has the law been declared unconstitutional, but the case will be tried at the next term of the District Court."

—The West Jersey Game Protective Society is now distributing game throughout the southern part of the State and stocking the streams with black bass and other game fish. To fish with a net in the streams so stocked for three years, renders the violator of the law subject to heavy penalties. The society has its agents, and intends to enforce the law.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., January 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice in a recent issue of your paper some apprehension expressed in reference to the new game law in this State. It is feared that it will operate to the prejudice and cause annoyance to the true sportsman among the visitors who annually pour into our State, as well as to the taxidermist or aviarist in search of specimens of our native birds for private or public museums.

A reasonable construction and enforcement of the law in question will not bring about the result you fear. Let me give you a summary of its provisions for the information of your readers:—

Section one provides that from and after the 1st of June, 1875, it shall be unlawful for any non-resident to hunt for game of any kind, for the purpose of conveying it, alive or dead, beyond the State's limits, without first obtaining a license from the clerk of the county in which he proposes to hunt. The license costs \$25; but six persons may hunt under one license by paying five dollars additional each.

Section two prescribes a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for a violation of the law—one-half to go to the informer.

Section three makes the drying, salting, canning, packing, or caging of the game killed or caught by a non-resident *prima facie* evidence of an intention to convey it beyond the State, and the *onus probandi* is thrown upon the accused.

Section four provides for the payment into the county school treasury of all monies arising under the act.

This is the sum and substance of the game law. It was introduced into the legislature, and its passage urged by members from the western section of the State, who complained that poachers and pretended sportsmen from Georgia and Alabama were in the habit of crossing the line and invading their cattle ranges to the great destruction of their stock, and it was thought that if these so-called hunters were compelled to go to the county sites and take out licenses, the publicity of the act would drive off many and restrain the balance from stock depredations. It looks like a curious way to reach such thieves, but still, in intelligent hands, there need be no trouble in the law to honest men. It is true, the first section is loosely worded, and the statute is deficient in that it does not contain a plain exception, so that the most blundering officer could not err in reference to the true sportsman, who bags his game for the true pleasure it gives him, and the taxidermist in search of those *rara aves* with which Florida abounds. As the law is, there is some fear that ignorant officials in the backwoods may give the stranger some trouble; and there are those here who will endeavor to secure a modification of the law at the next session of the legislature. But that is twelve months off, as Florida has got so poor under carpet-bag rule that she can only afford biennial sessions of this august body.

RESIDENT.

TWIN LAKES, Conn., January, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Fished to death is the cry constantly going up from all places where fish were once caught in abundance. By way of emphasis, not less than twenty different parties were out on the two lakes near which I write; three on Waushining, and seventeen on Waushinee. On the former the pickerel and perch were of a fair size; but on the other it is known that the average catch is about five to the pound; and the question is, how long will there be any fish left to catch? And another question comes up as to the wholesale destruction of bait fish, "shiners," "scup," &c., in our lakes and small streams. Thousands are scooped out too small for bait, and left on the ice to die, instead of being returned to the water; and it is a serious question, if this wanton waste of the food that feeds the game fish is not the real cause of the rapid decrease of the better sorts of fish. Will our game protective societies think of this matter, and act before it is too late?

GYPSY.

CHOKE-BORED GUNS.

We have received the following letters on the subject of choke-bored guns, which, coming from practical men, we give to our readers for their edification and guidance. We have always admitted that for trap or duck shooting, a choke-bored gun was quite the weapon to use, but we have also claimed, and still remain of the same opinion, that for the general sportsman, a gun which may be called an open shooting piece, in contradistinction to the choke bore, is the one best adapted for his wants. It is admitted by our correspondents that for cover shooting the choke-bore is not the thing, and how much of our best shooting is not in cover? That is, of the shooting that is accessible to the majority of sportsmen, probably three-fourths is cover shooting:—

BIRMINGHAM, England, January, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have perused the letter of "Gloan," on choke-bores, in your issue of December 24, 1875, with some considerable interest and gratification, not unmixed with a touch of amusement at his special pleading on behalf of his friend, Mr. Dougall, and I am reminded by his remark, that, "an unusually good gun in England, immediately acquires a reputation all over the Island," of another Yankee, proud of everything stupendous in his own land, as contrasted with our diminutive Island, affirming that the Britisher was afraid to walk out after dark, fearing to tumble into the sea; still we love this little island-home of ours, and there is life and energy in the old land yet. No doubt "Gloan" is mainly correct, for among the fraternity of sportsmen, an unusually good gun does soon obtain a wide reputation.

But, to the point, it is doubtless impossible to trace step by step the cogent arguments of the former portion of "Gloan's" letter without being impressed and convinced by its plain and lucid reasoning; nevertheless, the very identical arguments used against Mr. Pape, with reference to the late *Field* Trial, viz: "He had everything at stake there which a man can possible have at stake, and it will not be believed that he forbore at that time to shoot a choke-bore gun when fame and fortune waited on its use, &c.," are equally applicable to Mr. Dougall, in the same trial. If, as intimated by "Gloan," Mr. Dougall had so early perfected his principle, and if, his first gun built for "Gloan's" own use, would beat the winner of the trial; and if, principle itself were scientific, and therefore correct, and unvarying, then Mr. Dougall could easily make another like it, or a hundred equally good. But the trial itself speaks volumes on this head; for although Mr. Dougall entered the trial only in class 2d, for choke bores, upon which therefore he had the opportunity of concentrating all his energies, yet out of twenty-nine guns shot on the first day of the trial, he was down 24th, and out of the thirty-nine guns completing this round, he was 34th and 35th, thus you see very near the bottom of the whole list. Then again, if, as "Gloan" states, "Mr. Dougall, like a sensible man... has retained all the virtues of the new system and discarded all its vices." Then he must have perfected a weapon, which, if only moderate in pattern, shall be certain, uniform, and thoroughly reliable, and also devoid of wild shots. Refer, however, to his first gun in the trial, and out of twelve shots, the highest was 192, and the lowest only fifty-eight, with penetration ranging from 192 to forty-eight, and his second gun from 209 pattern down to sixty-one, and his third gun from 218 down to fifty-two. Is there anything good or reliable in this? The pattern of my two guns in the same round ranged from 235 to 146, and 211 to 112, with penetration from 228 to 180, and 216 to 156.

I believe my method to be based upon truly scientific principles, and I can, therefore with certainty, give my customers anything they may require, from the performance of the winning gun downwards, with reliable accuracy and regularity. At the same time I am fully aware that many of the methods adopted are utterly unscientific and unreliable.

Again, can Mr. Dougall pretend to lay claim to a speciality as a modified choke bore? And, is not "Gloan" joking when he recommends guns occasionally making a pattern of upwards of 200, as a modified choke? Refer to his third gun, which out of twelve shots, made three bad ones, (under 100 pellet) viz: 52, 72, and 86; and one shot as high as 217—I call this a bad full choke. Imagine such a gun in the field, and at forty to sixty yards distance the bad shots would invariably miss, and at twenty yards the good shots would riddle the birds, which would result in disappointment and disgust to the sportsman. Indeed, it is worse than the old system of boring, in which some of the guns were more regular, and only falling short by a few pellets in average pattern, whilst absolutely exceeding in penetration, Mr. Dougall's choke-bores.

My idea of a modified choke-bore, and what I turn out as such, is a gun of exceptionally equal and regular shooting; never deviating more than from twenty to thirty pellets; and giving a uniform pattern of from

160 to 190; and I think that no living sportsman will dispute that such a gun is a desideratum, and that such regularity of shooting is, of all things, the one most to be desired.

Even "Gloan," I perceive, falls into the same error as Pape and others, in making an assertion of having beaten the winner, at the same time without showing that the charges were identical, or the trial conditions complied with—whereas isolated shots and varied charges make all the difference imaginable. The winning gun has considerably exceeded its winning score by a very slight variation of charge.

The Trial was full, and rigidly carried out in every minutiae, so that the results are thoroughly reliable; but other shooting cannot fairly be compared with it, unless carried out subsequently, and intentionally adopting the same stringent regulations.

Since writing the above, I regret to find I am slightly in error. Mr. Dougall entered the trial in classes 1, 2, and 4; but only shot in class 2, and withdrawing all his other guns—a proceeding most significant.

W. W. GREENER, St. Mary's Works, Birmingham.

OLYMPIA, W. T., November 25, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been much interested over the various opinions expressed in your valuable journal for the last few months concerning the desirability of choke bores over the old system for general shooting in the field, and having had considerable experience myself in different kinds of guns, I do not hesitate to advocate the superiority of any system of boring a gun that will secure the closest and strongest shooting qualities. If we are to judge from the more recent trials of shot guns in England, certainly the choke-bore excels, both in pattern and penetration, anything that has preceded this system.

I have never yet known a sportsman, who claimed to be a good shot, that would select a gun because it scattered more than another, both being equal in other merits, simply because the wide shooting gun increased his chances of killing the game. In fact, the object sought to be attained in selecting a gun, is to secure the one, if possible, which will kill the game at the greatest distance. In all shooting, except in the thickest cover, for woodcock or quail, the longest range gun, in good hands, has a great advantage.

As to the durability of choke-bores, I am fully satisfied, provided the barrels are a little thicker towards the muzzle. The reason that the durability of this system has been questioned, is not that the system is a new one, so much, as that the class of guns most sought in the English trade has been what we would call light guns, viz: from seven to seven and a quarter pounds in weight, thirty inch and twelve bore, which I am informed by some of the best English makers, will not stand choke boring. While they concede, that such a gun weighing from eight and a quarter to eight and a half pounds, the increased weight being distributed from breech to muzzle, would be durable and give more satisfactory results:

I think Capt. Bogardus, with his heavy Scott, has clearly demonstrated the superiority of the heavy gun recently to the English. They attribute his success to his heavy loading. Admitting this to be true, he could not certainly use such charges in a light gun.

For the last year I have been shooting a nine and a quarter pound Scott thirty-two inch, ten bore-choked, and shoot from five to five and a half drachms of course powder, and one and one-eighth to one and a quarter ounces of shot, and have never yet received from it an unpleasant recoil, although shooting one hundred shots in a day without cleaning. And as "Alfred" says, "can stop a mallard or goose at seventy yards," a thing I could scarcely ever do with any gun bored on the old plan, although I have owned several of the very best make.

As to close shooting guns mangling the game at short range, I will state, that I have shot thousands of the plumed grouse on the Western prairies, and as a general rule when with a good common gun, had to allow the birds to reach a distance of thirty or forty yards to prevent mangling them too much, and also to increase the chances of a surer shot.

A better and surer shot can be had at snipe by waiting until they steady from their zig-zag flight, which always attend their first start. Any bird of the size of a grouse rising within ten to fifteen yards of the sportsman, if shot immediately with any good gun, properly charged and held, will receive more shot than is desirable for table use, but let it increase the distance to thirty-five to forty yards, and it will not be injured for eating, even with the closest shooting gun.

I believe the cause of the most misses by sportsmen, is that they are generally in too great haste to shoot as soon as the bird rises, fearing that it will be out of reach if not shot immediately, hence the bird is often missed by the first barrel and killed by the second at twice the distance. In such cases I have often heard the sportsman blame his gun for shooting too close when in fact the fault was his own, and the quality of close shooting is just what would decide his choice in selecting a gun, were he to test it with one which scattered more.

I have recently had an opportunity of testing the qualities of a close shooting gun while on a tour east of the Cascade Mountains, killing sixty-four sharp-tailed grouse one forenoon, with scarcely a single rise under thirty yards. Many of these birds were killed clean at sixty and seventy yards, with one and one-eighth ounce No. 6 shot. They were found in a corn field, and rose wild and could not be killed until they cleared the tops of the corn stalks.

While I would not advise any sportsman to discard a favorite gun which had proved itself a good shooter at ordinary ranges, yet he must, if using it, rest content, when others in the same field, equally skilled, can kill birds clean, that he would not shoot at because they were out of range of his gun. The close shooting gun will eventually come into general use, and the mangling of game which we hear so much about will be found to be more imaginary than real, if the proper sized shot is used and the game allowed to reach a distance that will insure a good aim and sure shot.

I am not an advocate of a particular gun for each kind of game, yet I should consider a desirable gun for woodcock or quail in thick cover, as unsuitable for ducks or grouse after they become wild in the fall of the year, as for hunting grizzlies in the Rocky Mountains. My idea of a perfect gun, is one that will make a pattern with one and one-eighth ounce of No. 6 shot at forty yards, and a thirty inch circle, of say 180 pellets with the right barrel, and 220 with the left, with the best possible penetration. All good guns should be warranted to do this, and the man who cannot kill almost any game bird at forty yards with such a gun, should practice until he can.

PACIFIC

DETROIT, January 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In looking over the files of your paper I find an article in your issue of November 4th, 1875, from "S. K., Jr.," headed Choke-Bores and Chilled Shot, in which he states that "he would like to see a company of twenty men at a pigeon shoot, twenty-one yards rise, all having something up, and see how many would shoot choke-bores from choice."

I will refer him to the two matches, just shot at Detroit and Chicago, between the two clubs of these cities, as a specimen of choke-bore shooting on the part of the Detroit Gun Club, which now numbers some thirty-five members, who shoot choke bores, and that from choice; and it makes no difference whether there is anything up or not. A. J. K.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have shot more or less all through the season, and, as far as I am concerned, I am decidedly in favor of modified choke-boring. Birds here have been very wild, and one wants a long range gun to reach them. I believe that for every kind of game but woodcock the modified choke will be found far preferable. In the early part of the season you may not need it, but later on you will. And it is easier to wait until the bird gets a little away from you; after he gets up, than to call him back after he is out of reach of anything but a choke-bore.

AUGUSTINE.

The Rifle.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held on Tuesday, 11th January. General Shaler, the President, called attention to the fact that the association was out of debt, and had some cash balance on hand, with assets still more handsomer, also to the very generous present made to Creedmoor Range by the Winchester Arms Company, in the promise of a "running deer," with track, etc., complete. The President reviewed the military policy of the association, and that policy, he declared, would be continued, making the main object of the association military marksmanship. Judge Gildersleeve followed with the Secretary's report, reviewing the history of the year and referring to the Spring, International, and Fall meetings, and their results. He spoke briefly of the change of the targets, voted April 7, to conform to the Wimbledon system, and of the subsequent change of the third class targets, on the plans of General Shaler, to their present form, mentioning in this connection that the lying down position was permitted at Wimbledon with the third class target. Thirty-seven badges have been sold to life members during the year, and a new medal struck for the association prize. Forty life members have been admitted during the year, sixteen of whom won their privilege in matches. The terms of affiliation offered by the association to other clubs have failed to induce any to join during the past year, and among military organizations Company K, Seventh New York, is the only one that has joined as a body. Twenty matches were shot at the regular meetings—five in Spring, fifteen in Fall, and some ten matches for badges and trophies. Private clubs have made some fifty matches for badges and cups besides. The committee on International Code of Targets, appointed last year, and consisting of General Dakin, Colonel Gildersleeve, and Major Fulton, found their appointment useless, as no meeting on the subject was held at Wimbledon. Letters on the Centennial match have been dispatched to all parts of the world, but with only one official reply so far, from Canada.

The Flushing and North Shore Railroad are building a double track to Creedmoor. General Dakin recommended a more rational system of handicapping sporting and special military rifles by putting them at longer ranges, instead of allowing points, as at present. In electing directors, thirty-one votes were cast and the following seven elected:—Captain William C. Casey, George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Major D. D. Wylie, Colonel Ira Beebe, Colonel George W. Wingate, Colonel John Ward, (vice Colonel Church, resigned), N. P. Stanton (vice Major-General Shaler).

The directors at a private meeting, elected the following officers for 1876:—President, General Shaler; Vice President, General Woodward; Secretary, George S. Schermerhorn; Treasurer, General McMahon.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The eighth competition for the FOREST AND STREAM badges was shot Thursday, Jan. 13th. Many of the best shots of the city participated and a hard fight waged between Blydenburgh, Bruce, Farwell, Yale, and Sone. C. E. Blydenburgh came off victorious. The following were the winners of the different badges:—

FIRST BADGE.

C. E. Blydenburgh.....43 W. B. Farwell.....40
L. C. Bruce.....41

SECOND BADGE.

G. W. Yale.....40 Chas. A. Cheever.....83
L. V. Sone.....39

THIRD BADGE.

Joseph Woodward.....29 H. A. Hynes.....28
T. C. Banks.....25

The Turf, Field and Farm cup competition will be shot this evening. A Subscription Match on Saturday Jan. 22. All-comers are invited.

AN INSURANCE MATCH.—On Saturday a match was contested at the Creedmoor Jr., Range, No. 260 Broadway, between teams composed of the employees of the Continental and Home Insurance Companies. The match was the result of a challenge from the former to the latter company, and was won by the members of the Home team. Following are the scores:—

HOME.

H. J. Ferris.....3 4 4 4 5 5 4 3 3 4—39
J. H. Hitchcock.....5 4 3 5 3 4 3 4 3 3—37
W. H. Hobart.....4 4 3 4 2 4 2 3 4 4—34
W. H. Sampson.....4 4 3 0 3 4 3 3 4 3—31
W. H. Racy.....4 3 3 4 0 3 3 4 4—31
F. B. Southwick.....0 3 4 4 3 2 3 3 4—29—201

CONTINENTAL.

C. E. Truslow.....4 2 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3—35
W. Townsend.....3 3 4 5 4 3 2 2 4 4—34
W. Ellsworth.....3 2 4 4 0 5 4 3 4—34
Lloyd Roberts.....4 3 2 2 4 4 4 4 3—33
J. W. K. Oakley.....4 3 0 4 4 4 3 4 2 4—32
C. Schermerhorn.....0 3 4 0 4 4 3 3 4—29—197

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The seventh weekly competition shooting in lying position for a gold medal, a double-barrel shot gun, a rifle, and revolver, took place at this gallery, 271 and 273, eighth-avenue, January 12, 1876. The winners were:—M. L. Riggs, first prize, 47; D. L. Beckwith, second prize, 46; J. McGlinsey, third prize, 40, and C. D. Nixon, fourth prize, 28.

AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The second annual meeting of this association was held at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 11th. The President, Col. Underhill, made a short address, referring to the success which had attended their efforts, and predicting a greater amount during the coming year. Geo. O. Starr, the Secretary, read his annual report, reviewing the origin and formation of the association and the work done during the past year. The Treasurer, Dr. A. Starr, presented his annual report, showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$10.38. The election for officers for the ensuing year was next in order, and resulted as follows:—President, Col. John T. Underhill; Vice President, Capt. F. Whittaker; Treasurer, Lieut. Geo. H. Thompson; Secretary, Major Geo. O. Starr; Directors, Hon. Chas. M. Scheiffelin, Hon. Geo. W. Davids, Hon. S. D. Gifford, Homer Fisher, Esq., Edward Gay, Capt. Chas. J. Chatfield, Capt. John W. Coburn, Thos. S. Drake, Esq., and David F. Davids, Esq. The amendment

to the by-laws to make an initiation fee of \$10, was lost. The Directors will meet quarterly instead of monthly in the future.

MORSEMORE.—Last Tuesday the fourth competition for the Harris trophy took place at this range. There were ten entries, and the shooting generally was good. Mr. Blakemore wins it this time by a score of 74 out of a possible 100, off hand, distance 300 yards. The result thus far for this prize is one each for Messrs. Smyth, Quinn, Frazier and Blakemore. The following is the winners score:—H. W. Blakemore, 74. The other competitors made scores as follows: H. Maynard, 71; G. L. Morse, 68; D. Smyth, 67; G. Underhill, 66; J. S. Clark, 66; H. Quinn, 63; G. Frazier, 62; W. Underhill, 61, and E. Connell, 52.

THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Sir Henry Halford, who has been appointed by the council of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the post of Captain of the British team which is to visit this country during the Centennial, is actively engaged with the preliminary arrangements. The team will be selected by a most exhaustive competition. The following are the regulations adopted with reference to the selection of the British team.—1. It is proposed to take a team of eight, and four waiting men. 2. The twelve to be selected by two competitions, to be held in 1876—one in the course of the Spring, and the other shortly after the Wimbledon Meeting. 3. Each competition to last two days; fifteen shots each day, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. In case of bad weather it shall be decided by ballot whether the competition shall continue. 4. Rifles, position, &c., to be as in the "Any Rifle" competition at Wimbledon. 5. No sighting shots will be allowed, nor any previous practice on the range within two clear days of competition. 6. The twelve to be selected as follows:—(a) The three best total scores out of the four made by each competitor will be taken as his aggregate, (b) the sixteen competitors having the highest aggregates will select the two first members of the team, (c) these two will select a third, the three a fourth, and so on. The captain (if not in the sixteen) and the adjutant will be *ex officio* members of each of these committees of selection. 7. The twelve men selected must be prepared to shoot together for two days after the competition, for accurate comparison and register of rifles, &c.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE MATCH.—The *Volunteer Service Gazette* in referring to our proposed match between teams from American colleges during the Centennial, says:—

"The Americans have taken another hint from the old country, and a good one. The journal from which we have just quoted (*FOREST AND STREAM*) offers a Challenge Plate to be competed for by teams from any regularly chartered university or college in the United States, with any military rifles in actual use in the Army or National Guard. We shall look with great interest to the results of this match, which is to be shot at the "Centennial" meeting of the United States National Rifle Association during the present year."

MASSACHUSETTS.—A number of the member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association assembled at their Arlington range on Saturday week for practice, their shooting showing great improvement. Our correspondent did not mention the range but we suppose it to have been 500 yards. The following are some of the leading scores:—

Creed.	Mass.	Creed.	Mass.
J. B. Osborn.....	47	107 Wm. Pollard.....	43
E. T. Osgood.....	45	106 J. Wemyss, Jr.....	43
C. C. Wemyss.....	44	94 S. Wilder.....	42
C. E. Sanborn.....	41	9 W. H. Jackson.....	40
W. F. Symes.....	42	91 E. M. Messenger.....	39

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This association, whose headquarters are at Quebec, held their annual meeting last week and elected the following gentlemen to serve as the council for 1876:—Col. Brmer, 66th H. V. B. I.; Capt. Bland, 1st H. G. A.; Col. Pallister, 63rd H. V. B. R.; Col. Mitchell, 1st H. G. A.; Col. Laurie, D. A. C.; Col. Murray, 66th; Capt. Sanford, 1st H. G. A.; Col. McPherson, 2nd H. G. A.; Major Ritchie, 66rd; Col. MacKinlay, Reserve; Capt. Walsh, 63rd; Capt. Graham, H. F. B.; Surgeon Trenaman, 66th; Major Yeomans, Reserve; Surgeon Slayter, 66th. Col. Laurie and Major Ritchie were appointed delegates to attend the Dominion Association's meeting in March. The opinion was generally expressed that some different arrangement should be made for the selection of the Wimbledon team, as the system of holding the competition at Ottawa is unsatisfactory, especially as the \$150 allowed this province to pay expenses, has not been received from the Treasury of the Dominion Rifle Association.

POWDER CHARGES FOR RIFLES.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association on Tuesday of last week, noticed elsewhere, Gen. Shaler, President of the Association, presented a report embodying the results of a long series of experiments at Creedmoor in determining the proper charges of powder to be used in long range shooting. The following is an abstract of the report:—

The practice was with 50 shots each at 500, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. At 500 yards seven kinds of ammunition were used; 90, 100, and 105 grains, with a lubricant, and 100, 105, 110, and 115 grains, without a lubricant. At 800, 900, and 1,000 yards eight kinds of ammunition were used, viz: 90, 95, 100, and 105 grains, with a lubricant, and 105, 110, 115, and 120 grains, without a lubricant. The shells were all new, of the long kind, none being reloaded. All the bullets, except a few used, were carefully weighed, and those used on the same score, never varied as much as one grain. The powder was also carefully weighed in all cases, and never varied one quarter of a grain to a charge. Generally, the scores were made of 10 shots each, after the correct elevations had been obtained. To ensure accuracy of aim, all the shots were fired over a camp stool.

The following is the result of the practice at 500 yards with the different kinds of ammunition, placed in the order of their merit as determined by the above plan:—

100 grains, without lubricant, average deviation from horizontal,	4.80 in.
105 " " with " " " " " "	4.66 in.
100 " " without " " " " " "	4.92 in.
105 " " without " " " " " "	4.94 in.
110 " " " " " " " " " "	5.19 in.
115 " " " " " " " " " "	6.44 in.
90 " " with " " " " " "	7.36 in.

It will be noticed that the deviations in the four kinds of

ammunition first named vary but little, being but 64-100 of an inch between the highest and the lowest. It would seem, therefore, that for 500 yards shooting, there is not much choice between 100 and 105 grains, with or without lubricant. Indeed, it is reasonable to suppose that a repetition of the test might bring either of them at the head of the list. Although the scores made cannot be used as a test of merit, it may be added that the average value per shot of three of the four kinds of ammunition first named were the highest obtained at 500 yards, according to Creedmoor system of counting. In this practice twenty-one consecutive bulls-eyes were made with 100 grains without lubricant, followed by eleven with 105 grains without lubricant, under a fresh easterly wind. At 800 yards the following results were obtained, viz:—

105 grains, without lubricant, average deviation from horizontal,	7.96 in.
105 " " with " " " " " "	8.18 in.
115 " " without " " " " " "	8.86 in.
160 " " with " " " " " "	9 in.
120 " " without " " (30 shot) " " "	10 in.
95 " " with " " " " " "	12 in.
110 " " without " " " " " "	12.74 in.
90 " " with " " " " " "	16.68 in.

As in the 500 yards practice, this shows but a slight difference between the deviations of the four kinds of ammunition first named, there being but 1.04 inches between the highest and the lowest. It may also be said that the scores made by the four first named were the four highest out of eight. At 900 yards the results were as follows:—

115 grains, without lubricant, average deviation from horizontal,	8.80 in.
120 " " with " " (40 shot) " " "	11.30 in.
105 " " with " " " " " "	11.64 in.
105 " " without " " " " " "	11.68 in.
90 " " with " " " " " "	13 in.
100 " " " " " " " " " "	13.54 in.
110 " " without " " " " " "	14.38 in.
95 " " with " " " " " "	16.04 in.

This table shows a difference of 2 50-100 inches in the deviation of the two kinds of ammunition first named, but a remarkable uniformity in the deviation of the second, third, and fourth named, and between the first and the fourth a difference of only 2 88-100 inches. As at 800 yards the scores made by the four first named were the four highest out of eight. At 1,000 yards the results were:—

115 grains, without lubricant, average deviation from horizontal,	12.24 in.
105 " " with " " " " " "	14.62 in.
110 " " without " " " " " "	14.66 in.
120 " " with " " " " " "	14.87 in.
100 " " with " " " " " "	15.64 in.
95 " " without " " " " " "	16.60 in.
105 " " without " " " " " "	18.02 in.
95 " " with " " " " " "	18 in.

In this record there is a striking similarity to that of 900 yards in the difference between the deviations of the two kinds of ammunition first named, and the uniformity in the deviations of the second, third and fourth. In fact the entire tables closely resemble each other, the principal difference being found in the leap made by the 110 grains from seventh position in the 800 and 900 yards' table to that of third in the 1,000 yards' table, and an equal retrograde movement on the part of the 105 grains, without lubricant. It will be noticed that throughout these tests up to 1,000 yards the 105 grains ammunition, both with and without lubricant, has shown great merit. In the four ranges the 105 lubricated stand second three times and third once. The 105 without lubricant stand first once and fourth twice, only at the longest range dropping back to seventh position. It will also be noticed that while the lighter ammunition produced the best results at 500 yards, it gradually gave way, in falling back to longer distances, to the heavier. Thus the three first positions in the 500 yards' table are filled by 100 and 105 grains; in the 800 yards' table by 105 and 115 grains; in the 900 yards' table by 115, 120, and 105 grains; and in the 1,000 yards' table by 115, 105, and 110 grains. Also, that the 115 grains ammunition stand six on the 500 yards' table, third on the 800 yards' table, and first on both the 900 and 1,000 yards' tables; and that in both the longer distances its average deviation from a horizontal is considerably less than the ammunition holding second place. From this it may be reasoned that the longer the range the more powder should be used, and so far as these experiments show such reasoning would be sound, but the general opinion is that the increase to the powder charge which may be made to an advantage is very limited. Indeed, until recently it was thought that the limit was reached at 100 grains.

CREEDMOOR JR. 100 YARD RANGE.—The fourth competition for the Union Metallic Cartridge Co.'s gold badges came off Tuesday, January 19th. The following are the winning scores: W. H. H. Sabin, 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4—45, first badge; T. Daniels, 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 4—39, second badge; Geo. O. Starr, 4 3 3 3 4 2 2 4 4 3—32, third prize. Subscription match next Tuesday.

—Fine Achromatic Field Telescope, very powerful and portable, admirably suited for rifle marking and sporting, for sale. "Telescope," care Editor.

CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

CHICAGO, January 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The regular meeting of the Chicago Rifle Club for the election of officers and the transaction of the regular routine of business, was held in the club rooms of the Sherman House on the 10th inst.

The President submitted the following report, which was received and placed on file:—

"The Chicago Rifle Club has during the six months of its existence produced eight or ten men who, in shooting at 500 yards in a lying position, will make a better score than a like number of men in any other rifle club in America, Creedmoor not excepted. I am proud to say that the record of their scores at this distance excels that of any other club. I regret that our practice has been almost exclusively at 500 yards and in a lying position. Marksmen, in my judgment, should practice at various distances—be educated to estimate the distance with their eye and adjust their sights accordingly.

I would recommend the introduction of movable targets for occasional practice; that the club adopt the policy of refusing to take part in contests where off-hand shooting is entirely ignored; and that in practice off-hand shooting should not be neglected. It is a fact known to all riflemen, that continued and exclusive practice in lying position soon destroys the accuracy of the expert off-hand shot.

I am of the opinion that the rules of our club should be so changed as to allow all who desire to do so, to practice off-hand shooting up to and including 500 yards, although it may be against the rules of the National Rifle Association. In my opinion, the constitution and by-laws of the club should be revised and amended, and the rules relating to matches and practice on the range be rigidly enforced.

I would call your attention to the resolution passed at a joint meeting of the rifle teams of Indiana, Michigan, and of this club, held at the

Palmer House after the recent inter-State match, requesting the Chicago Rifle Club to take such steps as it should think best with a view to the formation of a northwestern rifle association."

Mr. O. C. Blackmer, Treasurer, then made his report showing a small balance on hand in the treasury, and that the club now had a membership of 74 "paid up" members, and that everything was in a flourishing condition. The President stated that Major Fulton had presented the club a handsome Remington pistol, to be shot for at a distance of 800 yards, and to be held by the gentleman winning it twice. On motion the thanks of the club were extended to Maj. Fulton, and the executive committee were instructed to make the donor an honorary member. Mr. Fuller then moved that the election of officers be proceeded with, which was adopted.

Colonel R. S. Thompson was nominated as President, and unanimously elected. He was introduced by the retiring officer as one who had a "true squint" and a steady nerve, and accepted the position in a few appropriate remarks. Gen. W. E. Strong was put in nomination for Vice-President, and unanimously elected. Mr. S. W. Burnham was elected Secretary, Mr. O. C. Blackmer, Treasurer, and the following gentlemen the Executive Committee: Messrs. H. H. Handy, Dr. Arthur Edwards, D. B. Fisk, J. M. Loomis, and H. G. House. On motion of Mr. Burnham, the Executive Committee were introduced to appoint a first, second, and third officers of the day to take charge of the grounds on the days of the shooting in case of absence of such officers, the member having the lowest number to officiate. This was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A. G. ALFORD.

CHICAGO, January 14th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In a practice shoot at the South Park range of the Chicago Rifle Club, on the 8th inst., the following scores were made at 500 yards. Weather cloudy; wind fresh:—Col. J. A. Shaffer, 73 out of a possible 75; Gen. W. E. Strono, 96 out of a possible 100; C. B. Prouty, 96 out of a possible 100; Walter Burnham, 96 out of a possible 100; C. Fuller, 96 out of a possible 100. Fuller closed his score with eight consecutive bull's eyes, which he ran up to twenty-two, making a total of 166 out of a possible 170, and quit, having run out of cartridges.

HENRY G. JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A match was shot to day, on the following conditions:—21 yards rice, 14 ounce shot, the use of one barrel, Rhode Island rules, the winner to have returned to him his entrance fee. Mr. Arthur Marr, Referee; Mr. Haywood, scorer.

The principal feature of the shooting was the clean killing power of both guns used by the two winners, Mr. S. and Dr. Van. Mr. Simons used a No. 12 gauge breech-loader, made by Clark & Snyder, No. 12 West Pratt street, Baltimore. Dr. Van Arnum a No. 12 gauge breech-loader, made by J. P. Clabrough & Bro., Birmingham, England.

TEN BIRDS EACH.

Mr. Simons.....	9	Mr. Mills.....	6
Dr. Van Arnum.....	8	Mr. House.....	7
Mr. Barker.....	8		

FIVE BIRDS EACH.

Mr. Simons.....	5	Mr. Barker.....	4
Mr. Van Arnum.....	4		

FOUR BIRDS EACH.

Mr. Barker.....	4	Mr. Mills.....	2
Dr. Van Arnum.....	4	Mr. House.....	3

THREE.

Dr. Van Arnum.....	1	Mr. Barker.....	0
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THE DITTMAR POWDER FOR RIFLES.

NEPONSET, Mass., January 1st., 1876.

Will you kindly inform your readers, that the powder Mr. Douglas Smyth has used in his trials at Morsemore, was my F powder, which I use for sporting purposes only. For long range, I recommend my F F and F F F, of which I use 50 grains, and 53 grains respectively in Sharps Creedmoor shell, and which are equal by my trials to 110 grains of Hazard's F G in penetration and velocity. For short range I use in Sharps Creedmoor 42 grains of my powder, and a 380 grain bullet; on top of powder I use a wad, as the lighter bullets, which the Sharps Co. furnish, have a smaller diameter than the Creedmoor bullets, and do not confine my powder enough. With a wad they work well, giving a very flat trajectory and high velocity. This charge and bullet work well up to 500 yards. I recommend not to use any lubricant and not to clean while shooting.

Although the F powder is not as strong as the two finer grades, I prefer it for all ordinary shooting as it gives the least recoil. For sporting purpose, I think it is strong enough, as I can shoot with my sporting Remington, with 32 grains and a 470 grain bullet through twenty inches of hard wood, the bullet having force enough to be flattened on the rock behind the target. For this charge I use the same elevation at 300 yards as for 70 grains Hazard's F G, but I insert the bullet only 5-16 of an inch. For the Remington Creedmoor, I am trying to make a heavier powder, as I cannot get powder enough into the small shell they are using now, therefore my powder in its general state can only be used in those Remington Creedmoor's bored for the largest shell like those in Sharps. I can crowd powder enough in to get the same force as the black, but the shooting is more even when the powder is not pressed, besides it would strain the gun. The reason that the F powder shows better in the Remington sporting, to compare with Mr. D. Smyth's trials in the Sharps Creedmoor, is, that the bullet for the Remington sporting is a little larger in diameter than the Creedmoor Sharps bullet, and being inserted deeper into the shell it confines the powder more. My powder works best with the lightest fitting bullet. This want of confinement is the reason that some cannot make it work well in shot guns using but small wads, while others are perfectly satisfied.

As so many of your readers are using my powder, I should like that some give their experience, it may be good or bad, that we all may learn by it; I to make it better when necessary, and others how to use it right.

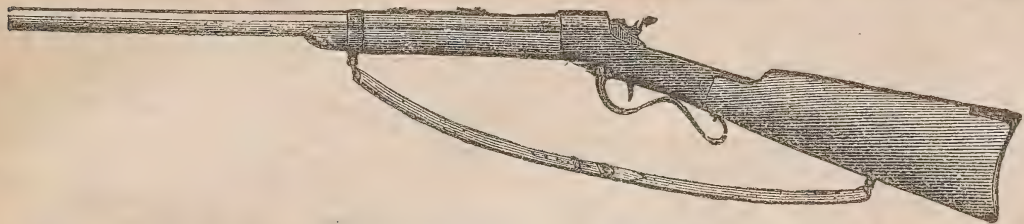
CARL DITTMAR.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 7th 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Richmond Rifle Club, of our city, held their first annual Rifle Match on New Year's day. The military of the city also took part in the proceedings, there having been special prizes offered for competition among them. There were seven teams of five men each, who participated in the military contest. The Church Rifles were the successful team for first prize. The Irish Volunteers took second. The winning teams made a score of 117 and 113 out of a possible 240. Off-hand 200 yards. There was considerable amusement afforded the participants in an Individual Match; open to all. The best shooting that was ever witnessed here was done in this match, several having made 15 out of a possible 16, the winner making the possible 16. A gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Rose, of Norfolk, won the prize. In the Individual contest for the R. R. C. the shooting was exceedingly good. Mr. Dunbar came out a winner, having made 25 out of a possible 28. The grounds were full of spectators. Among them was visible the well-known Western Statesman, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, who seemed highly pleased with the results of the matches. Mr. Editor, we have a flourishing club, and are about purchasing sporting rifles. We want your advice as regards the merits of the Winchester, Remington, and Sharp rifles, suitable for ranges of 200, 300, 500, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Times are hard, and we want the very best and cheapest we can get. With best wishes for the *FOREST AND STREAM*. M.

[Our correspondent will recognize the impossibility of our advising him on the choice of a rifle, when all the manufacturers advertise in our columns. Get the advice of some experienced rifleman, like Col. Wingate for instance.—ED.]



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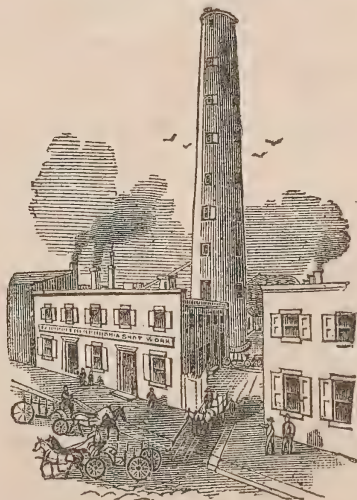
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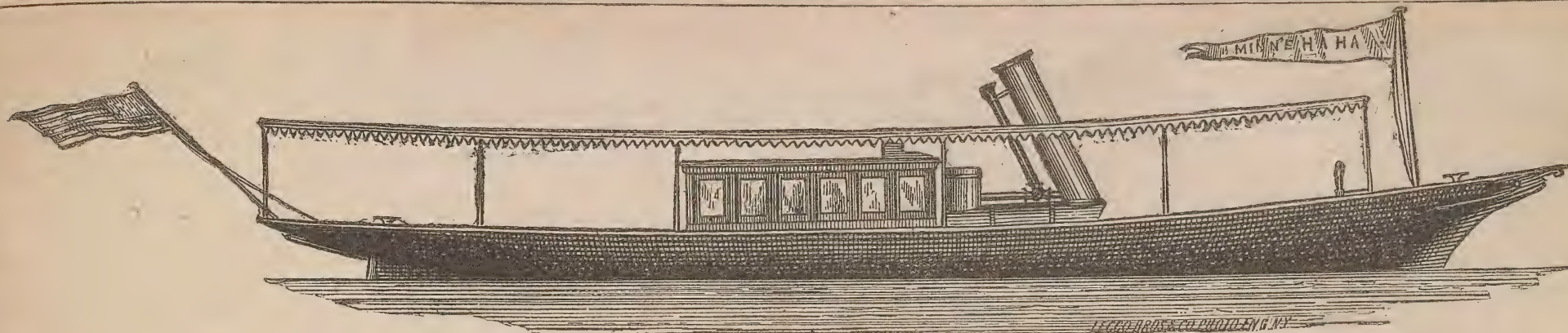
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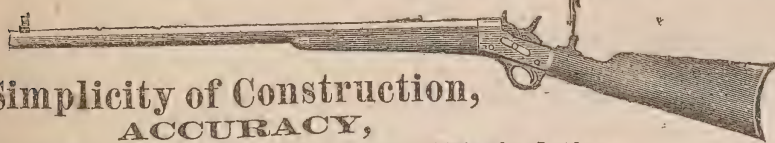
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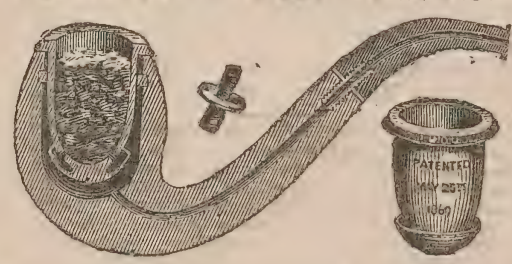
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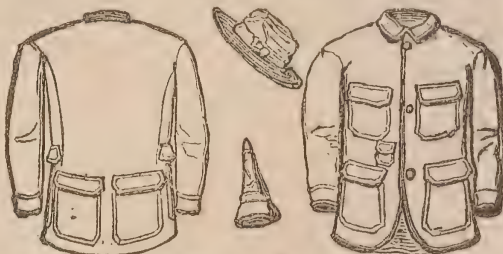
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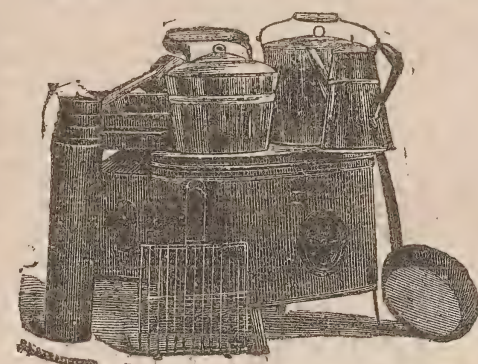
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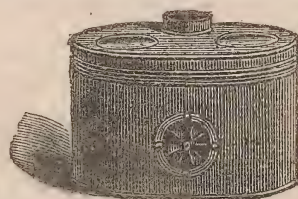
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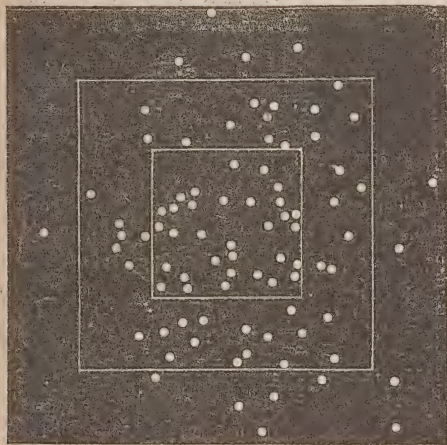
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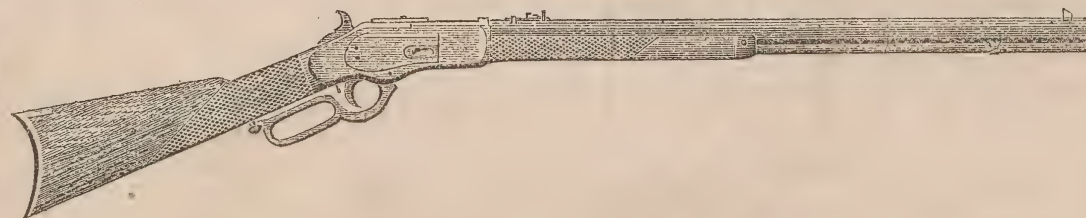
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Position, kneeling.
Bullseye, 24 inches.
Distance, 500 yards.
31 Bullseyes.....124
43 Centres.....129
14 Outers.....28

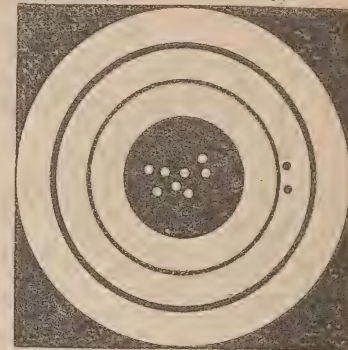
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281 out of a possible 352.



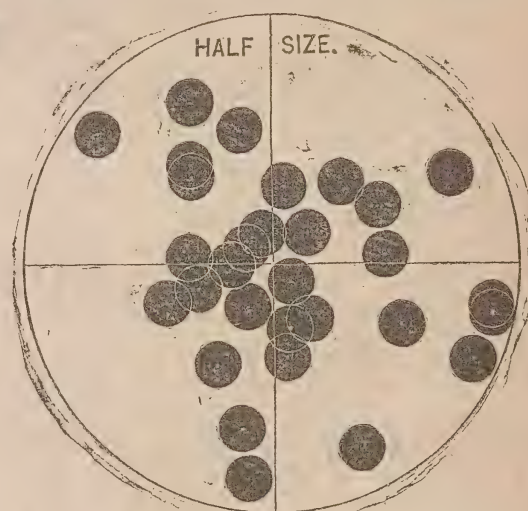
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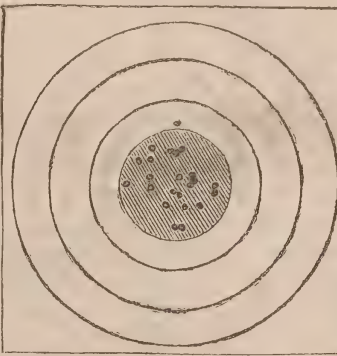


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Of Target made by
COL. J. A. SHAFFER,
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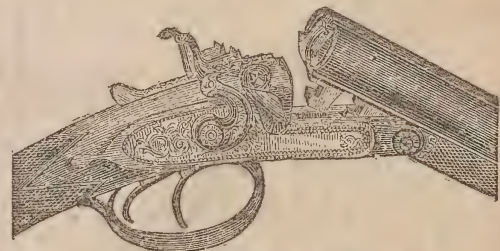
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this vest, which is of great impor-
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as when carrying them with the
head up the weight of the shot of-
ten forces the wad forward, when
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

Volume 5, Number 25.
17 Chatham St. (City Hall sq.)

THE FLIGHT OF THE BUFFALO.

BY ISAAC M'CLELLAN.

WHERE vast and far the rustling grass burns with its russet stain,
O'er prairies lone, beyond the throne, of Rocky Mountain chain,
The lowing herds, the league-long herds, of bisons roam the wild,
By streams serene, by meadows green, and where great cliffs are pil'd;

By willowy nook of crystal brook, along each ice-cold brink,
The wallowing crowd, with bellowings loud, the gelid nectar drink;
The juicy seeds, the tufted meads, delight their browsing ranks,
Where scarlet flowers and tangled bowers, drape all the bloomy banks.

In sluggish ease, beneath the trees, they pass the idle days,
While gleams the flood and glows the wood in early Autumn's haze;
But when the breath of wintry death from pallid Northland blows,
And drift from out celestial domes, the flaky, fluttering snows,

Then wide across those prairie-worlds, by hillock, crag, and lake,
Their armies vast, defiling past, their long migrations take;
In lengthen'd line, those savage kine, impetuously pour,
As torrent swift, with wrack and drift, sweeps by a sullen shore.

The hoar-frost white, spreads wasteful blight, o'er smiling nature's face,
And thin and dry the grasses sigh, wide o'er the pasture's space;
So, over hill, through pool and rill, the crowding squadrons flow,
With heavy tramp, like routed camp, when storm'd by raging foe.

On either flank with clang and clank, each patriarchal sire
With lashing tail and coat of mail, and eyeball's flaming fire;
With forehead large, like iron targe, and horn like steely lance;
With flowing manes, like hurricanes, lead on the grand advance.

But hark! a yell! those fiends of hell, the Indian tribes are out,
The desert steed of matchless breed, is galloping on their route;
With brandish'd spear, in fierce career, the impish riders wheel,
The bow is strung, the lance is flung, the cruel, crashing steel.

The pistol rings, the bullet sings, demoniac whoopings swell,
Those Arabs of the prairies exult with shriek and yell,
Vain all the flight, vain all the fight, the vengeful charges vain,
The bulls are down and corpses brown incarnadine the plain.

Greenport, Jan. 9th, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

The Sportsman and the Whale.

IN the ancient city of Quebec lives a sportsman who suddenly found himself the possessor of a whale some seventy feet long and proportionately large around the body. Well, the only advantage the owner of the whale possessed over the man who won the live elephant, was that the whale being dead could do without eating, nevertheless its great weight and want of power of motion, eventually caused so much trouble that it would be difficult to say who was the better off, the owner of the elephant or the owner of the whale. I shall endeavor to relate to you the experience of the owner of the whale in his own words (as far as possible,) as they were given to me not long since, during a pleasant evening spent in his smoking-room, while enjoying a segar. This cosy little retreat is decorated with guns, rods, several cases of stuffed birds and fishes, antlers of moose, cariboo, wapite, and red deer, and hanging against the walls, hunting scenes on the marshes and highlands, and Walter M. Bracket's four life-like and beautiful photos of "The Rise," "The Leap," "Last Struggle," and "Landed Salmon."

"On the morning of the 14th of August, 1872, I despatched one of the steamers under my control on a surveying trip to the Northern Channel, a duty annually performed by that vessel. I expected her to be absent for several days and had looked forward to this with great expectations as I would then be free to take a run out to some of the lakes, trout fishing. I had made all my preparations, looked over my flies, lines, and rods, and arranged with a congenial companion to leave early next day. Little did I then imagine the fish I was so soon to struggle with. The height of my fishing ambition was salmon and trout. I never aspired to such monsters as whales. After the departure of the steamer, I left my office in the evening for home and at the usual hour retired to bed. At about midnight I was awakened by a loud ringing of my door bell, and hurried down to see who was there. I opened the door when a young nephew, who had taken passage in the

steamer, rushed into the house in a great state of excitement. As soon as he could catch sufficient breath, he informed me that the steamer had returned. This being so unexpected I greatly feared some dreadful accident had happened—some one drowned or killed—and I begged him to tell me the worst at once. In a gasping tone he began hurriedly to say that "the steamer—the Captain—the whale, &c., &c., &c." I really did not know what to understand, but it was evidently something about a whale.

"What do you mean? are you mad?" said I.

"No, no," he cried. "The Captain wants to see you immediately about it. Oh! it is such a monster—about two hundred feet long and big as a ship."

I caught the young man by the shoulder and shook him into a seat. After a few minutes rest he was able to give me to understand that twenty-four miles below the ancient city, and one hundred miles from salt water, they had found a large whale stranded on a sand bar, and had turned back with it in tow, and the Captain wanted to see me about it. I dressed and went down to the wharf, and saw the Captain, who was full of importance and anxiety over the matter. I requested him to sit down and tell me what it all meant.

"Well sir," he said, at once appealing to my good feelings. "Of course you are master, and can do as you wish, but I hope you will see fair play in this matter, and that I am allowed my share of the prize; it is a fortune, and such a chance may never happen to me again. You and I can make heaps of money out of it, and afford to be generous to the crew in the bargain. Will you go half the profits and charge me with half the expenses? I am willing to pay my share. Oh! yes sir, I'll do the right thing, and I hope you will see to my interest. We are sure to make a big spec out of that whale; there must be one hundred barrels of oil in that whale, and the oil is in great demand, notwithstanding the opposition made to it by coal oil."

The Captain certainly thought he had struck oil at last.

"Captain, it is a bargain," I answered. I'll do my best for all parties concerned, (of course with a sharp eye to No. 1, as I was to have all the trouble and furnish the money); but do tell me where in the world did you get that whale?"

"Well sir," said he, "After leaving the wharf, everything went on quietly until when about half way through the North Channel. The look-out man cried out: 'A schooner or barge, aground or upset on the sand bar, sir, ahead to the right of us.' Several persons being on deck at the time, all glasses were leveled in the direction of the object, but none were able to make out what it was. I stopped the steamer and sent my mate with six men in a boat to ascertain. Seeing no one near, we were in great anxiety to know what could have happened. We followed the men's movements with straining eyes, and saw them cautiously approach the sand bar; and step out of the boat, the tide being at half ebb, left a large portion bare for a considerable distance from the object in view. The men appeared very undecided what to do next, and huddled together with evident fear, but they kept on slowly, approaching nearer and nearer, then halted, and consulted together; finally they set to shouting with all their might in their native tongue. We carefully listened, and I thought I caught the words, 'Une baleine! une baleine! a whale, a whale!' I could hardly believe this possible, so far up the river. However, I ordered another boat and proceeded to the scene, which I soon reached. The men on the bar came to meet me, all very excited and speaking at the same time, saying it was a monstrous whale; two of them declaring it was alive for they had seen it wink its eyes, another that he saw its body quiver, but none had dared to go near, as they feared it might turn on them and with a stroke of its enormous tail, launch them into eternity. My presence appeared to inspire confidence and all looked to me to lead the party on, but I can assure you, I did not fancy the idea at all, so after the men had called each other cowards, and inferred as much of me, by their looks, one Baptiste who had plucked up more courage than the others, volunteered to go forward if all would follow

and keep quite near. This was acceded to, and in single-file we started, Baptiste leading with a boat-hook, and pole in hand, but when some distance off our leader came to a dead halt and would proceed no farther, until he was thoroughly roused to the task, by the bantering tones of his followers, when with a sudden desperation he ran forward, gave the monster a poke, and dashed back into our midst out of breath. The poor whale never stirred a muscle. This appeared to embolden Baptiste, who tried it again, with the same results. We then mustered sufficient resolution to storm the dead monster in a body, and everyone in turn poked at him with an oar or something of the kind. The whale was really dead. I stared at the great monster in astonishment. Visions of barrels of whale oil and heaps of money appeared before me. I felt I had struck oil and that prospects were decidedly bright, and the old saying, that there is a tide in every man's affairs when taken at the ebb, would lead to a fortune, was at last to be verified in me. A long consultation was held to decide what course to pursue next to secure the prize and safely get it to the ancient city. After a great deal of talking it was determined that a hole should be cut in the monster's jaw, a chain passed in and then fastened to the tail, then attached to a hawser and made fast to the steamer, and in the ebb-tide, to take it in tow and return to the city. The chain was sent for and soon made fast.

How anxiously we counted the hours and minutes which passed waiting for the ebb—that ebb tide which was to lead to such glorious results. In due course it came, and we started with our prize in tow; the whale swaging first to one side, then the other—at times its high mouth would open and almost stop the boat. I can assure you, I was not trolling a minnow, and it was quite the reverse of baiting with a sprat to catch a whale, and I never fancied he was running any risk of being pounced on by any cannibal fish. By dint of perseverance and a favorable tide, we at last reached the wharf near mid-night, and I dispatched your nephew for you. Now I know you expect me to proceed again on my trip at daylight, and as I shall be absent several days, I must leave all to you and hope you will do the best you can for me. As I said before, charge me with half of all the expenses and give me half the profits. We have got a big thing, and I would feel very anxious about it during my absence, did I not know that you will do the right thing.

"Very well Captain," I answered, "I'll do my very best; so make it secure."

The whale was made fast to the pier and I bade the Captain good bye again, and proceeded home quite delighted with our prospects. I sat up nearly the whole night hunting over my books for some treatise upon the subject of whales. The only one I could find was an old copy of "Chamber's Information for the People." In this it is stated that for every foot in length, a Right whale is calculated to give a barrel of oil. Now as the Captain told me it was seventy feet long and a Simon pure whale, I put down the probable produce at seventy barrels—figured this up at fifty to sixty cents per gallon—smoked a pipe of peace, smiled at our good luck, and laid down to take a short rest, dreaming of whales from the one which swallowed Jonah to the one I now possessed. At an early hour I was at the wharf and found crowds of people already assembled to see it, and a large number were engaged in working it up on the rising tide in an ascent near the wharf, where at low water it could be seen nearly its entire length. The fabulous prices stated by would-be-knowing-ones as to its value, soon induced several speculators to make me offers for its purchase, but finding I would not sell, some proposed to form a joint stock company and take shares. I was deaf to all such offers, and determined that the Captain and I should be the only members of the firm. A knowing old fellow proposed to exhibit at so much per head, this struck me as an excellent idea, and I let him carry out his plan, receiving with a happy countenance the money he frequently laid on my table. During the day I was besieged with people who wanted me to relate the history of the capture. An excited individual also presented himself as a claimant of the whale, declaring

that he had harpooned it some two hundred miles down the river several days before it was found, and threatened me with all the rigors of the law if I did not deliver it up to him at once. He said he was sure there were marks on the body to substantiate his claim, but upon close examination none could be found, and consequently I would not give it up to him. I had promised to look after the Captain's interest and intended doing so. In the meantime the exhibition was going on with the best of results, and money pouring in. I came to the conclusion that if this could continue for two or three days the result would be splendid, especially as there was to be opened the next day an industrial exhibition in the ancient city, and thousands of visitors would rush to see such a great curiosity as a real whale. I can assure you, I began to think that we had really struck oil, and something else too, and every half hour added large sums to my first calculations of the profits likely to be divided between the Captain and myself. Whale stock kept rising, rising, and rising again, but all these great expectations were soon to be dashed to the ground and trouble cast their shadows before.

The weather was very warm, the sun shone fiercely, and I don't think that old whale had been accustomed to a warm climate. The cold North would appear to agree better with him, for the old fellow soon began to manifest decided symptoms of suffering from the heat. The Port physician had evidently scented that whale, for he came to me in an excited manner and asked me whether I intended creating some fearful disease by poisoning the atmosphere with that whale. We will have the typhoid fever or cholera, sir, raging in the city before twenty-four hours, said he, if you don't get rid of that whale, sir, he must be removed at once, sir. I tried all manner of arguments to induce him to take a more favorable view of the matter, but it was no use. He said, he was bound to see that whale away from the precincts of the city, and go it must. You may imagine this was a damper to all my prospects. I got vexed, then cooled down a little to become more so, and finally told the Doctor to take the whale and do what he pleased with it.

"No sir," cried he in anger, I will not have anything to do with it. You must see to its being removed sir; you are the responsible party sir."

At last we both decided to go out and have a look at him, to see if it were not possible without danger to the health of the inhabitants to keep it a couple of days longer. My hopes began to rise again, but one look at the poor old creature, lowered them like a shot. We found him high and dry on the slip, and such a sight, he was perforated in every part of his body. He had been stabbed and stuck with knives and other sharp instruments, by numerous inquisitive visitors trying the thickness of his skin, and looked as if seriously affected with the small pox, and I had to admit that it did smell rather strong in that neighborhood. This made the Doctor more determined than ever, and about an hour after he left me, down marched a sub-officer of police with three constables, who served me with a peremptory order from the Mayor to remove that whale at once. Now, first fancy the fix I was in. How to remove him? Where to put him? The man who owned the elephant was far better off than I was, for it was alive and could be marched off; but my monster was immovable and could neither be coaxed nor driven away. Not even the claimant was at hand to relieve me. Obey I must, and one trial should be made to save those seventy barrels of oil and the whale bone, which I was sure would net handsome profits. At last I decided to charter a tug steamer and tow it off somewhere down the river. I was told that it would not float. Not knowing better, I also chartered two barges, and on the rising tide the whale was got between them, securely fastened with ropes, and off we started with the whale and barges in tow. One of the barges contained one hundred empty oil barrels, several large iron kettles, axes, shovels, and everything necessary to carry on the operations of collecting the oil. We had no idea where we could stop; we did not dare to land near any habitation. At last we espied a quiet bay, some distance from the city, and decided the steamer should give the barges good head-way and run them as high on the beach as possible. The condition of the tide favoring this plan, it was carried out, and the whale was left snugly moored to some large trees and on the receding tide it was high and dry in P's Bay. About fifteen or twenty men were engaged to cut it up, boil it down, and barrel the oil. I then returned home, completely used up, bewailing the hour that made me partner in a whale.

I paid daily visits to my whaling establishment until I could do so no longer. The scent penetrated my clothing, and prevented my eating for several days. The news of the great whale being at P's Bay, spread in every direction, and people came from miles around to see it. It was hacked and cut in pieces by curiosity hunters; some carrying away pieces of the skin to make razor straps, or to cover old trunks. I forbid the men to say that I had any thing to do with it, but it was no use, every one appeared to know that I was the proprietor. The newspapers published the most ridiculous accounts of me in connection with that whale, and for many days I got telegrams and letters from friends all over the country, inquiring about my whale, and some of them were very amusing. Several of my artistic friends caricatured me; in one I was represented in bed surrounded by baby whales, beseeching me to return them their mamma. Really I don't think that the celebrated Barnum, as exhibitor of the Woolly Horse, the What Is It, Mermaid, or any other great wonder, occupied a more prominent position than I did at that time. Presidents of Historical Societies and other learned institutions called upon me for the history of that whale, and my name was to be immortalized if I would donate the skeleton to their museums, but I waived aside all such honors until I could consult my partner, the Captain, who I was sure would prefer turning everything into money—and I always answered that he was absent and I could do nothing without his consent.

Upon one of my visits to the whale, I observed a large barge about a quarter of a mile below us; it was filled with country people, from the opposite side of the river, who had got up a picnic to visit the whale. There were about sixty or seventy, old and young women among the rest. As there was no wharf near, a number of strong young men carried the women ashore on their backs. When all were landed they formed into procession to march up to the bay, but every step onward filled their nostrils with such a scent as to nearly take their breath away. At last they came to a halt, evidently unable to stand it any longer. Several of the young men, not so fastidious as the others, ventured up close to the monster and told such fabulous

tales of it that the women loudly expressed their regret at not being able to see the sight too. One stout old dame with broad brimmed straw hat, umbrella and spectacles, and apparently the chaperone, told them that she knew how to get over the difficulty. "Just follow me," she cried. They all turned back and went into a field, and were soon intently engaged in gathering some herbs, after which the procession was reformed with the old dame at the head. When on they came, shouting and laughing with a determined air to conquer all obstacles. When they got up near enough, every one was found to have a bunch of wild mint under their noses, and they chuckled greatly over the success of the old woman's plan of seeing the whale, while smelling the mint.

After several day's work I was rather astonished to find that all the men had secured, was nine barrels of what they assured me was whale oil, and there was no more. This small result upset the Captain's and my own calculations with a vengeance. The man who wrote the article on whales in "Chamber's Information for the People," could not have meant such a whale as ours. I can assure you, I would have sold out my share very cheap, but whale stock had lost its hold upon public confidence, and was far below par. I found that the Captain, after inquiry, had lost all interest in the speculation and did not claim any dividend. However, I was determined to bring the matter to a speedy close. I sent up the nine barrels of oil, and all the materials used in the operation of securing them. Being fond of collecting specimens of Natural History, I had the skeleton also taken up and laid out to bleach on the wharf.

The oil did not please me; there was a smell about it quite different from that of any whale oil I ever noticed before, and one would have supposed that the old whale had come back in its flesh again. So I accepted the first offer I got, before the Port physician came around, and sold the nine barrels for thirty dollars on condition that it was removed at once. This was done and it became the property of a dealer in junk and old stores. I was told he went off boasting of his bargain. Some day's after he found a customer for it. As soon as he started the bung of the barrels to get samples, the contents rushed out and drove him and customer away by its fearful smell. Those nine barrels contained nothing more than boiled whale in a high state of fermentation. There was not an ounce of oil in the old creature's body. It had evidently been afflicted with some disease, worked himself up from the sea into fresh water, died, and finally floated into the sand-bar where found, (to my cost). I put the best face I could in the matter; had the skeleton laid out, and it soon became white, and was really a great curiosity to many. The jaw-bones being each sixteen feet long.

I now found myself proprietor of only a whale's skeleton. There is an old saying, that every man has a skeleton in his cupboard. I can assure you mine was not in a cupboard, for it was rather larger than I presume the generality of mankind are supposed to be haunted with.

I was one day quietly examining the debit and credit side of the whale account, when I found myself the loser by a considerable amount. Just as I closed the book, with much dissatisfaction, I heard a rap at my office door, and desired the person to walk in. A respectable man came in and asked me whether I was Mr. McG? I answered—"No sir, that is not my name," the gentleman he named was President of a large company, a few blocks further off, but our names sound a little alike.

"Well sir," said he, "You will probably say whether you are the person who owned a whale."

"Oh yes, I answered, I am that unfortunate one. What can I do for you sir?"

He said, "I am one of the members of the municipal council of St. J., and also a church warden. You had a whale cut up at St. P Bay a few miles above us; a quantity of the offal has floated down with the tide; settled on the beach right opposite our church, and near our homes. The atmosphere is poisoned; we cannot remain in church, nor live in our homes, from the dreadful stench created by that horrid whale, and I am deputed by the council to call upon you and request you to have it removed before we all die of cholera or some other pestilential disease."

You may well imagine that this did not make me feel any better over my whale speculation. I managed, however, to work upon the counsellor's good nature, and for a sum of money he promised to get some persons to clear the offal off the beach, and rid me of this new trouble.

In the latter part of September a friend, who is President of a university in one of the United States, visited our city and I had many pleasant hours with him. Calling at my office, I showed him the skeleton of the whale, he was very much pleased to see it, as it was the first, and certainly a great curiosity. He gave me several gentle hints that it would add greatly to the attractiveness of his university's museum, if it was there. I told him that it cost me much trouble and considerable money. He then said that if I would have it cased and forwarded to him, he thought the trustees of the institution would allow me a fair value for it. As he offered to pay for the packing, I consented, and had it forwarded via. one of the western steamboat lines. Several months passed before I heard from him, when one day, I received a letter, in which he wished to know whether I was not of opinion that that whale had been born to cause trouble to every one who ever had anything to do with it. In due course it had arrived at Chicago. Of this fact he was notified by the agent of the steamboat line, but perfectly dumfounded by the bill of cost; the university being called upon to pay \$225 for freight and charges, and he feared under these circumstances my prospects of any further allowance were very doubtful, indeed. So ended my adventures with that provoking old whale.

Should you ever chance to visit the museum of a certain university in the State of Illinois, I presume you will find the skeleton of the old monster, one of its greatest curiosities. Whether my name in connection with it is to be immortalized or not, I cannot say, and must leave to future generations. However, every thing pertaining to that old whale has disappeared from my view, and I am content again to struggle with salmon, trout, and smaller fry, as you found me when I first had the pleasure of making your acquaintance, rod in hand, on a pleasant July day, on the banks of the River Charlo, New Brunswick, where, in company with Jack H., we each killed a basket of fine sea-trout.

STADACONA.

—Plaster from old walls and ceilings is now rendered fit for use by a method of treating with carbonate of soda, which gives it all the properties of fresh plaster.

For Forest and Stream.

DUCK SHOOTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

ON the 18th of December last the sloughs, ponds, and bayous were frozen over, and the ducks were driven into the "river"-creek, as I call it. Early in the morning I hitched up and drove by for D., but he could not get off, so I had to go alone. Arriving at the river, I blanketed old "Cantharides," bolted a sandwich, and went for the mallards. It was cold and frosty, the leaves very dry, and the stream nearly level with the banks—a condition of things not very favorable for approaching the ducks. After walking a short distance I saw seven mallards feeding near the shore. There was no underbrush or cane to hide me, and no tree that I could "take on them." I tried to crawl alligator fashion, prone on my face, but found that would not do, so I buttoned my canvas from top to bottom, and, lying flat on my back, advanced on them like a capsized mud turtle—took the "back position" modified, keeping my feet before, and by dint of rising, elbows and heels, managed to get along slowly through the leaves, gun on top. The ducks could not make out what manner of beast I was, so I got up within fair gun-shot, and, rising suddenly into a sitting position, with both hammers at a cock, glanced down the barrels. Alas, right in the line of fire hung a vine nearly as large as my wrist. I moved the gun to the right and then to the left of the vine, but it threw me too far off either side. The ducks were in a row, and I felt that I was so stiffened by my crawl that I could not spring to my feet, and the low branches of the trees would prevent me from shooting the instant the ducks took wing. There was only a second left, so I cut away right at the vine. Such a cloud of smoke you never saw; it hid everything, and I could hardly rise to my feet. When I did I saw three ducks flapping in the water, one of which got up, but got down again at the crack of the second barrel. Those drifting near the bank were hauled ashore with an old cane fishing rod that lay handy. An examination of the vine showed that it had stopped the greater part of the charge of shot. It was cut nearly in two.

A little further on a lady mallard—probably a widow—rose with a quarek, quarek from a drift. A sharp crack, and she fell like a stone. Coming to a fresh water slough, fed by springs and not frozen, I followed it a short distance, when I saw a perfect swarm of blue-wings. They were the busiest little fellows—wading and paddling, and coming right towards me. I sat down at the foot of a tree and watched them. Suddenly they all took wing—a man riding to mill had frightened them. If he had delayed his trip ten minutes I think I could have bagged ten or a dozen of them. I followed the slough, until it emptied into the river, without seeing another duck; then I tried the river again. Soon I saw three mallards swimming down stream. I slipped around a bend and headed them off, taking position behind a tree. They all came by, two drakes in front, side by side. I upset them with my right, and, as the duck got up, winged her with the other barrel. She hid under a drift, and it was some time before I could find her. When I did I slipped in a shell loaded with No. 10 and took the top of her head off. Farther up I saw four feeding, and crawling up behind a small log got within gun-shot. There was some thick brush growing in the edge of the water, but the ducks found me out, and I had to take a single one in the water, and one as they got up. The one killed on the wing fell in the centre of the stream, and I had to follow him half a mile to a drift before I could recover him. While standing on the drift I saw an old drake flying down stream; he came along within thirty-five or forty yards, a few yards above the water. I let him pass a little beyond me, and drawing just ahead of him cut away. He did not alter his flight in the least, and I did not see a feather fall. "Hanged if I didn't miss him," thought I; but at that instant he changed ends, and fell as if just fired at. He had flown at least a hundred yards around the bend of the river. I got another shot just above at a passing duck, winged it, and lost it. This in some localities would be considered no duck shooting at all, but here, where they are scarce and exceedingly wild, and where the nature of the stream and surroundings makes it almost impossible to approach them, it is to be called good sport.

Turkeys are very scarce here. The *Meleagris gallopavo* will soon be classed with the *Dinornis*, Dodo, and other extinct birds, and the horned buck be a thing of the past, like the fossil elk of Ireland.

And now, as the end of the year draws near, I send my best wishes to all my brother sportsmen, whosoever dispersed. To "Old Pious," to "Guido," to "Dion," *et omne genus*. May you all live and flourish through the next, and through many, many years to come, and may you derive health, strength, and happiness unalloyed from a rational indulgence in all field sports. To you, Mr. Editor, long life and happiness, and success to FOREST AND STREAM.

GUYON.

Corinth, Mississippi, January, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

A STAGE RIDE THROUGH ARIZONA.

ON Friday, July 30th, I entered the stage at San Diego, California, for a 500 mile ride to Tucson, crossing, en route, the great American desert of the Colorado. Our route for the first day was through a gently rolling country, abounding in live oak and mesquite trees, until about two o'clock, when we pulled up at a station for dinner and a change of horses. We remained here about an hour, when we commenced the ascent of the mountains. It was very hot, and until twelve o'clock at night we continued our slow and tedious ascent, when we arrived at Hill's station. Here we got an excellent supper and splendid water; for as we were obliged to carry water in our canteens it was a great consideration to get some good, and here we filled up our one and a half gallon canteen and an ordinary soldier's canteen. No one thinks of traveling here without one or more canteens of water.

At Hill's station we took on four horses, and continued this dragging, up hill work until about daylight, when we were awakened by the driver, who requested us to roll up the curtains, as the wind sometimes blew very hard, and might overturn us. Here we were on the very pinnacle of the mountain, some 4,500 feet high, and day just breaking. Directly in front of us was the rising sun, looking very hot and angry in his redness, while down, down, as it were, at our very feet, lay the great basin of the desert, thousands of feet below us.

Fish Culture.

—Our abstracts of Fish Commissioners' reports are made from personal and careful examination of the text as we receive it in the pamphlets sent to us. Much labor and attentive study is bestowed upon these, and we are, therefore, fain to renew our request to the Fish Commissioners of the several States to forward to us their reports as soon as printed. We have already received and reviewed those for Maine, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and California.

NEW ENGLAND FISH COMMISSION.—The New England Fish Commissioners met on the 19th inst., at the State House, Boston. It was voted to continue the Penobscot salmon at Bucksport, Me., and land-locked salmon at Grand Lake stream.

—Mr. W. H. Crowell & Co., of Ludlow, McKeon County, Pa., have about 10,000 fine trout to send to market this season, which indicates that fish culture is not altogether a failure, by any means.

TROUT AS VEGETARIANS.—Dr. W. A. Pratt, State Fish Commissioner, of Illinois, and one of the most intelligent fish culturists in the country, doesn't believe that trout prefer buckwheat cakes to beef and liver hash. In a letter to the *Germantown Telegraph* he says:—

"I saw only a few weeks ago, copied from *FOREST AND STREAM*, that trout would eat bread and vegetable food, and grow and fatten faster than on animal matter. This is very contrary to my belief, and I would like to know if my old friend Collins takes any stock in that idea, or if there is any practical fish culturist in the East believes that trout will grow faster and fatten better on buckwheat cakes than on animal matter, as this correspondent claims. I know that you can throw into a pond anything you wish and the trout will take it into their mouths, but will throw it out again. They will jump after a clover-blossom, will take bread, or a stone into their mouths, but only to throw it out immediately. I would like to hear from more on this subject."

As analogies are traced through all species in nature, those who favor the vegetarian side of the question may argue that the Trout Tribe is divided into bread eaters and meat eaters, just as the proclivities of men lead them to the diet of Dio Lewis, on the one hand, or of Sir Jack Falstaff, on the other. Personally we incline to the belief that meat (which, of course, includes worms, grubs, flies, and the like) is the natural diet of trout. We know that they are *cannibals*, which is a strong point in the argument; and, besides, cooked food is a luxury that was not attainable by primitive trout in the early periods. No doubt trout can be taught to eat bread and buckwheat cakes just as dogs can be taught to eat Indian meal, or as Gen John C. Fremont learned to eat grasshoppers and mule meat. It is quite likely that they will grow fat on it and improve in condition. Yet we don't imagine that they "hanker" after it any more than an Alderman does after "hard-tack." We don't agree with Dr. Pratt that the trout merely mumbles the bread crumbs, and spit them out. Not a bit of it. They swallow them, Doctor, and no mistake. Just starve your trout for a fortnight, and try it.

✓ **PROTECTION OF SPAWNING TROUT.**—It is well known that trout in the fall go up as far as they can possibly go to spawn. They always choose gravelly spots, if to be found. We frequently see them spawning with their backs out of the water. It is a very easy thing to catch them at this time. In order to protect them at this period I use the following improved self-protecting spawning race. I believe it is original with me, but any one is authorized to use it:—

1st. To clear a stream from all enemies to young trout, such as pike, eels, etc., the only sure way is to dig a canal from the source of the stream-dam as near the old channel as possible and turn in the water through screens. I dig my canals twelve feet wide, nearly level, so as to have the trout jump up at the lower end, a feat they can well perform if six feet high. It is necessary to dig to a gravel or sandy bottom, or else draw gravel or sand and put it in. Now, lay green oak or pine, or almost any boards will do if green, say four feet apart, imbedded below the surface of the water. If you want a board-race flatten two feet of the center of each on top, bore large holes two feet apart on a line; nail on your bottom boards, also one board on each side; cut holes, say four feet apart, on each side for the trout to go through to hide. Now, lay a long log, say six inches in diameter, on each side of the boards; also one of the same size against each bank; put on poles all over; then put on sods, turf, or something to prevent the dirt going through; then cover with earth.

I forgot to say you must cut holes through the top of the logs. This is a sure protection. You can dispense with boards altogether by having a board-race. After the trout get through spawning you can nail up the holes and keep the trout out. If you use a board race put in four to six inches of fine and coarse gravel, but no sand, as it will pack so that the young fry cannot get out, as the sac is fast to the abdomen a week or so after hatching. Trout will spawn in sand, and they will come out, but only where it is a springy bottom so as to keep the sand loose.

It will do no harm to cover the race with boards tight; the fish need no light.

In planting eggs, cover two inches of gravel on board-race; and if you have no old trout you can dispense with the logs, or cover the eggs in sand or gravel as in natural streams. Put in above as mentioned.—A. J. Hinds, in *Germantown Telegraph*.

ICHTHYOCIDE.—At the last meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association, we read a paper before them on the murder of the fishes, by poisoning the waters, which attracted some little attention at the time and was widely

copied. This subject is one of vital importance to fish culture; and the past summer, while at Holyoke, Mass., we learned that there are sixteen papermills there, and two across the river at South Hadley Falls. These mills have from one to three machines in each—probably thirty machines in all—which use on an average 600 pounds of lime and 300 pounds of chloride of lime per day—making 18,000 pounds of the former and 9,000 pounds of the latter—in addition to 10,000 pounds of lime and chemicals from the cotton factories and the three wrapping mills, which will foot up nearly 40,000 pounds, or twenty tons of fish poison thrown into the Connecticut at one point, six days in the week! A letter from a gentleman who visited Holyoke this fall, says:—

"Our angling for striped bass this season has been the poorest I have experienced. I do not think that there has been over a dozen taken. The largest weighed thirteen pounds and the rest averaged about three. Sport has been better with the black bass; but they, too, have become scarce—seem to be driven away. Very few young shad of this year's catch are to be seen. I visited the south side of the river on the 17th of September, and such a sight! The water-line was one string of dead fish of all kinds indigenous to the river—mostly fry from half an inch to two inches long. It must be from the poisons thrown in by the mills. I had a collection of them, intending to send to you, but lost them."

The writer of the above is a gentleman such as Isaac Walton describes with his maximum term, "an honest man, and a good angler."

There is but one way for those interested in this matter, that is to agitate it. "The more you stir it," the sooner its odor will arouse the apathetic to ask for an abatement of this great evil. Cannot chemistry precipitate these poisons, and make fertilizers or something else out of them?—*Live Stock Journal*.

TROUT CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.—Many of our trout brooks, made by springs, are just the home for trout, and we have several fisheries and more being established along the valleys of the Fox river. We have fine lakes and rivers, and some very fine trout brooks in Illinois, and the day is not distant when they will be stocked up with the best varieties of game and food-fish. Our Legislature has been very backward in making laws for the protection of fish and fisheries in this State, and making appropriations; but I think there will be less reformers in our next Legislature, and men who are alive to the interests of the State.

The fish and spawn which were received by me from the General Government have been disposed of, the spawn having been hatched and the fish all distributed in our lakes and rivers. We also expect soon to receive some of the spawn of the land-lock salmon, which, when hatched, will be turned out in our small lakes supplied by our spring brooks.

The spawning season of the trout closes in this State about the first of January, and the spawn first taken has already commenced to hatch.—*Fish Commissioner Pratt, in Germantown Telegraph*.

✓ **FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.**—Col. Marshall McDonald, who has had sole charge of the hatching house connected with the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, has made a report of the result of his work to the State Fish Commissioners. From it we note that after it was definitely determined to establish a hatching house at that place, a site was selected easy of access from the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University, where is a spring having a temperature of 53° Far., and water enough for 200,000 eggs of the California salmon, and double that number of brook trout. The house, having been constructed in accordance with specifications furnished by the commissioners, was completed, and the first eggs placed in the troughs, six in number, on the 24th of October; on the evening of the 26th all were in. Three of the boxes were opened, and the eggs transferred by Mr. Mather, who had been ordered there from Blacksburg for the purpose.

The contents of the fourth box were transferred by Mr. McDonald in person, Mr. Mather having been ordered back to Blacksburg. The eggs in this had begun to hatch in the box, and the hatching went on rapidly, all of this box hatching before some of the trays first placed in the troughs showed a single fish. By the 8th of November all had hatched, and the accumulation of dead matter was so rapid that Mr. McDonald found he could not maintain healthy conditions in the troughs with the inexperienced labor at his command, and he was compelled to call Mr. Mather back from Blacksburg to assist. He reports that the troughs are now clean, the fish apparently very healthy and vigorous, and growing rapidly. They were ready for removal to the springs before Christmas. Unless some unexpected casualty occurs, they will have fully 120,000 salmon fry as the result of the first experiment.

The total number of eggs received was 160,000. Of these 3,500 were dead when the boxes were opened, 4,000 failed to hatch, 1,500 were malformations, 5,000 were killed by rock-thrown through roof by blast, 6,000 have died since hatching, and about 140,000 are now in the troughs.

In conclusion, Mr. McDonald says:—

"I have not lost sight of the fact that a prime object in establishing a hatching-house in connection with the Institute was to furnish facilities for training experts in the important art of pisciculture, but the press of construction and handling has not allowed time for instruction as yet. If the commission proposes to send eggs of the brook trout to be hatched this Winter, I will be able to begin formally the work of instruction and experiment."

FISH CULTURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In his annual message, Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, touches upon the question of fish culture, and urges upon the Legislature the necessity of strengthening the hands of the commissioners by giving them a larger control over the streams. His remarks, although brief, are sensible and pointed, and will unquestionably carry great weight with those to whom they are addressed. He says:—"It is to be regretted that the labors of the fish commissioners have been, in some respects, almost fruitless, because the Legislature has left them to their unaided exertions to procure protection to the fish, while the various processes for supplying our rivers are on trial. If authority is not given to the

"Now," says the driver—who, by-the-way, is as fine a driver as I ever saw, and one that equals the famous Hank Monk, of Greeley notoriety—"every one hold on;" and drawing his long whip from the socket he stirs up the leaders as a gentle reminder that Jean Bowers has them in hand, and that a fault or misstep will be met with sure punishment. This road on the mountain cannot be walked down, but with a terrific rush off jumps the team along a narrow, thread-like road, with high walls of stone on one side, and on the other, within a distance of three feet, a declivity, almost perpendicular, to the depth of a thousand feet. Down, down rushes the team, while with bated breath I hold on, and scarcely seem to breathe. Then, too, the scenery is so awfully grand and sublime that you do not wish any one else to speak—to break the spell, as it were, for spell-bound you seem to be. On the seat above us, rigid as a marble pillar, with eyes fixed and teeth set, towered the man who held our destinies in his hand. Thus down, down we rushed until, just round a sudden bend, we brought up in the corral of the Mountain Spring House, having accomplished, in a very short space of time, a descent of about 4,500 feet.

The wild yell of Jean Bowers broke the spell; then the clenched hands unloosed their hold, the blood began to move, and again we drew a natural breath. And now fear begins to creep, or rather rush upon me. Suppose one of the leaders, by a misstep, had fallen, nothing could have saved us from rushing down that awful precipice to certain destruction. We here again replenish our water and horses, for not another drop will we find for sixteen or eighteen miles. To get out of this basin, we wind along over broken rocks through a narrow defile, walled up to an immense distance on either side by rocks and boulders, burnt black by the sun's rays, with not a spear of vegetation to be seen save a few bunches of cactus, and after some eight miles we open upon the white and burning sands of the great desert, so deep that we cannot get off a slow walk, and oh, how hot! The reflected rays of the burning sun upon this white sand is perfectly terrific. After wading some nine miles we approach a station, called Coyote Wells, named from the fact that a coyote, or prairie wolf, had found water by digging, and this stage company have improved upon Mr. Lupus, and sunk a splendid well, so that plenty of water can be had for the stock. And here we leave our four-in-hand and the visage of the joyous Frenchman, Jean Bowers.

All day long and the following night was spent in toiling over this great desert; but the dawn of morning brought us to the stream which has rushed through the mighty Colorado cañon, now as gentle as a lamb. We cross by a ferry some six miles below Yuma, and are soon at the place noted as being the hottest place on the American continent. It is certainly the most barren, forsaken place that the sun has ever shone upon. I don't wonder now why Charley Fisher, after a residence here of a few years, can settle down in Washington and be contented, for I think a man must have a residence of this kind somewhere to be contented to reside in Washington, D. C. At Yuma we changed not only horses, but for our comparatively comfortable stage took a hack, which had only room inside for two persons, and what with mails, blankets, etc., the position was anything but pleasant, yet I got through with less fatigue than I imagined.

After leaving Yuma, we followed up the valley of the Gila, and this location would be a perfect paradise for Squire S. or Theodore, for on every hand can be seen hundreds of quail, jack rabbits and cotton tails, while in the mountains several kinds of deer, bear, and wild turkeys abound in the greatest profusion. About 100 miles from Yuma, on the left of the road, and within a stone's throw of it, rises a mass of boulders to the height of some 200 feet, all engraved in hieroglyphics, done by some race of beings of which we have no knowledge. They are called the Scriptural, or Painted Rocks. At midnight we arrived at Gila Bend, where we again took on water for ourselves, and brought four pailsful in a keg for our horses, as we start to cross a desert where for forty-five miles not a drop can be had. About night we reached Maracopa Springs, and had an excellent dinner served, which was presided over by our host, and what did me the most good, in fact, it was really refreshing, for there immediately opposite me sat his wife, dressed in white, which I can assure you was a real luxury, for this was the first female, civilized, that I had cast my eyes upon since leaving the sea coast. God bless her, may she always be there to cheer by her presence the dust-begrimed and way-worn traveler. On the afternoon of the fifth day we reined up in Tucson, not half as tired as I thought.

Tucson, August 8th, 1875.

—Among the articles of interest to our readers in the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, will be a long account of the natural history of the kangaroo by Lieut. Geo. Mivart. It is copiously illustrated, and discusses the characteristics of the whole of this interesting and little known family, of which we have a distant relative in the opossum. "Life in Greenland," "Plasticity of Instinct," and the Miscellany will also be read with peculiar interest by zoologists.

—The "Florida Pathfinder," published by Mr. J. P. Whitney, editor of the *St. Augustine Press*, is a most valuable little hand-book for the Florida traveler. In addition to an itinerary of points of interest to be visited, it contains a list of hotels, the latest schedule of routes, and a variety of other information useful to the tourist. The pamphlet is distributed free at No. 66 John street, and comprises some seventy pages.

—At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Lortel read a paper on a fish of the Lake of Tiberias, the *Chromis pateramilias*, which incubates its eggs in the cheek cavity. The male fish sucks in the eggs from a sandy hollow (where the female has deposited them) and passes them in among the folds of his gills where they go through the usual stages.

—London *Garden* says that geraniums and calceolarias set in the windows will keep flies out of a room.

—Mushrooms weighing from six ounces to two pounds each are a staple article in the Bakersfield (Cal.) market.

commissioners to control the streams while their experiments are in progress, it is manifestly unwise to continue the work, however important or promising of great results it might be. It is too late to discuss the practicability of restocking rivers with fish, for that question has been abolished from doubt and its feasibility demonstrated in other States, and is it not proper that we should make some efficient and systematic effort in this direction, or else forego all spasmodic endeavors that are practically useless and afford us no enlightenment upon this important subject? I trust, however, that the past legislation in this behalf will be supplemented with whatever is necessary to make a sufficient test of fish culture in Pennsylvania.

"I transmit herewith a communication, received through the State Department at Washington, from the British Minister, wherein he states 'that regulations have been adopted in Canada to protect and promote the increase of fish frequenting in common the frontier waters of this country and the Dominion, and suggests the importance of kindred legislation on the subject on the part of the State of Pennsylvania,' to which I ask your attention."

—The hatching house of N. W. Clark & Son, at Northville, Mich., has turned out 4,000,000 whitefish for the State and 750,000 California salmon for the United States. It is said to be one of the best houses in the country.

—A Philadelphia correspondent writes:—

"We have heard two gentlemen complain that, after catching good messes of fish in the Schuylkill, they had to throw them away, as they were so impregnated with the taste and smell of petroleum and gas-tar as to be unfit for the table. The large quantities of gas-tar and the refuse of petroleum distilleries thrown into the Schuylkill are ruining the fishing."

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

MUSICAL MICE.

AN English gentleman, who had been confined to his room for several weeks by sickness, has written to *Land and Water* (London) of a mouse that came into his room, after a while became very tame, and afforded him great amusement. At last the gentleman relates that he heard occasionally a quiet subdued chirping, more resembling the singing of a teapot than anything else. "At first," the writer says, "we thought it must be a cricket; but one day we found it came from the little mouse, and I have since then watched him repeatedly while he gives forth his little song. His voice seems to have grown stronger and louder every day since we first heard him; and now he can be heard quite distinctly when in an adjoining room if the door is kept open. His voice is of great compass, and he has a variety of airs. Sometimes one can almost fancy it is a canary that is singing—there are so many little runs and trills. Suddenly he changes his tune into a monotonous chirrup, sometimes fast, sometimes slow. He generally keeps on singing for about an hour at a time, and as the noise in the middle of the night is so great as to put sleeping out of the question, we have tried all expedients to stop him, but generally without success."

There was a tuneless mouse exhibited by a showman in London, several years ago, which gave occasion to the wits for no end of fun-poking. Nevertheless, there have been mice which sang, and they are not so uncommon as most persons suppose. One morning, a physician of Minneapolis, Minn., was sitting not far from a half-open closet door, when he was startled by a sound issuing from the closet "of such marvelous beauty" that he thought Bobbie Burns, his canary, had found his way into the closet, and wondered what had started him singing such a queer sweet song in the dark. He procured a light, and found, not the bird, but a mouse, which had filled an overshoe with plundered pop-corn. The next evening his solo was renewed, and the doctor crept close to him and watched him sing. "His song was not a chirp, but a continuous song of musical tone, a kind of *to-wit-to-wee-woo-woo-wee woo*, quite varied in pitch." This one proved to be a prairie mouse, and the doctor determined to domesticate it, if he could, but his success has not yet been announced.

The sick man whom we first quoted thought that the musical power of his mouse might be due to an accident which had injured its nose or throat. Others have considered that it was due to disease in the animal. But both these ideas seem to be wrong, for nothing could be more healthy and active than the few little minstrels whose history we know, and the young bred from them are among the strongest and largest of young mice. One person who kept a great many mice tells us that, after breeding nearly 300 white mice, with the hope of meeting one of these vocalists, he at last succeeded in getting one and no more; yet, strange to say, this one never displayed his accomplishment more than three or four times in seven or eight months. His master induced him to sing by the somewhat cruel method of depriving him of all society and exercise for several weeks. At the end the poor little mouse would be so glad to get out of prison that he would sing for very joy as he bounded in his revolving wheel. This same gentleman also possessed a hiccupping mouse.

Several other domestic musical mice have been known; but the best account of one of these gifted little creatures is given by the Rev. Samuel Lockwood, in the *American Naturalist* for December, 1871. He had as a pet one of the white-footed, or deer, field-mice, called by naturalists *Hesperomys*. She came from Florida, and was named Hespie. Hespie had innumerable pretty traits, but there is not space for the whole story. It was at night that her genius as a

singer shone. This little musician had several snatches of melody, which were often repeated. But in her repertory were two notable ones, each of which deserved to be dignified as a professional role. The most frequent one was the *wheel song*, which she gave when running in her revolving cage. More complicated in notation than this mellow little strain was her *granā role*, which was strictly in the major key of B (two flats); this is remarkable, because it has generally been supposed that the untaught cries of all animals and birds was in the minor key. Dr. Lockwood records one of Hespie's performances as follows:—

"She was gamboling in the large compartment of her cage, in a mood indicating intense animal enjoyment, having woken from a long sleep, and partaken of some favorite food. She burst into a fulness of song very rich in its variety. While running and jumping, she rolled off what I have called the grand role, then sitting, she went over it again, ringing out the strongest diversity of changes, by an almost whimsical transposition of the bars; then, without for an instant stopping the music, she leaped into the wheel, started it revolving at its highest speed, and went through the wheel song in exquisite style, giving several repetitions of it. After this she returned to the large compartment, took up again the grand role, and put into it some variations of execution that astonished me. One measure, I remember, was so silvery and soft that a canary able to execute it would be worth a hundred dollars. * * * So the music went on as I listened, watch in hand, until actually nine minutes had elapsed. Now, the wonderful fact is, that the rest between the roles was much more than for a second of time; and during all this singing the muscles could be seen in vigorous action through the entire length of the abdomen. This feat would be impossible to a professional singer; and the nearest to it that I have seen was the singing of a wild mocking-bird in a grove."

Dr. Lockwood describes still further the scope and variety of Hespie's vocal power, comparing the expression and melody of portions of her different songs to the notes of well-known birds; and calls attention to the fact that most of the music was given when the animal was at play, and very active, and that often she ate and sang at the same time. Her notes of anger, distress and terror, were very different in timbre or quality from the song, which evidently expressed her satisfaction. Dr. Lockwood's reasoning upon this musical ability is highly interesting, and he recalls the fact that several other rodents, rats, rabbits, tree and ground squirrels, and woodcocks are capable of musical sounds, although not to be called singers.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—Several years ago Mr. M'Gloughlin, one of our crack shots, killed a white meadow-lark near this city. The same gentleman, at another time, killed a partridge, the plumage of which was as white as milk. AUDUBON, Harrisburg, Penn. . . A correspondent writes from Niagara Falls, under date of January 11th, that robins have been seen there during the winter thus far. . . A Terre Haute, Indiana, correspondent sends the following item, which is of interest to Ichthyologists:—"A few days since my next door neighbor was presented with a string of nice bass, fresh from our own Wabash. In the stomach of one of the larger fish was found an almost perfect (undigested) minnow of full four inches in length. This would seem to disprove the theory that the bass do not feed, but lie dormant during the colder months."

AMERICAN HARES AND RABBITS.—Mr. J. A. Allen, who has long had charge of the departments of Mammals and Birds in the museum at Cambridge, Mass., is preparing a monograph of the American Leporidae, or the hares and rabbits. A synopsis of the classification, based on a very large series of specimens that have come under his examination has already been published. Mr. Allen finds three groups based upon anatomical characteristics. These three groups comprise the following American species:—*Lepus timidus* var. *arcticus*, the polar hare; *L. campestris*, the prairie hare; *L. americanus*, the Northern hare, or white rabbit; *L. sylvaticus*, the gray rabbit; *L. townsendi*, Townsend's rabbit; *L. brazilensis* of South America; *L. californicus*, the California hare; *L. palustris*, the marsh rabbit; and *L. aquaticus*, the Southern water rabbit. Of *L. americanus* and *L. sylvaticus* several varieties are enumerated which have heretofore ranked as species, but which owe their peculiarities to geographical causes. Mr. Allen's work in this direction is greatly needed, and will have a lasting value.

WILD RED DEER IN ENGLAND.—In 1866 Mr. J. Clarke wrote:—In England, at the present day, the red deer exists in a state of nature only on Exmoor, a wild tract of country on the borders of Devon and Somerset. The red deer still occurs in Ireland, and abundantly in the Highlands of Scotland. It formerly extended all over the British Islands, and was exterminated on Dartmoor, Devon, only three generations since by the stag hounds of the Duke of Bedford.

TENACITY OF LIFE IN A PERCH.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:— I was one of a party of five camped on the shore of Ashland Bay last month, for the purpose of looking up live timber to establish a logging camp for the winter. After returning from the woods to camp for the day, we started out and caught several yellow perch, which we strung upon a stick. Arrived at camp, the string of fish was laid upon the floor of the shanty, and remained there until after supper. After cleaning as many as was needed for breakfast, four or five fish were left upon the stick and lay upon the door block all night. Next morning one of our party noticed that one of the fish showed signs of life, and spoke of it. We took the fish off the stick, put him in a small pool of water near the shanty, and left him lying upon his side in the water, apparently gasping his last. We then started for the woods to run out some section lines, and did not return until about five, when, to our astonishment and delight, the little fellow was seen swimming around as lively as ever. He had enlisted the sympathy of all, and it was unanimously voted that, after so severe a trial for life, he deserved all the aid we could render; so we put the little fellow in the creek, and he started down stream at

lightning speed, making for the waters of the lake from whence he came. This story looks a little "fishy," but nevertheless is true in every particular. K.

HYBRID DUCKS.

Nicasio, Marin Co., Cal., Jan. 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In answer to Prof. Le Conte's question concerning hybrids in ducks, I would say that, in twelve years' active pursuit of wild fowl in California, ending in 1861, I did not meet with a single hybrid duck; but in the Summer of 1855 I saw a female widgeon with seven young ones. The old bird had been crippled in the wing, and rendered unable to pass north with other ducks of that class, and the young birds were about half grown. From what I could observe of them, I formed the opinion that they were crossed with the gadwall. Since 1861 I have seen three wild hybrids; two appeared to be crosses between the mallard and pintail, and the other one between a pintail and a gadwall. All the examples that have come to my knowledge lead me to think that hybrids in California always come from ducks that breed in the north, which are crippled and unable to go to their proper breeding places, being found by the male of some of the ducks that remain here to breed, such as the mallard, gadwall, red-head, wood duck, and blue-winged teal. That new ducks do appear, I am positive. After an absence of six years I made a visit to a lake where I had used to shoot, and found ducks that were strange to me, looking somewhat like a female red head, with long, light legs. My friend there told me they first came about four years before. He knew no name for them, but said the late Mr. Hepburn called them Southern Summer ducks. Since then I have seen one specimen mounted in San Francisco. THOS. S. ESTEY.

January, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice on page 339 of FOREST AND STREAM that certain hybrid ducks are prolific, and "transmit their peculiarities with great fidelity." Is this really so? If so, it is contrary to my teachings and experience, which has by no means been limited. In the Southern States, where I have resided for many years, muscovies were reared largely, and often in connection with the common paddle duck. Crosses often took place which were always sterile. I cannot say whether the cross was from the male muscovy with the female common duck, or *vice versa*. This difference may account for this productiveness, if such is the case. Please call the attention of the Editor on Natural History to this subject. I once wrote articles on this subject of hybrids, which will be found in the *Fancier's Journal*, Vol. I, in which I stated that they were sterile. If I am wrong, I would like to know the fact.

JAS. S. BAILEY, M. D.

[The ducks referred to by Dr. Bailey, are those existing in Mount Auburn Cemetery at Cambridge, Mass. The facts questioned were given by Dr. T. M. Brewer, in the hearing of the Natural History Editor, before the Boston Society of Natural History. Dr. Brewer vouched for their truth; and that a certain race of hybrid ducks does maintain itself from year to year at Mount Auburn, is undeniable.]

The following are recent arrivals at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden:—

GARDEN OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21st, 1876. }
One Weeper Capuchin, *Cebus capucinus*. One Green Monkey, *Cercopithecus callitrichus*. Presented by Dr. O'Connor, Philadelphia.
Two Snowy Owls, *Nyctea nivea*. Purchased.
One Great Kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus*. Born in Gardens.
One Kit Fox, *Vulpes velox*. Presented by James A. Storm, Missouri.
Three Muskrats, *Fiber zibethicus*. Presented by C. B. Russell, New Jersey.
One Banded Rattlesnake, *Crotalus durissus*. Presented by Dr. A. Beecher, Philadelphia.
One Weasel, *Putorius fuscus*. Presented by J. Horan, Philadelphia.
One Snowy Owl, *Nyctea nivea*. Presented by G. DeHaven.
Three White Deer, *Capreolus caprea* var.; one Yak, *Bison grunniens*; one Axis Deer, *Axis masculata*; one Zebu, *Bos indicus*. Purchased.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE A HOT-BED.—This is the season for making hot-beds, and frames for planting seeds, etc. Take three short red cedar or chestnut posts about four inches square and four feet long, plant them about eighteen inches in the ground, then nail on them a one-inch board sixteen feet long and fifteen to eighteen inches wide. This forms the back of the bed. Then plant three more post, only two feet six inches long, eighteen inches in the ground, and nail on them a board twelve inches wide and sixteen feet long for the front of the bed; this will make the pitch of the roof six inches, enough to shed the water. Both of these boards should be set edgewise. To form the back part of the roof nail a twelve-inch wide board flat, but a little slanting to carry off the water, and secure it by nailing it to the top of the back posts; then procure a bundle of good strong four feet plastering laths and nail them with lath nails, so as to be ten inches from center to center. These will form the sash bars to receive the glass. Then procure a sufficient number of 8x10 panes of glass and lay them on the laths without putty or nails. Each pane would have a bearing of one-half inch on each side. To water the bed, or to give air, take off a few panes, and when no longer needed put the glass away in a box for the next year. These frames are excellent for tobacco seed beds, tomatoes, egg plants, pepper, etc.

TO MAKE COVERED WALKS.—An easy way to lay out the covered walks and drives of a country seat is to use a rope about half an inch in diameter, see that there are no kinks in it; then fasten it to a stake at the point where the walk is to begin, allow it to lie loosely on the ground for about twenty feet, and then let the operator raise it and move it about by his eye, until he has a true and graceful curve. Mark it out as it lies for that distance, drive a peg, and proceed with another twenty feet, and so on.

A HORSE WITH A SILVER THROAT.—The Cincinnati Commercial has this account of a horse with a silver throat:—"He was a kindly, hard-working beast, belonging to the Cincinnati Omnibus Company, but was 'wind-broken,' and on that account had become almost useless. It was a pity, and a loss as well, to turn him out to die—he wouldn't sell

—so it was determined by Myers, the veterinary surgeon, to try an experiment, an expedient—in short a 'kill or cure' remedy. So, two months ago, he made an incision in the animal's throat, and inserted a silver tube in the windpipe to facilitate breathing, leaving a sort of artificial nostril at the point of insertion. The device works like a charm, the terrible wheezing has ceased, the incision has healed up beautifully, and the horse is doing his full days' work, and eats his full allowance. The silver throat can be removed and replaced at will for cleansing, but it is so arranged as not to get out of place or cause any inconvenience to the horse.

QUEEN BEES.—Means for raising queens are to be found in hives throughout the greater part of the year, and this is a wise and most beneficent provision against accident or sudden death to the important personage on whose life the welfare of the bee community depends, for as soon as the absence of the common mother is discovered, proceedings are at once instituted for supplying her place. By common consent, certain larvæ are fixed upon for royal honors, and around them are built large cradles with thick walls of wax. But these cradles do not take a horizontal position, like common bee cells—they project from the combs, and hang perpendicularly, with their mouths downward. When made on the face of the combs, all other cells around them are destroyed; but where natural swarming is allowed, they are generally suspended like stalactites from the edges. Now this mode of rearing royalty—so different from the method employed in raising workers—has caused considerable speculation, and the question has been asked—why are queens placed in suspended cells, and made, as it were, to stand on their heads? and for what purpose are their cells loaded with far more jelly than they can consume?

We think a reason can be given. In the first place, there is not room for large horizontal cells between the combs: and in the second place, if a cell for the purpose of isolation requires to be lengthened and bent into a new position, the bees find it more easy, because more natural for them, to build it downward. The position of the cell, though turned upside down, does not affect in the least the embryo. We believe the late Dr. Leitch, of Monomail, was the first to intimate to the public the fact of heat playing an important, if not the prime part in the evolution of queens. It is really the case that princesses require a much higher temperature for their development than common bees.

And what is rather curious, bees can command this higher temperature whenever they please! They can elevate the degree of heat in any part of the hive, and localize or confine the heat to that particular place. Thus, if a piece of comb requires mending, the temperature must be raised before they can manipulate it, but they can raise a circle of heat around the breakage, and keep the heat there within a limited sphere.

They can do the same thing to a queen cell. Having isolated it from other cells, they inclose it in a halo of caloric, two or three inches in diameter, and the heat in the halo is much greater than in any other part of the hive. In a uni comb hive, a distinct warm spot on the glass opposite the queen's cell can be felt by the hand.

The thick waxen walls of the cradle are designed to aid the bees in maintaining an equable temperature around its inmate, and prevent danger from rapid or easy chilling.

The superfluous jelly filling the bottom of the cell is put in for the purpose of bringing the larva forward to a position where it can be properly attended to, and its softness serves to keep the tender nursling from injury. All these things have the most perfect fitness.—*English Agricultural Gazette*.

SHEEP FEEDING.—Sheep require during the long winter some soft, pulvaceous food to take the place of succulent grasses. More diseases and losses are occasioned by an entire change from soft, succulent food to dry hay than from too close herding, though the latter is often very injurious. The best English feeders do not suffer a tithe of the losses of the average of ours. They feed roots, which may be considered grass laid up for winter use; they also feed much oil-cake, which has a very similar affect on the system of most herbivorous animals as grass. American farmers have not yet generally adopted root-culture, and, therefore, are not prepared to adopt the English practice in this respect; but they may use a small quantity of oil-cake, at a less rate of cost than the English farmer, for we export many thousand tons which ought to be used at home. When large feeds of Indian corn are added to dry hay, it only increases the difficulty, for corn is a very fattening and heating food, and thus excites a feverish state of the system. We would not discard corn as a sheep-food, but would always feed with it some laxative elements, as roots, bran and oil-meal. One pound to ten sheep, per day, is sufficient to modify the effects of dry food. This would only require one ton for 100 sheep 200 days, and it will lay on more value of wool and mutton than it costs, besides improving the health of the sheep.—*Live Stock Journal*.

To TELL THE AGE OF SHEEP.—A lamb has eight small teeth on the lower jaw, called the sucking teeth. When it comes one year old past the two center ones come out, and two wide ones fill their places. Thus they change, two coming out yearly until they are four years old past, at which time they have a full set of these wide, short teeth, setting closely together. After this they grow long and narrow, and in time will loosen and fall out. Sheep will do well as long as these teeth remain firm, so they can feed in summer. We have known the native or coarse sheep to live and do well until fifteen years of age.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANNOUNCEMENT.

GEN. GEO. A. CUSTER, The brilliant cavalry officer, has for a long time been thinking of preparing an account of his most exciting and interesting adventures in army life. He has been strongly advised to do so by Gen. Sherman and others.

Gen. Custer was engaged in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, except Fredericksburg, and has perhaps seen as much of the exciting and adventurous in the late war as any general living. These articles will begin in the February or March number of "The Galaxy."

The Kennel.

ADAPTING SPORTING DOGS.

IN our last issue the subject of the purchase and sale of sporting dogs was discussed. This is a matter of very great importance to those who are compelled to purchase broken dogs, and in the hope of being able to impress upon the minds of such persons the necessity of applying their best efforts in order to make the dog useful, and a comfort to shoot over, we make the following suggestions. In the first place, it should be understood that there is no such thing as breaking a dog so perfectly that when he goes into the hands of a stranger, he will at once go to work and obey him as he did his breaker or former master. Before a purchaser takes his dog to the field, he should first surely get the dog to know his person and voice. This can be done in the course of two or three days, if reasonable skill and a little patience is exercised.

The purchaser upon receiving his dog, instead of at once turning him over to another to feed and take care of, should by all means take charge of and feed him himself, and then, as soon as it is safe to let him loose from the chain, walk out with him and by gentle coercion and kindness let the dog know he has got a new master and must obey. If he is taken to the field before he knows his master there are ten chances to one that he will behave badly, and by bunglers be condemned.

When a dog changes hands he will attach himself to the first person who treats him kindly, consequently it is very important that when a purchaser gets his dog, he should see to it, that he does not attach himself to any other person: and then too, when the dog is first taken to the field to be shot over, he should by all means be taken out alone, as no skillful shooter would expect a dog in a strange place and among strange dogs to do well. Generally working a dog alone carefully a single day, or even half a day, will get him started all right and save a "heap" of trouble and vexation. It is wonderful to see what stupidity is frequently manifested in the management of strange dogs. Two or three cases have recently come un-

our notice. One gentleman had a brace of broken setters turned over to him, which were turned over to to the care of a servant. After a few days he took them off for a shoot, taking both to the field at the same time, although they had never been worked together, and besides, he went out with three other gentlemen, each having a dog, making four shooters and five dogs, and the result was, the brace of dogs alluded to were condemned by the whole party. The three other dogs were in the hands of their owners, who had shot over them for a long time, and they may have done well. Now any one who would expect a brace of dogs to do well under such circumstances, knows just as much about such things as a dog knows about the Greek alphabet. Another instance we would mention of unskillful management. An acquaintance of ours purchased an exceedingly fine young setter, just from the hands of one of the best breakers in the country, the dog, well broken and staunch, and under perfect control with his breaker, but his new master took him out for a day's shooting, and afterwards said he found him unsteady and not disposed to obey, and being asked if he punished the dog for his disobedience, his reply was, "he had no whip." Now, in our opinion, to undertake to work a strange young dog of that kind, and under such circumstances without a whip, is about as reasonable as it would be to take a horse on the track for a trotting race to drive him without lines. As we have before said, if those gentlemen who purchase broken dogs to shoot over, could be impressed with the necessity of exercising good judgment in the management of them there would be no difficulty in purchasing good, staunch, well broken dogs.

In consequence of the mismanagement, of so many persons, who purchase dogs, one of the best dealers of our acquaintance will not sell a dog to any one unless he knows to a certainty that the purchaser has skill and will exercise it. One of the best breakers of our acquaintance will not break a dog for a stranger for fear the dog will go into the hands of a bungler and the dog be condemned.

—Exhibitors at the Chicago Show this week will have an opportunity to visit Detroit also, where a Bench Show is to be held on the 31st inst., in connection with the fifth annual fair of the Michigan State Poultry Association. At this fair there will be an exhibition of cats, and also one of fish, under the direction of the State Fish Commissioners, valuable prizes being offered for the best displays, and also for essays on pisciculture.

COCKERS.—We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, Delaware county, New York, inclosing photographs of a pair of stylish English cocker spaniels, from which he expects to breed some stock—weight of dog, twenty-nine and three-quarter pounds; bitch, twenty-nine pounds.

THE FIELD TRIAL DERBY.—There are one hundred and one entries of setters and pointers for the Field Trial Derby for puppies born in 1875, to be tried on partridges at Horseheath, Luiton, Cambridgeshire, (England,) about the end of April. Laveracks are well represented, Mr. T. B. Bowers having seven, the get of Blue Prince, Bandit, and Banda. Rock II, the Birmingham winner is in, and a number of pointers of Mr. Whitehouse's strain. Mr. R. Lloyd Price has eighteen representatives of his kennel engaged.

—A paper has been published by Dr. Birch of the British Museum, on different breeds of dogs known to the Egyptians, as depicted in the drawings on the walls of tombs. He finds that the variations of the animal were as well marked then as now. Here's a chance for a pedigree.

—Dr. J. B. Alexander, of Henderson, Ky., has purchased the puppy Kaiser, out of the imported Irish setter bitch Kitty, by her own sire Plunket.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—At Cambridge, Mass., on the 16th, John Nesbitt's lemon and white Belle dropped six whelps, all lemon and white, to Luther Adams' imported Rock. We have "great expectations" of this stock, as Belle is first class, and Rock is making his mark as a stock dog.—UNDER GRIP.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, <i>Trachynotus carolinus</i> .	Grouper, <i>Epinephelus nigritus</i> .
Drum (two species.) - Family <i>Sciaenidae</i> .	Trout (black bass), <i>Centropomus atrarius</i> .
Kingfish, <i>Menticorpus nebulosus</i> .	Striped Bass or Rockfish, <i>Roccus uncinatus</i> .
Sea Bass, <i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i> .	Tailorfish, <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> .
Sheepshead, <i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i> .	Black bass, <i>Micropterus salmoides</i> ; <i>M. nigricans</i> .
Snapper, <i>Lutjanus caxus</i> .	

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish continues abundant, owing to the open season, and with some of the finer descriptions at only half the price of beef, poor people ought to be thankful for having such an article of diet brought within their means. We quote: striped bass, from the Mirimichi, 25 cents per pound; smelts, from Maine, 15 to 20 cents; blue-fish have gone so far South as to be beyond the reach of our fishermen, refrigerated fish are worth 15 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, 20 cents each; shad are worth from 60 cents each for Savannah fish, to \$1.25 for those taken on the North Carolina coast; white-perch, 18 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 45 cents; frost-fish, 8 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 8 cents; cod-fish, 8 cents; black-fish, 18 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 15 to 20 cents; sheephead, 25 cents; white-fish, 18 cents; pickerel, 15 cents; sun-fish, 10 cents; yellow-perch, 10 cents; salmon-trout, 20 cents; black bass, 20 cents; ciscoes, 10 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapins, \$12 per dozen; scollops, \$1 per gallon; lobsters, 10 cents per pound; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; hard crabs, \$5 per 100; soft crabs, 75 cents per dozen; pompano, \$1 per pound.

—One of the neatest and most successful fly-dressers we have is the young widow of John McBride, late of Mumford, Monroe county, New York. Ladies are proverbially nimble with their fingers, and we presume few men can manipulate the delicate feathers and tinsel with the same delicacy and artistic effect as Sara McBride. Those wishing flies have only to indicate what particular waters they are required for—Adirondacks, Maine, Lake Superior, Thousand Islands, Canada, &c.,—and their order will be intelligently and satisfactorily filled. We print this notice without solicitation or hint, and hope that some patronage will be bestowed upon an energetic little woman who has taken up the implements of her husband's craft where they fell in an untimely hour.

—An anonymous correspondent writes to recommend that split bamboo fly rods made by John Keider, of Philadelphia. They are made of eight and nine strips glued together, whereas the same kind of rod is usually made of four or six strips, the greater number of these adding to the strength, quality, and finish of the rod. We have never seen the rods of this maker, but will give them a trial. We should judge from the excellent reputation of the maker that they would be well worthy the commendation bestowed upon them.

—The old fishing club now located at Grays Ferry on the Schuylkill, probably the oldest society of the kind in this country, if not in the world, has made application to the Park Commission for a piece of ground at the mouth of the Wissahiccon, whereon to build a new hall.

—We have in print some racy correspondence on Needle Point Fish Hooks, in which prominent experts figure, but want of space compels us to defer it untill our next issue.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There have been ten arrivals from the Banks the past week, and one cargo of frozen herring. The receipts of fish are 296,000 pounds codfish, and 51,000 pounds halibut. The latter have been sold for 11 and 12 cents for white, and 7 cents for gray. The latest news from the herring fleet is not very encouraging. Colder weather is needed, in order that they may secure fares.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, January 21st.*

FISHING IN THE GREAT LAKES.

FIFTH PAPER—SEINES, GILL NETS, POUNDS, BAG NETS, SET
LINES, TROLLING, SNATCHING AND SPEARING.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

THE modes of catching fish in the Great Lakes are various. Seining has largely given way to pound and gill nets, but is still in use upon the beds during the spawning season of whitefish, and is then the most profitable of all fishing. Twenty barrels at such a time, with a seine one hundred rods long, is not uncommon at a single haul, and one hundred and forty have been taken; still, there are few localities adapted to this fishing, as a smooth, sandy, or shingly beach, and a bottom devoid of rocks is demanded. Seines of all sizes are used. The seining season begins on the disappearance of the ice, and is fol-

lowed with profit only for a short time—from one to five weeks, during the favorable nights, when various fish are taken, suckers and wall-eyed pike predominating, though whitefish are also captured in paying quantities. Large hauls of these latter fish are made only during the three weeks of the spawning season, as before mentioned, or when they appear in shoals in the Spring, as they often do. For what purpose whitefish thus congregate in the Spring is unknown; but as they have been caught in July with ripe ova, it has led many to believe that they spawn oftener than once a season; this is probably only an exceptional freak of nature. Seines are worked by three or more men, according to size, and a boat; one end is held or fastened to the shore at the point of departure, and the seine folded upon the stern sheets of the boat, is payed out as the rowers make a circular sweep, ending at the starting point. The leading line is now fastened to a rude windlass or capstan, and the net drawn into shallow water. The fish within the expanse of water encircled are gradually drawn by the surrounding wall of net work, and finally captured from the "purse," which the middle portion of the net assumes when it impinges upon the shore. These seines are weighted upon the lower and buoyed upon the upper edge, so that they assume the perpendicular while in the water.

Gill nets are largely used. The season for gilling is from April, or from the time the ice disappears until it again interferes. By some, gill nets are used throughout the Winter by cutting holes and drawing the nets through them underneath the ice. These nets are buoyed and weighted in the same manner as seines, and are five or six feet in width, and about twenty rods in length and used in "gangs." A "gang" is made by bridling together several nets—from six to twelve. If the nets are designed for trout, four to four and one half inch meshes are used; if for whitefish, three and one-half, and three inches for herring. Gill nets are placed in boats in the same manner as seines, and taken to some favorite resort of the fish—often ten or twelve miles from land. When the ground is reached a stone anchor is dropped, to which is fastened a buoy and flagstaff. To this is attached a line from the nets of sufficient length to allow the weighted edge of the gang to reach the bottom. The boat is now rowed in the desired direction, until the further end of the gang is reached, when it is also anchored and buoyed in the same manner as the first. The nets are now left in the water about three days, when they are lifted, the fish removed, and the nets dried and repaired for a second setting. Twenty fish to a net is a fair catch, but often four times this number are taken. The first gilling for whitefish is usually in from two to five fathoms, but as the season advances and the fish retire to deeper water, so are the nets carried farther and farther out, until they are often set in fifty to one hundred and fifty fathoms; indeed, off the Fox Islands, gill nets have been set with excellent results in water fourteen feet in depth. The largest fish come from deep water. Gill nets destroy great numbers of fish during heavy storms, when the fishermen are unable to visit them for days at a time, two days being sufficient time during the Summer months for fish to die and become tainted. Again, when the nets are lost, as not unfrequently happens, they continue to destroy fish by entangling them, until the floats become water-logged and sink. Nets have been grappled and raised two years after losing, and found full of decayed fish. As a great number of gangs are lost each year through storms, or by leaving until the ice prevents recovery, it may be readily believed that the useless destruction of fish by them is considerable.

Pound, or stake nets and bag nets. The principle is the same in both. Each has a lengthened arm or leader stretching some distance out into the lake, with a trap at the end. The bag net is anchored and buoyed, while, as the name indicates, the stake net is fastened to stakes or spiles. With the latter the leader is often three or more miles in length, and furnished with pounds or traps at intervals. These are set in water varying from five to one hundred feet in depth, and the spiles to which the nets are fastened are often ten inches in diameter and placed by a driver. As the fish cannot pass the barrier formed by the leader, and readily avail themselves of the apparent modes of escape, it is evident that fishing with pound nets is far more profitable than any other; but the expense entailed for a complete outfit deters many from using this mode of capture. The pounds, or bags, are of the same material as the leader, and the walls kept apart by anchor ropes, guys, and light staves stop. Where the leader joins the bag there are openings upon the mouse-trap principle, narrowing as they recede, admitting the fish into the chamber, within which they may reside indefinitely almost, without finding the narrow and now projecting slit by which it entered, and to which it constantly presents its broad side as it swims within its prison wall. Night lines, or set lines, are also used, but to no great extent, and a description would be superfluous.

"Snatching" trout is also practiced, especially in Winter. The apparatus for "snatching" can scarcely be described as a "stick and a string, with a worm at one end, and a fool at the other." A trout hook is made from strong steel wire, of from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and weighted with lead—about two pounds—in the shape of two cones with their bases joined, through which the shank passes lengthwise. The line is a cotton one of nearly, if not quite, the strength of a bed cord, and from three to six hundred feet long. In fishing through the ice, the moment a bite is felt the fisherman throws the line over his shoulder and runs with all his might until the fish is landed upon the ice, giving his captive no time for resistance. If in a boat he allows him to run, occasionally feeling the line, until the fish is exhausted, when he is quickly secured. As high as eighteen barrels of trout have been snatched by two persons, but four barrels would be considered good fishing. Of trolling, it is unnecessary to say more than that the apparatus must correspond in size and strength to that for snatching.

On Saginaw and Green bays, more particularly, fishing is carried on extensively during the Winter months, and the number of cabins, or shanties, upon the ice, occupied

by fishermen, is often so numerous as to form quite a city. Saginaw Bay boasts of such a settlement each season. Last Winter the fishing city was nearly thirty miles in length, by twelve in breadth, and possessed a population of upwards of 2,500 souls. Two years since the city was regularly organized under the name of "Pickersville," with a Mayor and Common Council. The shanties, or huts, are of different sizes, the largest last Winter being ten by sixteen, and used as a hotel. The ordinary shanty is scarcely more than large enough for the inmate to turn around in, and is cheaply but warmly made, being of culled pine lumber, covered with building paper. A bunk at one end answers for sleeping purposes, while a shelf at the other comprises the pantry and china (?) closet. At door at one side provides entrance and exit, and light is obtained by a small window at the opposite side, so arranged as to be readily darkened. A small sheet-iron stove, about a foot and a half in length, and of corresponding height, answers for warmth and culinary purposes. In the floor is a trap-door, some twenty inches square, which, upon being raised, reveals an opening through the ice. When fishing, the window is darkened, and the fisherman, seating himself at one side of the opening, lowers into the water, by a string dependent from the roof, a wooden lure fish, or a herring prepared for the purpose. Herring are speared only as wanted, and prepared by cramming into its gullet a strip of lead some four inches in length, weighing a quarter of a pound, as a sinker, a slip noose over the head, and all is ready. The operator now lowers his decoy, and manipulates it with more or less skill so as to simulate the movements of a live fish. If the fisherman is fortunate enough to secure a live herring, all the better, which is fed with lead, and fastened in the same manner. Attached to a second cord is the spear; a nail fixed in the handle allows it to be hung on the trap, so as to be always at hand, and when the fish approaches the decoy there is a quick dart, and the victim is quickly secured and drawn out, the handle passing through a small opening in the roof made for its accommodation.

The spearing of fish, which seems simple and easy to the novice, will be found to demand no little skill. The spears used have from three to seven tines, and many possess more than one barb to the tine. The darkening of the apartment operates favorably by allowing the water to furnish its own light, and enables the operator to see to a great depth. In almost every case the bottom may be readily discerned.

The fish run best in the early morning, and after four o'clock in the evening. Some use lamps, with reflectors, that they may pursue their occupation at night. As the fish run in schools, the openings are often black from numbers, and as many as five are sometimes taken with a single cast. The catch is principally wall-eyed pike—known as pickerel to the "Kanucks" and "Wolverines"—although a few whitefish and trout are obtained as well. Near the Charity Islands many make a specialty of trout spearing. These use a small "coop," straw tick and blanket, the shanty being used for living purposes only. The "coop" is made of hoops, something the shape of a skeleton carriage-top, and is placed upon one side of the opening through the ice, while the fisherman reclines at full length upon the mattress opposite, with his head projecting over the hole and under the coop. Now, by drawing his blanket over, all light is excluded, except as is reflected through the medium of the water below.

The yearly catch of all kinds of marketable fish at this fishing city is upwards of two millions of pounds, which is sold at an average of five cents per pound; never less than three, and often as high as six cents is paid. Each year the ice cracks from shore to shore, and large fields float out into Lake Huron; so it may be readily surmised that this occupation is not without its attendant dangers. Indians ignore shanties, coops, and mattresses, using merely a couch of hemlock boughs, or cedar brush, either of which seem to possess antidotal properties to frost, upon which they recline, and cover the head and opening with the blanket alone. They are very expert at catching sturgeon by this method, and possess seemingly the faculty of ferreting out the haunts of this fish, which, in some localities, is their entire sustenance, or nearly so, during the Winter. The spear used by them for this purpose is of great strength, and usually of one tine only; but with four or five barbs, all of which are on the one side, the handle is thirty or forty feet in length, and of some heavy wood, that it may penetrate the water with ease. The spear proper is fastened to it but slightly, being pressed into a mitre at the end, so that the first movement of the fish, when struck, will disengage it, and allow the handle to return to the thrower; but a stout cord, several fathoms in length, connects the head of the spear to the shaft. The reason for this is, that the struggles of a fish as large as the sturgeon would snap the strongest handle, while the attached cord allows sufficient play, and is the final means of securing the captive. I have been unable to obtain anything like the average weight of lake sturgeon, or their size. The largest ever seen by the writer measured a little over seven feet in length.

The boats used by fishermen are generally square-sterned dories, or Mackinacs. These latter are probably the best small boats made for heavy weather. This Summer the writer, with two others, rode out one of the heaviest storms of the season on Lake Michigan, in a Mackinac only twenty-two feet in length, and suffered no great inconvenience. These boats have a good deal of shear, with greatest beam forward of amidships, and sharp at the stern, which prevents the shipping of water aft while running with the sea. I believe them to be unequalled for speed, and the best surf boat known, for with proper handling they may be beached at any time without serious danger. I understand a few parties use small steam craft and schooners in their fishing operations. It is said that one firm alone in Milwaukee employs 1,000 men. This is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration.

ARCHER.

ANGLING FOR EASTERN SALMON (*Salmo salar*) IN CALIFORNIA WATERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Angling for young salmon on the Oakland long wharf, opposite this city, commenced about six weeks since. These grilse have begun biting about a month earlier than they did last year. They have not yet, however, come so plentifully into our bay (ultimately bound for their spawning ground up the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers) the present season. Consequently, few as yet, in comparison with last winter, have been taken. The average size of those which have been captured

is greater by about two pounds than last year. This was to be expected, as they are, of course, a year older. Most of the fish creelers are from two to three and a half pounds in weight. The more I and some others have examined these fish, and looked into the subject, the more are we of the opinion that these beautiful and delicious fish are those, or the proceeds of those Eastern young salmon from the Penobscot or Kennebec rivers, the eggs of which were brought here by Seth Green and hatched at the Company's breeding ponds on the McCloud River, and the infant fry placed in the Sacramento River. Nearly all intelligent judges agree that these young salmon, with which we are now having such good sport, are not of the same species as our common Sacramento salmon, but are longer and slimmer in body, of a rather blue tint on their backs, and their flesh is much lighter in color and more delicate in its tissues and flavor. Some ignorant parties here, still persist in calling them salmon-trout, meaning, probably, identical with, or a kind of what is called here by fish dealers a salmon trout, a few of which are now to be seen in our markets and which first appear on our southern coast about Monterey, and gradually make their way northward—a fish having a square tail, a long body, and a very small head. This salmon-trout, as it is termed, is esteemed by our fishermen yet as superior to common Sacramento salmon, and sells higher in the ratio of one fourth at least, but is not quite so good as our young bay salmon alluded to above, and which we are now taking. Our young salmon have, like all the salmon family, a forked tail, unless our salmon-trout just spoken of, and which, as I have observed have square tails, are to be classed as true salmon, which I, for one, cannot suppose, as I have told you in some of my former letters, these young salmon now in our bay take for bait our mussel-worm, or small fish, or a piece of a smelt, either alive or dead, or both put on the hook at the same time, by threading on the worm first over the shank and putting the small fish, or slice of a smelt, just on the very point of the hook.

BAYFIELD, Wis., January 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your correspondent "Archer," in FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 23d, 1875, speaking of the fishes of the great lakes, states that, "siskowit stands at the head of the list of fishes inhabiting these waters." I would state for the information of "Archer," and all others interested in the matter, that the inhabitants on the shores of Lake Superior pronounce the whitefish far superior to either the siskowit or lake trout, and we also consider the lake trout a better fish for the table, while fresh, than the siskowit. The siskowit is a very fat, oily fish, and is considered much better salted and smoked than when fresh. Our citizens never eat siskowit or lake trout when whitefish can be had in the market. We also have in the waters of Lake Superior a hybrid of the siskowit and lake trout, and one not accustomed to seeing these fish together would not mark the difference in the fish.

K.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

Hares, brown and gray.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—The continued mild weather and absence of snow, renders Western game very scarce in the market, and we still quote pinnated grouse (prairie chickens) at the unprecedented price for this season of the year, of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair; ruffed grouse are worth \$1 to \$1.20; quails, very scarce at \$5.50 per dozen; canvas-back ducks, \$3 to \$3.50 per pair; red-heads, \$1.50; mallard, \$1 to \$1.25; brant, scarce, \$1.25 to \$1.50; widgeon, 75 cents to \$1; black ducks the same price; also sprig-tails; broad-bills, 75 cents; teal, 75 cents to \$1; wild geese, \$1 to \$1.50; rabbits, 40 to 50 cents per pair; hares, 30 to 40 cents; venison, 20 to 25 cents per pound. The wild ducks and geese are being received principally from the South, there being but few Long Island birds in market.

—The Hazard Powder Company have an Agency in Jacksonville, Florida, whereat sportsmen can replenish their supplies without having to send North.

—It is said that ten years ago a gentleman imported a number of the eastern "Bob White" quail, and placed them on an island near Walla Walla, W. T., and now they swarm by the thousands, affording excellent hunting. The attempts to acclimatize California quail on this side of the Rocky Mountains have not been so successful.

WILD TURKEYS WANTED.—The West Jersey Game Protective Society want about two dozen wild turkeys for breeders. Can any of our Western readers supply them?

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Long Island Shooting Club, held in Brooklyn on the 19th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—For President, W. M. Parks; Vice-President, Dr. H. F. Aten; Secretary, W. V. Baylis; Treasurer, R. Robinson, and for Board of Directors, J. J. Walton, Chas. A. Eddy, W. W. Wynn. The report of the Board of Directors for the past year, through its chairman, Capt. A. Elmendorf, was very encouraging to the club, showing a prosperous condition; also showing the shooting grounds to be the most complete in all its details for the comfort and pleasure of its members of any association in the State; and the following resolution was proposed by the Board and unanimously carried, to wit:—"That the mutilation of birds shall not be allowed under any circumstances on the grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club by any person whatsoever, and that this resolution shall be conspicuously placed on the club grounds."

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Beaver River Sportsmen's Club has been formed. The officers are:—President, A. L. Bassett, of Pittsfield; Vice-President, H. K. Cooley; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Bolles, Jr.; Executive Committee, Walter Clark, E. P. Doolittle, J. A. Bryan, F. E. Cooley, C. J. Lyman, E. W. Ely, of Chester, A. L. Goodrich, of Hartford, and N. P. Wills, of New Haven.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, January 24th.*—Gunning still very quiet. Ducks are scarce in our harbor just now, owing to the open weather, keeping out in the bay. Pine grosbeaks are very numerous this winter, but shore larks and snow buntings scarce. Herring and saddle-back gulls numerous. Smelting through the ice at Rowley has begun. The Grant Rifle Club take advantage of the weather, and have some good shots. I have asked for some of their scores, and hope to get them for you.

TRAIL.

—A match was shot at Philadelphia on the 18th inst., between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, Miles Johnson, and W. Carson on one side, and Chas. Levatt, John Levatt, and J. F. Kleintz on the other side. The conditions were, to shoot at fifteen birds each, trap and handle for each other, thirty yards rise, R. I. rules. The Levatt's are Pittsburgh men, Kleintz and Carson from Philadelphia, and Bogardus and Johnson have been heard from before. The latter both used Scott 10 bores, the Levatt's a 10-bore Greener, and Kleintz and Carson their short, six-bore, single-barrel muzzle-loaders. As the match resulted in a tie, it was to have been shot off on Friday. C. B. Levatt won the \$50 sweepstakes. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
W. Carson.....	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	11
Charles B. Levatt.....	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14
A. H. Bogardus.....	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	13
J. F. Kleintz.....	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	11
Miles Johnson.....	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13
John Levatt.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 2	12

*Dead out of bounds. Bogardus' side killed 37; missed, 8. Levatt's side killed 37; missed 8.

—Mr. M. J. Close, of Pontiac, Mich., is desirous of shooting any man in Michigan a match at 100 single birds from H. T. traps 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary for \$100 to \$500 a side; each man to furnish one-half the birds, common house pigeons. A deposit in the hands of any responsible person in Jackson will be covered.

CHOKE-BORES.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.,

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read with interest, what has been said in your paper relative to the above subject. My opinion is, that it depends on the locality where they are used, whether extra close shooting guns are preferable or not. In this part of the country where it is mostly open shooting where two shots are fired at over fifty yards to one under that distance, at grouse and duck in the months of October, November and December, when most of the shooting is done, a close and strong shooting gun is decidedly preferable. I have been using close and strong shooting guns for the past six years, made by E. C. Green, of Cheltenham, England, a practical maker, worthy of praise. I have been using one of his 12 gauge guns, the closest and strongest shooting gun I have ever used or seen, with the best of success in open shooting. Last Spring I was informed that there was English snipe and some ducks on the "botoms," "but they are so wild you can't get within shot of them." Thinking I would try them, I loaded my cartridges with 3½ and 4 drachms Orange powder and one ounce of No. 8 shot for snipe and one ounce of No. 4 for ducks. In a few hours shooting I bagged sixty snipe and nine ducks, mallards and sprig-tail; making some of the longest shots I have ever seen made. I am confident, had I used an open shooting gun, I should not have killed half the number. This gun will not do for cover shooting, the bird is cut to pieces at close range. There is nothing in the outward appearance of this gun to indicate that it is a close shooting gun, it is not thick at the muzzle like the choke-bore I have seen. I can use more powder without recoil than in any gun I ever used. It does not foul easily, and I use it all day without cleaning. This make of guns speaks for themselves wherever they have been tried. When some of the great gunmakers saw at the New York Gun Trial in 1873, E. C. Green's commonest guns, that had been in use from one to four years, (without being re-bored) lead their best guns in shooting qualities, they thought it high time they were doing something to improve their shooting or they would lose their prestige, hence the choke-bore is brought out, and a great blow made about them. I think the plan adopted by Mr. Green, is the best for all shooting—namely, to make the right barrel shoot open, and the left close. These guns are made on this plan unless otherwise ordered. "Give honor to whom honor is due," is the motto of

GEORGE HAYDEN.

NEW YORK, January, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

There is a vast difference between "Gloan's" former assertion in reference to the shooting of Mr. Pape's guns, and as he now qualifies and explains it. No one would suppose he intended to convey any such meaning; nor could I construe his letter different from what I did as it was then written. Neither shall I acknowledge that "Gloan" goes before me in anything that pertains to sport in its highest and best sense, or in whatever courtesy is due between sportsmen.

As to the cup, if I am not misinformed, three or four English gunmakers publicly claimed in their advertisements to have discovered this system of boring, and to settle the question, a party of gentlemen subscribed towards a cup, to be given to the maker that made his claim good. Now, if these men did not send in their claims to the Field office, it clearly proves that they were claiming something they knew they were not entitled to. As for Mr. Pape persistently refusing to produce his patent, that I deny, as it was this very thing that gave him the cup. He was prepared to show his guns, bored on this system years before, if it was necessary, but there was no need of it. What he did was simply to show his patent to the Field committee, that they could not get behind. If Mr. Pape sees fit to send a copy of it on to satisfy the curiosity of one man, which I doubt, I will make it known. E. L.

DITTMAR POWDER.

A correspondent writes as follows regarding his experience, last spring, with the Dittmar powder in snipe shooting, his anticipations at starting out not being very enthusiastic:—

The first bird rose from the edge of a small meadow as wild as a hare. A slight crack, an almost imperceptible puff of smoke, and lo! *Scotopax* was as dead as snipe could, would, or should be; and so for the balance of the day, making some long shots, thus exciting the surprise of my friend. I have found it of much value and comfort on soggy days where smoke hangs heavily and drifts slowly, being enabled where two birds rose to fire through what little smoke was evolved, and keeping sight of the bird the whole time. My experience of the powder has now extended over a period of over eight months, part of the time being out five mornings a week, and the results always the same. Snipe, woodcock, grouse, and quail have succumbed to it, and so far not the slightest unpleasant consequences have ensued; but when such men as Arnold Burgess meet with mishaps with it, I must confess it shakes my faith—men of known ability and care in the use of their weapons, and who make no idle assertions, it certainly makes a little cold water run down one's back when he thinks of risking a favorite and only gun. Well, in short, my experience has been of a pleasant kind with Dittmar's powder; little recoil, less smoke, little dirt, and little lumps of sawdust, rhubarb, or whatever it is in the barrels, which are easily cleaned. My friend having seen the effects, has borrowed some to try; and if his experience coincides with mine, will let you know. CHAS. H. HINKLE.

SEDALIA, Mo., January 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I hailed with delight the advent of Col. Dittmar's invention, and hoped that the objectionable features of black powder had been overcome, and when in Boston last summer procured a sample of it for a trial; and I must say that my experience with it was most satisfactory. I tried it at a target first, at thirty and forty yards, and afterwards used it in the field with the most gratifying results. At targets I loaded a No. 12 breech-loader with 3½ drachms powder and 1½ ounces of shot, both measured by Dixon measure; in the field 2 drachms powder 1½ shot. I

used the same loads in every particular of Orange Ducking Powder, made by Lafflin & Rand. The trial showed that the white powder produced less noise, less dirt, and scarcely any smoke, with equally as good pattern, and penetration about one-fourth greater than the Orange powder. At quail in the field it did equally as well. The birds were killed clean, and as often as with black powder. Had nothing appeared in print in regard to it I should probably laid in a supply, and used it in all my shooting, but the unsatisfactory experience and accidents reported to your paper by others led me to wait until more satisfactory trials had been made. If all of it is made of the same strength and possesses the same qualities as the sample given to me, it is good enough for anybody, and just as safe as black powder. But the question arises, has Col. Dittmar arrived at such perfection in its manufacture that he can make it all alike? Have not the unsatisfactory results and bursting of guns reported been caused by mistake or carelessness in its manufacture? Since I read the article of "W. R. C." in your paper last week, I am led to believe that the fault lies in its manufacture, and not in its use? By that article, it appears that it is made in a similar manner to gun cotton, if so, it will be almost impossible to make two lots exactly alike. I suggest that some means be taken to give it a fair trial, by the parties interested, and let the result be published. If it is as good and safe as it appeared to be in my hands, every sportsman will encourage its manufacture; if unsafe, it ought not to be put into the market.

O. A. C.

GAME IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa.,

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

For several years past quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock, snipe, plover, quail, and rabbits were scarce, owing to the indiscriminate slaughter by pot-hunters. Thanks to our game laws this business has been stopped and now game is beginning to multiply. We have no deer hunting grounds nearer than Lykens Valley, about thirty miles distant. In the vicinity of Lykens, Williamstown, and Grotz, Peters, Berry, and Short Mountains, some fine specimens are killed. Occasionally a frightened buck or timid doe is run down to the Southern Slope of the Kittatinny into the farming districts, four or five miles north of Harrisburg, and Cox's Island in the Susquehanna, four miles from Harrisburg, is a famous resort for duck-slayers during the Fall and Winter, and for shad-seining in the Spring. Wild turkeys are found in the valley skirting the Kittatinny, Roberts, and Peters mountains—in Fishing Creek, Stony Creek, Clark's and Powell's valley. Last Winter the country Nimrods asked \$5 per pair for wild turkeys, and from \$2 to \$4 for an extra bronzed breed cock. The majority of our deer hunters go up the Juniata River in quest of deer annually, to the Black Log, Tuscarora, and Bald Eagle mountains, and even beyond Altoona, along the Eastern Slope of the Allegheny's.

Quail and woodcock are found within a few miles of the city. The farmers are pretty strict, however, and forbid their killing except for a money equivalent. The severe Winters of the few past years decimated the quail family considerably, but hundreds of dollars were spent for birds from Virginia and milder climates than Pennsylvania, and now they are becoming plentiful.

York Hills, eight miles below the city, is a fair locality for rabbits, grey squirrels and woodcock. Up the river, on the flats opposite McCormick's Island, plover of the yellow-legged variety are found in great numbers along the marshy grounds on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Northern Virginia. They fly northward often when storms prevail in the localities where they abound farther South than Harrisburg. They differ materially, in color, size, and plumage, from the plover we used to hunt stones at in cow-pastures and fallow-lands.

Jack-snipe may occasionally be shot along the river. Their feeding grounds being principally along the marshy creeks and rivulets emptying into the river and on the edges of the grassy flats when the river is low. Swans, wild geese, and wild ducks are shot above the city. Can vas-back, red-necks, black mallards, etc. The canvas-back bring \$1.50 to \$2 per pair, the others varieties 75 cents to \$1.50, according to quality. A stray brant, the first specimen seen here for years, was observed feeding off Foster's Island last Fall. It was captured by Mr. Robert Mc-Glanchlin. The bird was about the size of a young goose, of pure white plumage, having only three or four dark quills in each wing.

The Susquehanna and its tributaries are filling up rapidly with black-bass transplanted from the Potomac, within the last five years. There are also a number of private trout and bass ponds in Central Pennsylvania. Recently a lot of twelve or fifteen fish averaging about two and three-quarter pounds each were caught at Duncannon, fifteen miles up stream, and at 5:30 P. M. last Spring, while a party were fishing for shad off Foster's Island along the city front, two strange looking fish of the salmon species were caught amongst others termed "Susquehanna salmon." These were some sixteen or eighteen inches in length, handsomely spotted, or blotched, having broad sides and compact bodies and peculiarly shaped heads. These were pronounced to be of Sacramento River salmon variety, the spawn of which was hatched at Seth Green's establishment. Since then a Harrisburg fisherman, while hunting crabs for bait at the mouth of the Conemaugh Gwinnett Creek, (which empties into the Susquehanna River opposite Harrisburg) surprised a fish of the same description in deep clear water. He described it as being of the very same shape and color as those caught while assisting in shad-seining, and describes its movements to have been "quick as a flash."

Many persons appear to think that this fish, accustomed to the icy mountain streams of California, has sought the head-waters of the river where there are many springs.

SWATARA.

THOMPSON & SON, 338 Broadway, use no sugar of lead in waterproofing their suits. Sugar of lead will not stand washing, and amongst old sportsmen is considered detrimental to health, making them liable to rheumatic attacks. Thompson's suits are guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof, even after being washed, and are as good and cheaper than any other suits in the market.—Advertisement. jan27-76

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

H. C. RIPPEY.—Please send your address to this office.

GRANITE, Bradford, N. H.—Will you please give me information in regard to obtaining land-locked salmon for stocking public waters? Ans. Address Hon. E. M. Stillwell, Bangor, Me.

H. L. FARRAND, Griggsville, Ill.—Hooker's Natural History, which we study, says grizzly bears climb trees. Is this true? Ans. No; grizzly bears never climb a tree, but only reach up as high as they can with their ore paws.

J. H. C., Jersey City.—I have a very fine W. & C. Scott & Son breech-loader, No. 10 bore, weighing 9½ pounds. Can I have a pair of 12-bore barrels fitted to same stock, which will make the gun weigh 7½ pounds? Ans. Yes, by sending the gun to Messrs. W. & C. Scott & Sons, Birmingham, England.

J. C. H., Oconomowoc, Wis.—I have a very fine Gordon setter pup, nine months old, who is troubled with goiter. It does not seem to injure him; neither does it disfigure him at present, but fear it may, if it continues to grow. Can you tell me of any remedy? Ans. Try bathing the part affected with kerosene.

C. S. R., Niagara Falls.—Can you tell me if there is a gunmaker by the name of Thompson & Co. I have a fine English muzzle-loader with that name on the lock, and don't know whether that was the makers' name or not, as there is no other on the gun? Ans. There are several gunmakers in England named Thompson.

C. W. A., Jr., New York.—Can you inform me of any place within fifty or one hundred miles of New York where shooting of any kind can

be had during this or next month? Ans. Nothing but duck shooting now open. Address Capt. Ed. Dunes, Sayville, L. I., as to the Great South Bay; or Wm. Lane, Good Ground, L. I.

SCOTT, Phila.—Can I get a good muzzle-loader, made by Scott, Wesley Richards, or Greener for \$50? How would a 32-inch barrel, 10 gauge, 9 pounds do for any game likely to be met in Pennsylvania? Ans. We can select a good Scott or Greener muzzle-loader for you at about \$50. A gun the size you mention would be a serviceable one if you have the strength to carry it.

W. D. M., Buffalo.—Can you give me any information regarding the workmanship and shooting qualities of the guns made by Chas. Green, of Rochester? Ans. We have never used one of Mr. Green's guns, but have heard them very highly spoken of; some of our best pigeon shots have used them, and in workmanship they are equal to any in this country of corresponding prices.

J. W. P., New Haven.—I have read "Dinks on the Dog," and would ask who is Dinks? Can you give his address; and can he sell me a dog that will fill his description of what a setter dog should be? I have never yet seen one. Ans. "Dinks" has been dead many years. He was a well educated English gentleman, who settled at Amherstburgh, Canada West, where he kept a kennel of dogs and wrote his book.

A. F. D. Philadelphia, Pa.—With regard to the pointer pup I wrote to you about, that swallowed the silver half dollar, and which you said in answer to correspondent, he would digest in six days, I beg to state that he swallowed it on the 21st November, and passed it on the 10th December, making 23 days to pass it. Ans. We can only say that it was in consequence of the purity of the silver that it required so long a time to digest.

G. B., Brooklyn.—Can the English chilled shot, such as was used at the London gun trial, be obtained in the United States? 2. How does the English No. 6 compare with Tatham's? 3. Will the chilled shot prevent leading in a choke bore gun? Ans. 1. It can. Mr. H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtlandt street, has just imported several tons. Schaffer, of Boston, also has it. 2. The English No. 6 contains 270 pellets to the ounce; Tatham's No. 7 contains 291 pellets. 3. It will.

J. W. W., Bluff City, Ill.—I am one of those unfortunates who never saw a fly rod or reel or artificial fly, and scarcely ever went fishing. Now what fish will I find in the Illinois River that can be taken with rod and line and fly, and how shall I proceed to catch them, and what kind of rod and fixings do I want? Ans. The black bass (*Myxocetor salmoides*) is the only fish that you would be likely to coax with a fly. Send to any reliable dealer in tackle and he will fit you out with a rod line, reel, and flies, at a cost of about \$20.

G. F.—Yearling brook trout usually sell for \$10 to \$15 per hundred (alive). Two year-olds about \$20. Larger fish according to size. We do not like air-pumps for transporting fish, they are very hard work, and kind of nuisance generally; but prefer a can of fresh water, a dipper and a pail. Water can be well aerated with the two latter, by pouring. To draw off water from cans, the best thing is a rubber syphon (one-inch tube) with a strainer-tube to go outside of it; this is what is used by the men who have done the greater part of the transporting in this country.—FRED. MATHER.

C. L. I., Phila.—Will you be kind enough to give me a little information in regard to a couple of muzzle-loading guns that I possess—one is inscribed "Joseph Bourne, maker, No. 5 Whittall street, St. Mary's square, J. W. Baden." On the other is "Renkin Brothers, Liege." The last named is a Laminated steel gun—the other is a twist. I want to know why the name J. W. Baden is inscribed after the makers' name, and also are these celebrated makers, &c.? Ans. There are such gunmakers, but their guns are not well known in this country. It is probable the gun was made for J. W. Baden.

J. C. G., Allegheny City.—I notice your advertisement in FOREST AND STREAM of thorough broken setter. Please give me information as to price, etc. I have a thoroughbred English bitch, which I had lined by a blood red Irish setter, which was imported at a cost of sixty pounds. He threw seven dogs and one gyp, all liver color with red legs, black muzzles, and marked above the eyes like the Gordons. Is this not odd? The bitch is white and seal brown? Ans. Have written you describing the setter advertised. The colors of the pups from your English bitch are just such as would be likely to follow from such a cross.

J. K. S. & Co., Phila.—1. For target shooting what is the longest range that you would consider a Wesson rifle, 44-100 calibre, 28-inch barrel accurate? 2. Is there any rifle club in Philadelphia, and if so, where is their range; who is the President, and what is the cost to become a member? 3. How far do you think a Colt navy revolver would carry accurately if it was screwed in a vice and pointed straight for an object? 4. Which is the best for common shooting Colt's navy revolver or Colt's army revolver? Ans. 1. With long cartridge 400 or 500 yards. 2. Enquire of Edward Anschutz, gunmaker, No. 210 South Thirtieth street, Philadelphia. 3. Seventy-five yards. 4. Not much difference.

M. P., Bridgeport, Conn.—Can you give any information regarding smelt fishing with hook and line in winter season? What would be the proper size hooks, how arranged, what bait, etc., and whether they can be caught in the Housatonic River, or in any of the harbors in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn., as I am informed there are in Boston and the other harbors east of here? Ans. Smelts are fished for with the lightest of tackle, say with Nos. 10, 9, 8, or 7 Limerick, or 20, 19, or 18 Kinsey hooks, of which three or four should be used at short distances apart on the leader. Such tackle as would be used for perch fishing, only with more hooks. Clam makes good bait, or a piece of liver. Smelts have become very abundant in Massachusetts Bay since they have been protected. We doubt if they are often caught south of Cape Cod, although we have been assured by trout fishermen that they have caught them on the south side of Long Island.

H. Y. Z., Lima, Ohio.—Being a reader of your valuable paper, I take the liberty of asking your opinion of a pointer dog I have seen as to its being a good breed. It is good size and large bone, being only about six months old; black head, and black on shoulders, with a few black spots, the rest being white. Never having seen a pointer marked with such clear black and white marks, did not know whether it was a poor or mongrel breed. Please give your opinion. Ans. It is not possible to tell if a dog is thoroughbred by a written description of him. The most skillful expert cannot tell that a dog is certainly thoroughbred, even by viewing him. Some half-bred dogs show all the points of thoroughbreds. One of the best dogs we ever shot over was half pointer and half hound; he looked like a pure bred pointer.

S., Fort Scott, Kansas.—I have a dog which, until recently, never made a "skip." Several times lately he has made false points; i.e., pointing where there was no game. I claim it is over caution superinduced by excessive house breaking. A sporting friend of mine thinks it is "dunghill in him." He out hunts all our dogs here, and even with his false points finds as much game as any of our dogs in same length of time. My dog is a pointer, well bred, on his mother's side, but his father is not known to a certainty. He has recently been sick, and his nose may have been affected; but I hope not. Do you advise a rest for him? Ans. Many good dogs will make false points occasionally, but when it becomes habitual it is a great annoyance, and no fault is more difficult to cure. To punish a dog severely for it would do no good. It would probably make him worse. Sometimes, by working them with other dogs, and giving no attention to their points, except a little scolding when the points are false, they will give up the habit.

A large number of answers are unavoidably left over until next week; also, owing to the absence of our Kennel Editor, several kennel queries.

—A planter living about fifteen miles from Tallahassee, Florida, has succeeded in raising a sweet potato weighing twelve and a quarter pounds.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH-CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDOCTRINATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.
CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

MR. HALLOCK AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

THE Editor-in-chief of this paper, accompanied by Mr. W. L. Brooks, of Stamford, Connecticut, sailed for Florida on Saturday last in the elegant steamer, *Champion*, of the Quintard Line, for a six weeks' cruise. They stop first at Port Royal, where they will remain for a few days as the guest of Mr. C. G. Kendall, who is well fitted with boats, decoys, etc., and who can show them the best of both upland and bay shooting. From there they go to Charleston and then to Jacksonville, from whence they will proceed to "do" the State very thoroughly, going down the St. Johns and visiting Indian River and the Ocklawaha, finally crossing over to Cedar Keys and taking the Steamer for Havana. Mr. Hallock's canoe has gone forward by the Florida Line, of which Mr. Herman Gelpeke is agent, they kindly offering to take charge of it and transport it to Fernandina from whence it will be transhipped to Jacksonville. Our unusually open season has retarded the tide of travel to Florida very materially, but we have yet February to contend with, and the steamers of both these favorite lines will undoubtedly be carrying full complements of passengers before the season is over. We hope to have some of Mr. Hallock's letters to lay before our readers ere long.

The "Squire" is also absent, being in Chicago, attending as one of the judges of the great Bench Show, now being held in that city. By the bye, we had hoped in this issue to have presented an engraving of the Michigan cup, manufactured for us by the Meriden Britannia Co., and which forms the leading prize at the Chicago Show, but the engravers have disappointed us.

A CHANGE.—Mr. S. A. Atkinson, an associate on the staff of this paper since its commencement, has purchased from Mr. Wm. C. Harris, an interest in the Philadelphia *Trade Journal*, and assumed entire editorial control of that paper. Mr. Atkinson is widely known as an editor and practical printer and business man, and our loss can but be a gain to the *Trade Journal*. The latter is now in its ninth year and is the representative paper of the manufacturing interests of Philadelphia. Under Mr. Atkinson its already excellent reputation will be ably sustained.

—To indicate how widely FOREST AND STREAM circulates, we may state that in four days we received applications for sample copies from twenty-six different States, two Canadian Provinces, England, France, and Ireland.

HEREDITARY INFLUENCES.

THERE are probably few persons now living who have paid the subject any attention, who are not inclined to contribute to the influences of inheritance many more characteristics than were formerly assigned to that source. Less is heard of the term "instinct" and more of the term "hereditary." It has been seen that much of that which we call intuitive in animals and men, is only the same knowledge, perhaps a little exaggerated, as their parents possessed; and when, as in the case of the eave swallow, we know the origin of certain habits which are now just as much innate in the young as others, the origin of which is lost, we are inclined to consider all instinct, so called, but the sum of inherited experience. The parent transmits to the young, not only its general form and external appearance, and not only its specific mental likeness, but also those peculiarities which distinguish it as an individual, and, to a less extent, those traits which it has acquired during its life. Instincts are habits fixed by heredity and are unconsciously obeyed, and this rule admits of few exceptions. Pointer pups taken into the field, unaccompanied by older dogs, will stand with muscles strained and eyes fixed at the first partridge they see. The young shepherd dog shows a disposition to guard stock. All spiders construct webs, yet each variety constructs its web peculiar to itself. The dog not only inherits scent, but also that which enables him to know a definite kind of game. Certain races of Indians also inherit scent, and so do negroes. Dr. James S. Bailey mentions a family of negroes who inherited this faculty in a remarkable degree. No matter how stealthily a white person approached their cabin at night, their conversation would immediately be hushed, and they would discover his approach by their scent.

But besides this, changes in the manner of life, habits made necessary or caused by new conditions and environment are transmissible; and here enters that wedge of variation which seems to have been so instrumental in producing the present diversity of form among animals and plants. Before the settlement of this country all the swallows nested in hollow trees, in caves, and under ledges of rock, as they yet do in the far West and in the remote forests of the British provinces. But when farmers began to till the land, and to keep cattle, and erect houses, the swallows, probably at first attracted by the greater number of insects, seized upon the out-houses and chimneys as more suitable places for building their nests, and have gradually abandoned the woods in the settled parts of the country altogether. Their young have not gone back to the woods and caves—although some of the first generation may have done so—and have little by little modified the shape of the nest to suit the new situation, until there is a very great difference between the nests built in our barns and those built by the wild birds of the same species in the Rocky Mountains.

It was long ago found out that certain advantageous traits in horses and cattle could be perpetuated and augmented, the power to make these peculiarities more lasting and more prominent increasing with each generation. Examples of this are numerous and known to every breeder, and it is upon this faculty of inheritance, under advantageous conditions, that Mr. Darwin hinges his doctrine of evolution by natural selection. But, not only do good features perpetuate themselves, but evils and deformity also come under the influence of inheritance, and are the surest of all to descend from generation to generation. Even those deformities that arise from artifice or accident are transmissible. Many Indian tribes of Peru, and some of the Oregon coast, had peculiar modes of distorting the heads of their children, and now many children are born with their heads out of shape in this peculiar way. Esquimaux sledge dogs and Manx cats usually have to suffer the loss of their tails, and their puppies and kittens are often born tailless, and in rare cases the loss of a limb in men has resulted in their children having but one arm or leg. Blindness, deafness, insanity, idiocy, and morbid appetites are all inherited, and statistics abound to show the extent to which this influence has tainted the human race.

In view of these facts, which recent investigations have brought to light, the study of the heredity of disease, in their relation to mankind, becomes one of the deepest interest and importance. To a thoughtful man, it is fearful to consider how unwittingly men are daily sowing seeds of disease and infirmity in their frames, which, once rooted, can never be eradicated, but which will reappear again and again in one form or another. No man may contract asthma, rheumatism, gout, consumption, or any disease which affects his blood, through carelessness or whisky, or any other form of dissipation, and plead that it hurts himself alone. If he have children he surely curses them with an infirm constitution, and opens an ever-broadening, ever deepening channel for a new stream of misery to flow through the world. Our insane and idiot and inebriate asylums, our hospitals for consumptives and scrofulous patients, even our prisons, are witnesses of the certainty of this result. It has been said that there never now occurs—no such a thing is recorded in recent times—an original case of syphilitic disease. This may be too strong a statement, for some physicians doubt its truth; but it is certain that hundreds of innocent families bear in their systems and faces to-day the living, loathsome marks of their remote forefathers' vices, who are not aware of the fact and cause of their suffering. Not alone does the good man do live after them. The iniquities of the fathers are visited upon the children even unto the third and fourth generation. For any one who cares for his race or his children, could there be a stronger argument for leading a pure, wholesome, careful life, than these facts contain?

GAME PROTECTION.

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION—A large and enthusiastic meeting of this association was held at their rooms on Wednesday evening, January 12th. Dr. John P. Ordway, the President, in the chair. J. V. Meigs, of the Massachusetts Central Commission, made a statement to the members of the intentions of the committee, and suggested action of some sort by the association. On motion of ex-Gov. Talbot, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Commissioners, consisting of Gov. Thomas Talbot, Weston Lewis, and Dr. E. D. Miller. The President was added to the number. The subject of lobsters and trout was discussed, and a close time was arranged for the latter. The President stated that there was no question but the present Legislature would pass a law in conformity with the laws of other States. Dr. Ordway read a letter from Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, one of the New York Fish Commissioners, requesting in justice to that State, that a close time should be made. After the regular business was transacted, the members did ample justice to an elegant collation gotten up by J. B. Smith, caterer. The interest in this organization is constantly on the increase.

—The *Ravenna (Ohio) Republican Democrat* deplores the destruction of all small birds and game by bag-hunters with their dogs and ferrets, and recommends a law subjecting all such trespassers to a fine of \$50, with confiscation of their dogs and ferrets. One reason why the game law so often proves a dead letter, it says, "is because they have almost always been drawn up by those who live in large cities, and passed through their influence, and are consequently looked upon with distrust and suspicion by most people, who think and believe that the sportsmen (so called) desire to prevent the birds and other animals from being killed, even by the owners of the soil, in order, at certain seasons of the year, that the country may be invaded by them and their friends, sallying from the cities to gratify their own pleasure in the destruction of the game, to the exclusion of everybody else, they having the advantage of trained dogs always at hand." There is no doubt that this feeling of jealousy is prevalent in rural districts. Time only can eradicate it, improved by a judicious use of enlightening influences, and a contact and mutual understanding between the denizens of town and country.

—The West Jersey Game Protective Society held its quarterly meeting in Camden on Wednesday, January 19th. The attendance was very large; the action of the committee on stocking forests and streams with game and fish was highly approved. Their agent, Capt. Pierce, the South Jersey fish culturist, was congratulated upon his success in connection with the matter.

—A powerful society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been established in Brooklyn. Mr. George W. Johnson is Superintendent and Secretary. The officers are as follows:—President, John De Grauw; Vice Presidents, John W. Hunter, Samuel McLean, James Stuart Gillen, Charles W. Russel, John Greenwood, Henry E. Nesmith, Augustus E. Masters; Secretary and Superintendent, Geo. Will Johnson; Chairman Executive Committee, Horace B. Claflin, Agents, Frank O. Clark, Charles Crissey and William De Nyse, assisted by a large force of special officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

There is considerable controversy just now going on in our papers, whether our numerous seals or sea lions should be destroyed or not. Some contend that they are terrific devourers of our fish, and are destroying our fisheries; others, while they admit that they feed much on fish, insist that their destruction of them is vastly overrated, and that they eat more of the crustacea and other kinds of ocean production. For my own part, I consider that these animals do certainly live upon a large amount of fish food, and thereby considerably diminish our fish supplies; but I am decidedly of opinion that the many Chinese fishermen, by the use of nets permanently fastened to their many stakes driven into the bottom of our bay in all directions, and these nets with meshes almost as fine as a mosquito bar, effect an infinitely greater amount of mischief, and it is a great wonder that they should have been permitted to ply their business in the extirpation of small fish, and even their very spawn, so long as they have. They send hundreds of tons of these small fry made into a kind of paste, to China. However, I trust their time of reckoning is nearly at hand. This nefarious proceeding of wholesale slaughter is about to be put a stop to. The public is being now aroused, and a public meeting of our Italian and other fishermen, and some of our best citizens, has been held, and resolutions have been passed with instructions to our legislators at Sacramento to make an enactment to forbid the use of any nets whatever with meshes small enough to hold and destroy the young fish of our waters, and to disallow the use of stakes, which actually impede, in many parts of the bay, the navigation of boats and vessels.

Whether our Legislature will repeal the existing laws, which preserves the sea lions at the mouth of our harbor, I do not know; but I am one of the advocates for a large portion of them, at least, being put *hors du combat*. I am informed that the repeal of that law has passed the Senate, but what will be the fate of the law to repeal in the other department of the legislative body I cannot yet tell. I only trust that so great an evil as the injury to our fisheries and angling sport as is now going on, will, in all justice, be remedied as speedily as possible. Let us have your sympathies, and we should be very glad to have the benefit of your opinion, and that of some of your numerous readers and correspondents, as to the capacity and rapacity of seals for fish food.

E. J. HOOPER.

We were once engaged for three months in fishing on the Labrador coast, from the Strait of Belle Isle to latitude 55°, during which time we found the seals to be very destructive to salmon fisheries, but not to that degree as prevent the fishing being remunerative. They mutilated more than they ate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Every year we are told that the Fish Commissioners of California have placed in the Sacramento and other streams so many thousand, as the case may be, of salmon or other fry, with a view to the replenishing

of the rivers and bay with salmon, and also the acclimation of eastern fish, such as the shad, black bass, lobsters, etc. Now, the supplies of fish in the Bay of San Francisco have been steadily increasing for a number of years, and at last people in general have begun to take notice of it. There is a law prohibiting the killing of the sea lions which live at the entrance to the bay, because they, inhabiting exclusively two or three large rocks immediately below the Cliff House, are a sort of natural curiosity, and almost the only one we have to show visitors. The Legislature is now recommended to repeal this law, on the ground that the lions are eating all the fish. They undoubtedly must eat a considerable quantity; but the real source of the diminution will be seen from the following extract from the Antioch (Cal.) *Ledger*:—

"Only a few days since," says the *Ledger*, "we watched the *modus operandi* of catching fish on the San Joaquin. Two Chinese junks or schooners appeared in the river, each holding the end of a remarkably fine net. The schooners then separated and swept the waters with the net to the shore. Fish of all sizes are thus caught, and none, not even the smallest salmon trout, are ever returned to the water. Those too small for market are thrown on shore or fed to poultry. It is said by those familiar with the Chinaman's mode of fishing, that one of these leaves no young salmon behind, and they are far greater enemies to their propagation than the seals."

This will probably account for the non-appearance of the shad, etc., that the Commissioners took so much pains to put into our rivers. I have often watched the Chinamen fishing, and the operation is substantially the same as the above, not even the very smallest sardine escaping. The fact that the Chinese export annually to China nearly \$400,000 worth of shrimps and small fish-ery, speaks for itself. Besides these seines, the Chinese have pole nets, which resemble mosquito netting in texture, and which remain set all the year, swinging with the tide on the flats around the bay. Some of the nets extend out almost half a mile from the shore, and are murderous to the smallest fish, which, as the *Ledger* says, are never returned to the water, but are dried and exported to China. The society of Italian fishermen are taking steps to memorialize the Legislature on this question, and unless something is speedily done about it, the Commissioners may as well give up. HOWARD.

Our correspondent will ascertain, by reference to our columns, that we have already had much to say upon the subject of his letter. Additional communications will also be found under this head, and in the Sea and River Department, of our current issue.

FERRISBURGH, Vt., Jan. 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Ferrisburgh Sportsman's Club held its annual meeting on the 14th inst., when its officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President, Wm. A. Leonard; Vice President, John A. Cadwell; Secretary, R. E. Robinson; Treasurer, Byron W. Field; Executive Committee, Walker Field, M. E. Hall, H. C. Martin, and R. Parker, Jr.; Doorkeeper, Joseph Birkett.

When the Legislature of 1874 enacted the first really effective, if not the only, code of laws for the protection of game and fish which Vermont has ever possessed, a few persons here who felt a vital interest in such protection, united in this organization for the enforcement of these laws, and the promotion of all objects advantageous to sportsmen. Its members being few, and not all of them taking a very lively interest in the objects of the club, our achievements have not been great; but nevertheless there is much to encourage us to continue our organization, and to encourage the sportsmen in the towns throughout the State to unite as we have done. There has been but one prosecution for violation of the game and fish laws (for taking black bass out of season). The simple fact of the existence of a body, standing ready to enforce these laws, has been so effective that there has been very few violations of them in this neighborhood. Doubtless there have been some, but so few and so slight as to work little harm. One of the earliest acts of the club was to request the Fish Commissioners to restock Lewis Creek with salmon. This request was complied with, and on the 23d of May, 1875 Fish Commissioner Dr. M. C. Edmunds brought on from the Charlestown hatching establishment 50,000 salmon fry, which were turned out in Lewis Creek. If the experiment proves successful, a considerable share of the credit will be due to this club for having called the attention of Dr. Edmunds to it; for he was unaware of the true character of the stream as he was of its having been a favorite breeding place for salmon in early times. Upon seeing it, he pronounced it as fine-looking a salmon stream as he had seen in Maine or the British Provinces.

The club has been strengthened by the acquisition of new members of the right sort, and of late an increased interest has been manifested, owing, in a great measure, to the introduction of discussions of the habits of game and fish, and other subjects interesting to sportsmen.

R. E. ROBINSON, Secretary.

No doubt the formation and existence of a protective club in any locality, exerts a moral influence and effect of the most salutary kind. People will not break laws with the police officers in sight.

SOUTH FARNWORTH, N. H. January 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

New Hampshire is still a State, where the earnest sportsman can find a field for his efforts, and where the hunter, that hunts for profit, can still make the business "pay." The Game and Fish League of New Hampshire, of which Col. John B. Clarke, an earnest and adroit sportsman is President, has done, and is doing a world of good, in aiding the lovers of sport to secure their just rights. The slaughter of ruffed grouse at all times of the year is no longer allowed, and the increase in their numbers even in so short a time, has been remarkable, and the sport at the right season, has become splendid. The trout, that had become almost exterminated, have already begun to fill the streams, and Col. Clarke and his associates can well congratulate themselves on having done a great and good work.

But New Hampshire is a State that affords sports of another kind. Bears abound among the mountains, and at least one man has more than a local reputation as a Nimrod, and that is Joshua H. Piper, of Albany, a back town, that is chiefly mountainous, having within its limits all of the stately Cuckoo Range and where Mr. Piper remains, hunts and fishes, monarch of the mountains. Years ago, before the present "Albany hunter" was born, a man lived and hunted there who bore that title, and was known all over the State, a man whose life was a romance filled with wild adventure. Stephen Allard was his name, and his memory is still cherished among his native wilds. He was a man who could tell stories of wild adventures, that those who did not know the man, were inclined to disbelieve, and, with many, Mr. Allard passed as a modern Baron Munchausen, while in fact he was a New Hampshire Davy Crockett, honest, simple, true hearted, and most respected by his townsmen, who several times sent him to the General Court, where the "Albany bear hunter" made a sensation, something like that created by Col. Crockett's appearance in Washington, to take his seat in Congress. He bore the mark of at least one battle with bruin, in the stump of his left arm, which had been bitten off years before. The old hunter, dressed in "homespun" with his erect form, rough speech, and quick wit, formed one of the sights of Concord, when Isaac Hill was governor. In the last years of his life, when questioned about the number of bears he had killed, he replied that he had "kept count of between five and six hundred," a record that few readers of FOREST AND STREAM can equal.

They had a remarkable trial by jury, in Carroll county in October last, turning on the ownership of a bear (dead) and a cub (live). The parties were the "Albany hunter," Piper, and the Hon. De Wit C. Carter, of Ossipee county, lawyer and earnest sportsman. The party were hunting in Albany, and found an old bear and a cub. The bear, Piper

shot, the cub took to a tree, and on the securing of the cub, was where the law point came in. Said cub being valued at \$40, and on this point the evidence ran, "thusly," to quote A. Ward, and the jury rendered a verdict "in accordance with the evidence." It seemed that Piper brought the cub down, the lawyer put his coat around him, and thus enabled the hunter to secure him. The jury gave the cub to the man that held the coat.

Hunting in New Hampshire is good if the hunter only goes to the right place. In my next letter I will endeavor to indicate where said spot is to be found. F. D. J.

FEATS AND TRAITS OF SIR GEORGE GORE.

HIS WESTERN HUNT OF 1855-6-7.

MEN of deeds are not usually men of words, and thus it happens that Sir George Gore, after two years of hunting exploits and adventures in the wilds of the Far West, accumulating a fund of experiences, whose narration could not be other than fascinating to every lover of the wild and perilous, went quietly home, and, however, he may have enacted his deeds over again by his own fire-side, never told the world anything about them in a book. It is, therefore, a reasonable presumption, that many a well informed reader of FOREST AND STREAM never heard of Sir George until his recent return to America in his old character of sportsman and tourist. The writer himself is none too well acquainted with the Irish nobleman's earlier hunting experiences in our western wilds, but having picked up here and there a few items of information in reference thereto, proposes to share them with his fellow readers of the FOREST AND STREAM, believing they will possess some interest.

Having procured from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, a passport through the Indian country, Sir George set out, in 1855, with probably the most extensive and well equipped purely pleasure outfit that ever penetrated our western wilderness. The party consisted of forty-three men, comprising, as Marcy tells us, "secretaries, steward, cooks, fly-makers, dog-tenders, hunters, servants, etc," and was provided with thirty wagons, loaded with equipage and supplies, many dogs and saddle horses. He had secured the services of the celebrated Jim Bridger as guide and interpreter, a position for which the latter's extended experience upon the frontier, eminently qualified him. It is not to be supposed that Sir George was unsupplied with an assortment of the best guns for his purposes that were obtainable, and accordingly we find him in possession of a small arsenal of weapons of various patterns and calibre, suited to the different varieties of game, all by the best makers of that day, as Joe Manton, Purdy, Westley Richards, and others.

Ascending the Missouri River from St. Louis, and following up the valley of the main Platte and its northern fork, hunting as he went, through a region not then, as now, partially secured to civilization, he finally crossed the Yellowstone, where, at the mouth of Tongue River, he built a fort. Here, in a perfect hunter's paradise, a region for which the Sioux have since contended hotly and strewn with the corpses of murdered whites, he remained nine months, pursuing his hunting projects, and—must it be written? trading with the Indians. At least he is accused of this breach of American law, and upon excellent authority, Indian Agent Vaughan, a fine Virginia gentleman of the olden time, having made official complaint thereof to his superiors.

Bridger related to Marcy that it was Sir George's custom to sleep till ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, when he arose, took his bath and breakfast, and then set out for the day's hunt, usually alone. Frequently he remained out as late as ten o'clock at night, generally returning successful. He then ate dinner, concluding with several glasses of wine, often inviting Bridger to partake with him. The company of the old hero with his odd speeches seeming to afford him much amusement, and closed the day by reading until bed-time. Sometimes his reading was aloud, with Bridger for an auditor; and Marcy relates, in "Army Life on the Border," two or three amusing specimens of the criticisms upon the the authors read, which Sir George drew out from the rough old frontiersman, but the reader who goes to that entertaining volume to enjoy them, is respectfully warned by one who knew Bridger well, that his speech was not quite so provincial as that which Marcy puts into his mouth.

The destruction of game by Sir George's party was so great as to excite the indignation of the Indians and bring forth a remonstrance upon their part, to which Agent Vaughan gave official expression to the Government. The Indians were willing that the party should kill all the game they needed as food, but objected to the wholesale slaughter for mere sport, the carcasses being left to rot upon the prairie. That the remonstrance was well-grounded, and that Sir George met with abundant success in the sports he had come so far to enjoy, will appear when we state that the party destroyed one hundred and five bears, forty of which were grizzlies; two thousand five hundred buffalo, besides uncounted hundreds of elk, deer, antelope, and other game. At last the Indians, in retaliation, drove off a considerable part of his horses in one swoop, and subsequently, in the Winter of 1856-7, while he was quartered upon the Missouri between Forts Union and Berthold, made a clean sweep of the remainder.

In the Summer of 1856, Sir George broke up his encampment at the mouth of Tongue River, and dispatched his wagons to Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, by land, himself with a portion of his party descended the Yellowstone in boats prepared of some of the hides he had

secured, going into camp at the mouth of that stream, where he remained two or three weeks. While there he endeavored to sell his wagons and other means of transportation to the Agent of the American Fur Company at Fort Union, but not getting the price he demanded, he made a bonfire of all that was combustible and threw the rest into the river. Having prepared a large Mackinaw boat, he embarked his party and sailed down the Missouri, wintering upon that stream, above Fort Berthold, and the following Spring continued his voyage to the East.

Bridger's estimate of Sir George was, in the language of Marcy, that he is "a bold, dashing, and successful sportsman, a social companion, and an agreeable gentleman." Lest the sympathetic reader should be in dread that Sir George rendered himself bankrupt by maintaining for two years so extensive a party on so extended a tour, we hasten to say that he is reputed to be the possessor of an annual income of \$200,000. And it is presumable that he received from the outlay, great as it must have been, what to his apprehension was a sufficient equivalent, or we should not see him again catering to his hunting proclivities upon our shores. If it is true, as stated, that he returned home with renewed health, and probably ten years added to his life, few will deny that with his ample revenues it was well worth his while to pass two years among savage men, and amid savage wilds in a manner so agreeable to one of his adventurous mind. CAVALIER.

Fort Shaw, Montana, January 1st, 1876.

—The Central New York Poultry Association holds its third annual exhibition in the City Hall, Utica, on the 9th February, continuing until the 16th. Entries for competition close February 4th. The premium list, in addition to the gold and silver medals for the best and second best display of fowls and chickens, comprises money prizes for every variety of fowl dreamed of. There are also premiums for song birds, pets generally, and for salmon, bass, and trout.

A WORTHY MEMBER.—Mr. Wm. Ward, one of the members of the Toronto Gun Club, has recently been presented by the members of the club with an address and a gold watch for his bravery in rescuing the crew of the Olive Branch. This was the eighth vessel's crew that Mr. Ward had been instrumental in saving.

The Rifle.

CONLIN'S RIFLE GALLERY.—The seventh competition for the Turf, Field and Farm cups took place on Thursday evening last. Mr. Chas. A. Cheever was the winner for the second time, scoring 43. The second cup was won by Mr. Frank Houghton; score, 35; and the third by Mr. Handford Smith; score, 26. Thursday the 27th inst., the FOREST AND STREAM badges will be contested for. Messrs. Cheever and Hays will have a match for the championship on Friday evening.

—Mr. J. S. Conlin first patented his Safety Shooting Gallery, June 16th, 1868; patent re-issued January 21st, 1876. Mr. Conlin is the first man, as far as we can learn, who received a patent on shooting galleries in the United States. Mr. Conlin who from his ample experience is well qualified, is now prepared to superintend the erection of, or to furnish plans for shooting galleries on his system.

CREEDMOOR, JR., RANGE.—The fourth Subscription match; entrance, \$1; ten shots off-hand; one-half the money received to be divided between those making the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, and 20th scores. The winners were—W. B. Farwell, 45; W. H. H. Sabin, 44; J. Tragger, 42; W. B. Farwell, 41; R. Rathbone, 41. On Feb. 1st the competition for the U. M. Car. Co.'s badges will take place at this range; also, next Saturday, the employees of the Centennial and Home Insurance Company will have their return match.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The eighth weekly competition shooting in lying position for a gold medal, double-barrel shot gun, a rifle, and a revolver, took place at Hellwig's new gallery, No. 271 and 273 Eighth avenue, January 19th, 1876. The winners were:—First prize, T. C. Banks, 45; second prize, Donald Cameron, 45; third prize, D. E. Vannett, 40; fourth prize, M. L. Riggs, 30.

MORSEMER.—The fifth competition for the Harris trophy took place on Thursday, the 20th inst. Messrs. Smyth and Garrison's scores resulted in a tie. They each had one shot to decide who should occupy first place. Mr. Smyth made 4 and Mr. Garrison 3. This makes two victories out of the necessary three for Mr. Smyth. We append best scores:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
D. Smyth.....	71	H. J. Quinn.....	67
H. L. Garrison.....	71	H. Maynard.....	67
G. Frazier.....	70	G. Underhill.....	65
Frederick Shonnard.....	68		

GLEN DRAKE.—On Thursday the 20th inst., Mr. Geo. H. Thompson was the winner of the Remington sewing machine; score, 39. A meeting of the directors was held on Friday afternoon. A design for a badge for life members was adopted, and a committee was appointed to procure the same.

THE PRESS AND THE RIFLE.—The journalists connected with a number of the weekly papers of this city met at Creedmoor Jr. on Saturday last for the purpose of sending a challenge to their brethren of the daily press, with a view to the ultimate formation of a Press Rifle Club. Representatives of the *Army and Navy Journal*, the *Turf, Field and Farm*, the *Rod and Gun*, and the *FOREST AND STREAM* were present, and a challenge was sent to Gen. Millen, of the *Herald*, who had consented to receive the same on behalf of the dailies. Yesterday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, those of the daily press who desire

to represent these journals were to meet at the rooms of the New York Press Club for the purpose of making arrangements for places on the team. It has been suggested that a team of eight men a side shall contest at Creedmoor Jr. as soon as practicable.

WHO NEXT?—The tailors have become infected with the rifle fever, and two matches at Creedmoor Jr. have increased the temperature and pulse of these Knights of the Shears. The employees of Messrs. J. A. Post & Co. held a contest on Monday the 17th inst., at which some good scores were made. On the evening of the 20th, Devlin & Co.'s hands tried to win glory for themselves at the butt of the rifle. It was the first floor against the second floor. As the shooting progressed the excitement grew, and odds were freely offered that the target would not be hit. At the close of the match each shooter became the happy possessor of a medal bearing an appropriate motto. The "Duffer" receiving one which bore the emblem "C. O. D.," and showed his knowledge of its meaning by asking all to "come over and drink."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association practice every Saturday at their range at Spy Point. We give the best scores made at the last competition, when those using Mr. Dittmar's powder were successful. Range, 200 yards.

Name.	Score.	Totals.
D. Kirkwood	10 10 11 10 10 11 11 12 8 11	101-45
C. E. Sanborn	8 8 11 12 11 7 10 9 10 11	97-44
F. R. Sha'tuck	10 8 10 12 11 5 13 10 9 8	95-42
A. P. Clarke	8 9 11 9 9 11 7 10 10 10	94-42
G. B. Cory	8 8 7 10 9 9 10 11 11 10	93-42

Best possible score—Creedmoor, 50; Massachusetts, 120. Grand average—Creedmoor, 38.7; Massachusetts, 81.8.

THE HARVARD COLLEGE CLUB.—Our rifle club is now in good working order, and the members intend shortly to challenge Amherst and Wesleyan University. Their best scores have crept up to 42, 43, and 45 out of a possible 50 at 200 yards, off-hand, and 23 out of 25 at the same distance.

CONNECTICUT.—An association for the promotion of long range rifle shooting has been organized at Hartford, Conn., to be known as the Connecticut Rifle Association. At the meeting on December 29, 1875, officers were chosen as follows:—President, General Joseph R. Hawley; Vice President, Nathan Washburn; Secretary and Treasurer, Major B. F. Blakeslee; Executive Committee, O. E. Pollard, of the Independent Rifle Club, New Britain; G. W. Yale (American team); John C. Kinney, of Franklin Rifle Club, Hartford; Major L. A. Barbour, First Infantry, and T. F. Plunket, of the Manchester Rifle Club. The organization starts with a good membership and excellent prospects. At a recent practice one of the members, although an amateur, made a score of 48 in a possible 50, at 500 yards. With such expert riflemen as General Hawley and Mr. Yale to coach them, the club should turn out a very strong team for the Centennial matches.

RHODE ISLAND AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—On January the 15th inst., the members of this association proceeded to Mr. Perkins' range at Valley Falls, for the purpose of contesting for the champion badge. Distance, 500 yards; highest possible score, 50. The best scores were:—Keyes, 44; Rabbeth, 44; Perkins, 40; Thomas, 40; and Howe, 30.

SARATOGA RIFLE CLUB.—On the 13th the regular match for the club badge of the Saratoga Rifle Club took place at the Tompkins range. Ezra Davis won with a score of 45 out of a possible 50, F. W. Miller, 40, W. Benson, 37, G. W. Ainsworth, 36, O. Gates and E. Allen, 30, A. F. Mitchell, 29, J. Pinney and W. H. Hodgman, 27.

SYRACUSE.—We have received some targets made at the Yates Dragoon Rifle Range, a gallery in the above city. The targets, all being at 120 feet, are not equal those made at Conlin's or Creedmoor Jr. We shall be indebted to our correspondent for a report of the matches now in progress at this range.

MILWAUKEE.—Although mid-Winter, the weather on Jan. 14th was so mild and pleasant, a few of the Milwaukee Rifle Club could not resist the temptation of enjoying their regular practice on the Wanwato Range. They only took one sighting shot, and the distance was 500 yards with the following result:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Fielding	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	47
Sketch	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	45
Welles	4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5	45
Bangs	0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	45
Williams	4 4 5 4 3 5 4 5	43
Meunier	3 3 5 5 5 4 5 4	43
Turner	3 4 5 5 4 3 5 4	36
Hinks	0 4 5 4 3 0 2 5	30
Ormsby	3 3 5 5 4 2 0 5	30

THE TEAM OF GREAT BRITAIN.—It has been generally thought that the team which is to be selected in England for the international match would exclude residents of Ireland and Scotland. The latter were expected to be represented by teams of their own. Recent correspondence between the representatives of the National Rifle Association in England and this country has decided that there shall be no restrictions to places in the selection of the team. At a meeting of the National Association, of England, held January 22d, Sir Henry Halford was further authorized to represent the Association, and to make all necessary arrangements.

Sir Henry Halford has written a letter to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, wherein he says that "the team which will shoot in America this year will be selected from the best shots in Great Britain and Ireland, and will not be restricted to Great Britain alone." As the use of the word "British" was somewhat ambiguous it is satisfactory to know that that point is definitely settled. Our contemporary copies from us the remarkable scores made by the Chicago Rifle Club on November 27th, and calls attention to them editorially.

—In our excellent contemporary, the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, from whose columns all of us have acquired so much about systematic rifle shooting, we find an admirable resumé of the history of Wimbledon. Two extracts we

take, one showing the improvement made, the other interesting as indicating the commencement of team shooting:—

1860.
"At these early meetings there were, except for the Duke of Cambridge's and the Duke of Wellington's prize, and the Second Stage of the Queen's only two classes of rifles—Enfield and other Government weapons, and 'any rifles.' The latter were restricted in weight to ten pounds, and neither hair triggers nor magnifying sights were allowed. We have always believed that in imposing these restrictions the Council of the National Rifle Association intended to exclude any weapons other than those adapted to either military or sporting purposes, and that they did not anticipate that the ingenuity of gunmakers would enable them to produce the beautiful instruments called Match rifles, which, while they come within the conditions, are of no use except for target shooting. The meeting was evidently an extremely successful one, though the number of competitors, of course, appears to us now very small—only 299 Volunteers being on the ground. We need not here go into any analysis of the shooting, which was, indeed, not very remarkable. The Gold Medal and the Queen's Prize were won, as everybody knows, by Mr. Edward Ross, then a mere lad. His score was 24 out of a possible 60, and was made up of three centres (6 points) and eighteen outers (18 points). There was no bulls-eye in those days at the long ranges. Among the competitors we find many well known names besides that of Edward Ross."

[Mr. Ross has since then carried rifle shooting to its extreme range of excellence, and is President of the Scotch Rifle Association].

1861.
"Perhaps, however, the most important novelty in the competitions was the introduction of matches between 'teams,' all the shooting having been hitherto 'individual.' And these matches were begun by two of the most interesting that have ever been organized—viz., those between the Public Schools, and between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. For the first, however, only three schools—Eton, Harrow, and Rugby—entered, and in the second, each University was only represented by two champions."

National Pastimes.

—The skating season bids fair to be of the short and sweet order, or like the good coffee at one's boarding house, "very good indeed what there was of it." Here it is the 26th of January, and not an hour's skating has been had, either at Prospect or Central Park. The Union Pond, in Brooklyn, was open a few days after New Years, and the Capotoline Lake was crowded for about a week during the present month, but that is all the skating we have thus far had in the metropolis, and now it is too late in the season to expect any more skating except after a cold spell or two for a few days should cover the lakes with strong ice.

—The game of rackets has again become popular in the metropolis, and matches are played nearly every day at McQuade's Court, 404 Madison street. Nothing of any special importance in match playing has occurred, however, since the McQuade and Manning contest of December. The new club courts on Twenty-sixth street are progressing towards completion, and it is expected that the Centennial year will see some fine displays of the beauties of the game there. Several fine racket players will visit the metropolis from England, and of course they will be entertained by the club, as they are chiefly military officers.

—Skating has become the fashionable winter pastime with the English nobility this Winter. The severe weather in England has coated the lakes and ponds with excellent ice and the facilities for a full engagement of skating have therefore been unusually great. American club skates are all the fashion, and the American parlor skates—Plympton's patent—are all the go at the London skating rinks.

—The curlers of the metropolis, in December last, when the first cold wave rushed over the city and gave promise of keen ice for the sport, laid out a fine programme for the season's games, but old Preb. has "smashed their slate" with his intervals of mild spells of weather, and the Scotchmen have been rendered inconsolable by their inability to "glide the stanes" over the glittering ice, and enjoy the excitement of their winter contests. The grand match, North vs. South, has been twice postponed on account of thaws, and it is now doubtful if it can be played here this season. The Inter-State match, too, New Jersey vs. New York, named to take place at Paterson, has been twice deferred from the same cause.

—The professional base ball clubs are getting ready for the opening of the Centennial year campaign. The Louisville club, the Southern champions, will call their roll on February 1st. The Chicago and St. Louis clubs on February 15th, and the Cincinnati on February 10th. The Bostonians are ordered to report by the last week in February. The Mutuals are practicing racket daily at the Racket Court in Madison street, and the Philadelphia clubs have been in similar training all the winter.

—A futile effort has been made by a few discontented spirits calling themselves the National Chess Association, to upset the arrangements now being made by the Philadelphia Chess Club to organize a grand international tournament. The club in question is one of the most influential organizations in the country, and it is right and proper that they should have control at the Centennial chess meeting in Philadelphia. The so-called National Association is practically a defunct institution, and it is to be hoped that no chess club will take any notice of their appeal for funds.

—The reorganization of the Gotham Club is the first step in amendment looking to a revival of old amateur ball playing during the Centennial year. The Knickerbocker and Excelsior will take the field in May, as also the Star Club, of Brooklyn, and no doubt the Empires and Eagles will follow the lead of the Gothams.

—Safety lamps are used by the night policemen and watchmen of Paris, which remain good for six months without renewal. A small glass vial holds a piece of phosphorus the size of a pea, upon which is poured boiling olive oil, sufficient to fill up about a third of the vial, which is then closely corked. In use, the cork is taken out for a moment, admitting air to the phosphorous, the vacant inner space lights up giving a clear light, which may be revived by a fresh uncorking.

New Publications.

FLORIDA: Its Scenery, Climate, and History. By Sidney Lanier. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

In turning over the pages of Mr. Lanier's book we meet with many an old friend in the illustrations of familiar places. The author has carefully gathered together much data of value to those interested in the progress of the State, and compiled it in an interesting and readable form. The body of the work, in fact, is made up of pleasing descriptions of the beaten paths of tourists, which, while they amuse, give us but little insight into those deeper and more rarely visited spots of which we would fain be informed. An historical account of the State commences with the advent of Ponce de Leon and carries us down to the last Indian war. There is a chapter for consumptives, with much valuable advice to those afflicted, and another on the climate, with abundant statistics. In fact, although Mr. Lanier's work is admirably adapted for the pages of a magazine, in which shape it originally appeared, we look in vain for something that is new—for some information or statement which has not met our eye before. The appendix contains papers originally read before the Florida Fruit Grower's Association, descriptive of the culture of those fruits for which the State is becoming famed, and which are destined to be a source of great wealth. To the tourist, this book will be a pleasant companion for his journey, and he will be enlightened as to other places of note on his trip—Charleston, Savannah, Aiken, etc.—all of which share with favored spots in Florida the charms of a genial climate; but it will not give him those points and details of information which we look for in a guide-book, and which are indispensable to the tourist. The information is general and superficial, rather than introspective, and belongs to Florida past, rather than to Florida present, with its infusion of latter day enterprise and activity.

WHITE'S NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE.

Gilbert White has been called the Father of English Natural History. He was a clergyman of the Established Church, who made his home in a vine-clad cottage at Selborne, on the southern coast of England, where he lived quietly until his death, at the age of seventy-three, in 1793. At Selborne, White was surrounded with a charming and varied landscape, and he devoted nearly the whole of his time to the observation of nature and the study of the antiquities of the locality. These observations he recorded from time to time in a series of letters to Thos. Pennant, the celebrated naturalist, and to the Hon. Daines Barrington, a patron of science and a friend of White. These letters were continued through more than twenty years, and in 1788 they were collected and published in book form. Since that time a great many editions—simple reproductions, and with notes by different editors—have been published in England, and with each succeeding year the veneration in which Gilbert White is held has increased, until his book has become an English classic. The latest edition is before us. It is an elegant octavo volume from the presses of Macmillan. Numerous excellent illustrations enliven the pages, and the print is clear, open, and inviting. Between the "Natural History" and the "Antiquities" is inserted 150 pages of notes, observations, and additions by Frank Buckland, the well-known Editor of *Land and Water*. Every other page of White's text induces a half-page note from Mr. Buckland, most of which are taken from his own wide experience, or from the accounts of trustworthy correspondents of his newspaper. They form a wonderfully valuable commentary upon the pages of the older writer, and show that Frank Buckland is a disciple of which the "quiet country parson" might well feel proud. It is an appetizing book, and we wish every person in the country might read it, and be stimulated by it to use his eyes and ears in finding out, and his pen in making known the natural history of his own Selborne, wherever it may be.

MAGAZINES.

Scribner's Magazine. In one respect *Scribner's* for February is like *Scribner's* for every other month in the year, and it is full of useful and interesting reading, contributed by some of the most thoughtful and intelligent minds. We will not anticipate the pleasure which those who buy it will enjoy in its perusal, by a review or synopsis of its contents, but cordially recommend it to all who wish to while away a leisure hour, or seek instruction in its most attractive form.

Appleton's Journal. This popular weekly journal is a capital example of literary conservatism. Its selections are invariably good. The issue of last week, among other interesting papers, contained an illustrated article on "American Historic Houses," valuable as a record of the scenes of some of the earlier events in our history. Mr. Christian Reid is contributing an interesting serial entitled "The Land of the Sky; or, Adventures in Mountain By-Ways," descriptive of the beautiful mountain scenery of Virginia, with a *souper* of romance for spice. As a record of science, invention, and discovery alone, the *Journal* is well worth the trifle it costs.

The Eclectic, which is now in its twenty-third volume, contains in the February number an unusually good selection of the choicest articles from the foreign magazines and reviews. Perhaps "Modern Sorcery," from the *British Quarterly Review*, is equal to any in importance, being an elaborate analysis of the recent works of Prof. Wm. Crookes, Dr. Dollinger, Wallace, Mahan, and others, bearing upon modern spiritualism. For lighter reading, we have the continuation of two serials, "Jonathan," by C. C. Fraser-Tyler, and "Her Dearest Foe," by Mrs. Alexander. A fine portrait of Wm. M. Evarts adorns the frontispiece, and is accompanied by a slight sketch of the distinguished lawyer, contributed by the editor.

The Galaxy for February is ponderous, and if we have a fault to find with this most excellent magazine, it is that there is not a fair distribution of light literature and heavy; that the latter is allowed to preponderate. Mr. Wm. Black's serial, "Madcap Violet," opens the present number, and if his story is as good as his "Princess of Thule," it will be a good thing for the readers of the *Galaxy*. Mr. Justin McCarthy follows with a heavy article on "Home Rulers in the English Parliament," and Mr. Albert Rhodes one on "Suicide," which is appropriately followed by a poem entitled "Transformation," by Nora Perry. An anonymous writer, who is supposed to be Prof. John A. Church, has an able paper on "Army Reduction," as applied to our own estimates as now being considered by Congress, which is elaborately prepared and soundly argued. The valuable scientific miscellany, the regular reviews of current literature, and "Nebula," by the editor, conclude the number.

St. Nicholas comes to us this month fresh and cheery as usual, and with lots of entertaining matter for the girls and boys. The story of the "Black Douglas" opens the number and furnishes the frontispiece. Then we have Mr. Noah Brooks' interesting serial of the "Boy Emigrants," who are struggling across the plains en route for California, and now kill their first buffalo. Our friend Fred Mather contributes one of his useful sketches, this time teaching the boys how to make and use a "toboggan," the sled used in Canada, where the snow is deep and the light crust would be cut through by runners. The table of contents is long and varied, nearly every article illustrated, and that, too, in the nicest style. Buy it for the little ones.

—Dr. Charles J. Kenworthy, ("Al Fresco"), whose Florida expeditions are well known, says of the Boudren Lamp, manufactured by the White Manufacturing Company, in Bridgeport, Ct.:

"I am so thoroughly satisfied with the lamp, from a practical test, that I wish to notice it. To the sportsman I consider it an acquisition; and all the manufacturers claim for it."

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
Jan. 27.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Jan. 28.	11	58	9	24	7	58
Jan. 29.	eve	38	10	3	8	33
Jan. 30.	1	17	10	39	9	17
Jan. 31.	1	55	11	5	9	55
Feb. 1.	2	34	11	59	10	34
Feb. 2.	3	14	morn.		11	14
	3	50	0	46	11	59

ICE YACHTING.

WE give herewith, for the benefit of our numerous subscribers who have questioned us upon the subject, a cut of an ice boat, for which we are indebted to our valuable contemporary the *Scientific American*. Notwithstanding the fact that the present very remarkable and unusual season has interfered sadly with the ice yachtsmen of the Hudson River, the interest in the sport continues unabated, and each year sees the launching of new crafts, with later improvements and still more expensive fittings, until now the fleet vessels are built as expensively and daintily as their floating sisters. The boat represented in the engraving is the Haze, belonging to Aaron Innis, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, who claims to have made with her the remarkable time of nine miles in seven minutes, or at the rate of seventy-seven miles per hour. The greatest speed is made with the wind on the beam. No great speed

aft, (called the rudder), are made of 2 inch plank, and have steel shoes bolted to them by means of bolts tapped into the shoe and running through the wood, having their heads countersunk therein so as to be flush. The shoes are fastened by 5½ inch bolts tapped into them; they are ground on the running edge to an angle of 90°, and are 1½ inches deep.

The after-runner, or rudder, is smaller than the forward ones, and is fastened to a rudder-post, which passes through the keel and terminates in a tiller, 2 feet 8 inches long, by which the boat is steered.

The body is planked on the under side with inch boards for a distance of about 7 feet from the after-end.

The mast is 20 feet high, 5 inches in diameter at the foot and 3½ inches at the top, and has a top mast fixed into the top 3 feet long, 2 inches in diameter at the large and 1 inch at the small end.

The bowsprit is 16 feet long, 6 inches deep at the widest part and 3½ at the ends, and is 3 inches wide on the bottom, bevelling to 2 inches on the top. It is fastened to the keel by means of an iron band three-quarters of an inch wide, and also by a bolt running through both.

The boom is 29 feet long, 4½ inches in diameter in the centre, and 2½ inches at the ends. It is fastened aft of the mast by means of an eye and a staple.

The jib-boom is 15 feet 3 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter at the centre, and 2 inches at the ends, and is fastened to the forward end of the bowsprit.

The gaff is 8 feet nine inches long, 2 inches in diameter, and has the jaws made to an angle, so that they set square across the mast.

The sails are two in number, the mainsail and the jib. The mainsail has the following dimensions: hoist, 14 feet 6 inches; foot, 28 feet; head, 8 feet; leach, 28 feet; the lift of the mainsail at the end of the boom is 1 foot 6 inches.

The dimensions of the jib are as follows: hoist, 15 feet; foot, 14½ feet; leach, 22 feet; and it has a lift of one foot. The rigging is of half inch round iron and wire rope.

The above definition does not prevent boat builders from rowing unless in the case of an individual whom it can be shown has practiced with the oar to an undue extent. The sign of boat builders will not hereafter disqualify such from rowing. Janitors of boat houses, however, are debarred. A resolution requiring that all prizes now in possession of winners be returned to the association to be disposed of to the best advantage, and flags substituted therefor, was lost. A resolution was adopted indorsing the invitation extended to the principal rowing clubs of Europe to participate in the Centennial regatta. Amateur crews from England, Ireland and France will certainly compete, and also professional crews from the Thames and Tyne. A very important resolution was also adopted, the effect of which is to confine oarsmen who may be members of several clubs to enter from but one. The next regatta of the association will be held at Philadelphia, on or about the 21st of August next, and prior to the Centennial regatta. The regatta committee consists of Alex. Kumbaar, Jno. E. Eustis, Marcellus Bailey, E. R. Craft, and H. W. Garfield.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The action of the Convention of the Amateur Association on the 20th inst., in New York, meets with very general approval here, as indeed the action of the Philadelphia representatives would show. The feeling against allowing men to row in amateur regattas who receive, indirectly, a remuneration for their services, is very strong. Suspicion has attached itself to a number of men who, having no visible means of support, seem to devote all of their time to the science of rowing. In this country men generally do something for a living, and it is no more than natural that what a man seems to make his occupation should be considered the business by which he secures the necessities of life. Rowing here is a pastime and those who, making it a pastime, can devote but their leisure hours to the sport, feel more than an objection to connecting with quasi professionals. But even the new definition, with its explanatory safeguard, will not avail, unless the Executive Committee of our National Association, and all the committees of amateur regattas, have the pluck to rigidly enforce it.

As was anticipated by the Centennial Regatta Committee, it seems impossible that the English universities should accept the challenge of the American colleges to row July 19th. The date of the Centennial was fixed (or rather was left unfixed) between August 20th and September 15th, to accommodate those crews which must appear at Henley. But the Schuylkill Navy would be glad to have their races here, and would make a place on their programme for them, and would be glad to offer the hospitality of the Quaker City, as far as in their power lies. The Navy, I think, hopes that the College Association will so accommodate the date of their regatta that they will secure a genuine International collegiate race.

Messrs. Eustis & Rees will meet the Centennial Committee here on Friday, and some mutual arrangement will probably be made.

The Treasurer of the Royal Sport Nautique, Brussels, has sent a request for the circular and full particulars of the regatta, and it may be that, besides the assured representation of Great Britain and France, there may be crews here from Belgium and Germany. SCULLS.

BOATING AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Sporting matters are exceedingly dull here just now. The University crew have begun some light training in the gymnasium, but will not settle down to hard work for some time yet. Capt. Nicoll hopes that, in spite of the loss of Messrs. Biddle and Hall, and the resignation of Mr. Parmley, we may turn out a very fair crew. We have with us of last year's crew only Mr. Nicoll and Mr. VanLennep. The Freshmen crew are also doing some light work, and promise well. The University ball nine have not yet thought of organizing; but we shall probably have a good team. Of last year's nine we lose only Moffat. Gunners here are looking forward to a good English snipe season in the Spring. LOUNGER.

Billiards.

SLOSSON VS. SEXTON.—The excitement in billiard circles is on the *qui vive* as the date fixed for the youngsters to contend for the supremacy draws near. Both players have been doing tall things in their practice games. Sexton, on the 21st inst., in a game with a gentleman from St. Louis, went out with a run of 248, while Slosson, on the same date, playing Mort. Humphrey 700 points against his 300, won with an average of over 32, and two was over 100. What lends so much interest to this contest is the fact of the extreme youth of the players, neither being twenty-two years of age, and their debut to the public in a regular contest for a money stake, although both participated in the November tournament. Their play is wonderful, and so sanguine is Slosson of his prowess he informs us that in the event of his winning this game he will challenge the world for \$1,500 or \$2,000. Among the knowing ones Sexton is booked for the winner, basing their judgment on his steady, but more particular round-the-table play, while his force and massé shots are executed with that neatness and tone so peculiar to French players. Slosson plays with great rapidity, as if he was confined to a certain time to finish the game, or desirous of seeing the end. His particular forte is nursing; no one can compare with him making fine caroms, and we predict he will keep the referee busy enough watching his play in order to decide count or no count. Through the liberality of H. W. Collender both players have been provided with new cloth, balls, cushions, etc. So that they will be on equal footing as regards the tools used, and in case of defeat no blame can be attached to aught but inferior play. The contest takes place at Tammany Hall, Thursday evening, January 27th.

RUDOLPHE VS. DANIELS.—About three hundred persons were in attendance at Bumstead Hall, Boston, on January 20th, a witness a contest between the above noted players. In a game of 600 points, three-ball, for \$500, Rudolphe conceded Daniels 150. The game was all one-sided, the odds-giver winning by a score of 600 to 276 (exclusive of odds). Rudolphe's best run was 68, while Daniels reached 44. Averages, Rudolphe, 13½; Daniels, 6½. Referee, Luther S. Brooks.

—Corn cobs have of late been extensively used for fire lighters in France. They are steeped in hot water containing two per cent. saltpetre, and after being dried at a high temperature, are saturated with fifty per cent. of resinous matter.



can be attained in going before the wind, as it is necessary to tack away from as well as against it, or otherwise the wind would be left behind. The boat seen in the distance is the Icicle, owned by the Commodore of the Poughkeepsie club, John A. Roosevelt, Esq., claimed to be the largest and fastest ice boat in the world. Her total length is 68 feet. The frame-work is 32 feet in length from mast-step to rudder-post. Width of frame, 6 feet; distance between runners, 26 feet; length of forward runners, 7 feet six inches; length of bowsprit, 25 feet; length of boom, 43 feet; length of mast, 32 feet; carries 1,071 feet of canvas, No. 7 duck, single bited. The following description of the dimensions and mode of building an ice-yacht of about the size of the Haze will give an intelligible idea of their construction:—

The body, or boat proper, is made up of three principal parts—the keel or centre timber, and two side timbers. The keel is 24 feet 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 9 inches deep. The two side timbers are each 2½ inches wide and 4 inches deep. They are joined at the stern to a semi-circle of 15 inches radius, and at the mast by means of a curved plank 12 inches wide, 3 inches deep, and 7 feet 4 inches long, which is bolted to them.

The runner plank to which the two forward runners are bolted, and which is bolted to the under side of the side timbers and running under the keel, which projects about an inch below the side timbers.

The runners are three in number, two forward and one

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN.—On Thursday last a meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city. The following permanent officers were elected:—President, Commodore James F. Ferguson, Quaker City Boat Club, Philadelphia; Secretary, Henry W. Garfield, Excelsior Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.; Assistant Secretary, Richard Neville, Nautilus Boat Club, New York. Delegates from twenty-five clubs having presented their credentials, the principal business before the meeting, viz.: the amending of article three of the constitution, relating to the definition of amateur, was proceeded with. A committee of nine having been appointed, the proposed amendment was submitted to them for consideration and finally adopted, as follows:—

An amateur oarsmen is one who does not enter in an open competition, or for either a stake, public or admission money or entrance fee; or competes with or against a professional for any prize; has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; whose membership of any rowing or other athletic club was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect; who has never been employed in any occupation involving any use of the oar or paddle.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company,

Home Office, 189 Market Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

Net Assets, January 1st, 1875, - - - - -	\$1,652,949.59
Received for Premiums, \$859,069.15	
Received for Interest, 88,872.91 - - - - -	947,942.06
	\$2,600,891.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Death Claims, Endowments and Annuities, - - -	\$196,203.13
Paid Returned Premiums and Surrendered Policies, - -	210,069.56
Paid Salaries, Rent, and Contingent Expenses, - - -	52,820.06
Paid Commissions to Agents, - - - - -	75,815.67
Paid Advertising, Printing, and Postage, - - - - -	19,342.36
Paid Physicians' Fees, - - - - -	13,654.75
Paid Taxes, - - - - -	5,091.85
Paid Re-Insurance, - - - - -	6,197.74
	\$578,695.12
	\$2,022,196.53

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand, - - - - -	\$70,704.05
Bonds and Mortgage held by Company, - - - - -	703,287.10
United States and State Bonds, - - - - -	194,484.55
Loans on call, (secured by U. S. Bonds and other collaterals),	212,455.21
Real Estate, - - - - -	61,555.54
Loans on Policies, - - - - -	414,848.79
Premiums in course of transmission, and Deferred Premiums,	302,036.48
Accrued Interest, - - - - -	48,177.18
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - - -	7,651.62
Due for Re-Insurance, - - - - -	6,996.01
	\$2,022,196.53

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in force December 31st, 1875, as per stand-	
ard of State of New Jersey, Am. Exp. 4½ per cent., -	\$1,437,332.00
Death claims not due and in process of adjustment, - -	58,000.00
	\$1,495,332.00
Surplus to Policy Holders, - - - - -	526,764.53

Number of Policies Issued During the Year 1875, - - -	5135
Insuring, - - - - -	\$9,775,050.00

OFFICERS:

J. H. STEDWELL, President.	C. H. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.
R. C. FROST, Vice President.	J. H. CANNIFF, Cashier.
J. B. BURNET, Medical Examiner.	

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CANVAS

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Cartridge Bags & Belts.

CREEDMOOR AND SPORTING

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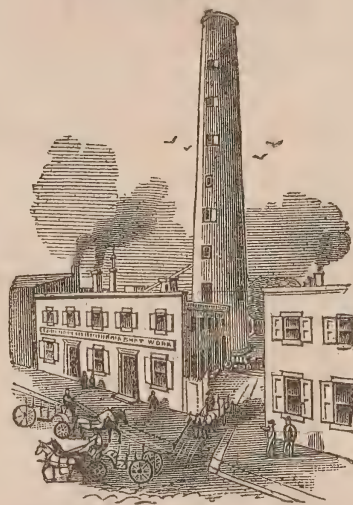
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Founded July 4, 1808.



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SHOT & BAR LEAD

MANUFACTURER,

Office, 121 Walnut Street, Philad'a

BUY IT Vanity Fair.

It is shaved from the best Natu-
ral Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not
make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 20
cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for cir-
cular. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From Seth Green, Supt. N. Y. State Fisheries.

I find Vanity Fair to be the best article of tobacco
adapted to the wants of the sportsman. Have used
your tobaccos for many years, and know them all to
be first-class.

For Sportsmen.

A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble; a solid re-
source in winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe
with Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.

From A. B. Lamberton, Rochester.

Having smoked your tobacco, Vanity Fair, by the
camp fire and by the hearth, I believe it in point of
fragrance and taste superior to all brands known to
me. Being in search of a tobacco that would not fire
the tongue and mouth, I was made acquainted with
your Vanity Fair, and found it to be the *ne plus ultra*
of natural leaf.

Does not make the tongue Sore.

SMOKE VANITY FAIR.—It is a wonderful solace,
and the best proof that it works no injury is the re-
freshed feeling you awake with next morning, con-
scious that there is no reasonable task you could not
perform.

For Meerschaums.

It has a permanent existence; again and again does
it serve your turn, and still is ready for a fresh bout.
That pipe is always ready for its fill of Vanity Fair.

For Cigarettes.

A cigarette is an interlude to the serious habit; a
graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigar-
ettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

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1. Wild Cat, or Bay Lynx.....*Lynx rufus*.
2. Snowy Owl.....*Surnia nyctea*.
3. American Wolf.....*Lupus occidentalis*.
4. Wild Pigeon.....*Ectopistes migratoria*.
5. Northern Panther.....*Felis concolor*.
6. Black Crowned Night Heron.....*Ardea discors*.
7. Woodchuck.....*Actomys monax*.
8. Red Necked Grebe.....*Podiceps rubricollis*.
9. Great Blue Heron.....*Ardea herodias*.
10. American Swan.....*Cygnus americanus*.
11. Red Shouldered Buzzard.....*Buteo hyemalis*.
12. American Woodcock.....*Eusticola minor*.
13. White Fronted Goose.....*Anser albifrons*.
14. Long Eared Owl.....*Otus americanus*.
15. Hooded Sheldrake.....*Mergus cucullatus*.
16. Horned Grebe.....*Podiceps cornutus*.
17. Golden Eagle.....*Aquila chrysaetos*.
18. Prairie Wolf.....*Canis latrans*.
19. Spotted Sand Lark.....*Totanus macularius*.
20. Marsh Harrier.....*Circus uliginosus*.
21. Mallard Duck.....*Anas boschas*.
22. Great Horned Owl.....*Bubo virginianus*.
23. Great Loon, or Diver.....*Colymbus glacialis*.
24. American Deer (Albinoes).....*Cervus virginianus*.
25. The American Bittern.....*Ardea minor*.
26. Old Wife, or Squaw Duck.....*Fuligula glacialis*.
27. The Wild Turkey.....*Meleagris gallopavo*.
28. The Beaver.....*Castor fiber*.
29. Common American Snipe.....*Scolopax wilsoni*.
30. The Buff Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus merganser*.
31. The Canada Goose.....*Anser canadensis*.
32. The New York Ermine.....*Putorius noveboracensis*.
33. Red Breasted Sheldrake.....*Mergus serrator*.
34. Pinnated Grouse.....*Tetrao cupido*.
35. The Sand Hill Crane.....*Grus americana*.
36. The American Black Bear.....*Ursus americanus*.
37. Red Tailed Buzzard.....*Buteo borealis*.
38. Buffle Headed Duck.....*Fuligula albeola*.
39. North American Porcupine.....*Erythronotus*.
40. Virginia Partridge.....*Ortyx virginiana*.
41. Common American Gull.....*Larus zonorhynchus*.
42. Grey Fox.....*Vulpes virginianus*.
43. Red Head.....*Fuligula erythrocephala*.
44. Ruffed Grouse.....*Tetrao umbellus*.
45. The Raccoon.....*Procyon lotor*.
46. The Whistler.....*Fuligula clangula*.
47. Brown or Bald Eagle.....*Haliaeetus leucoccephalus*.
48. Red Fox.....*Vulpes fulvus*.
49. Wood Duck.....*Anas sponsa*.
50. American Barn Owl.....*Syrinx pratincola*.
51. Spruce Grouse.....*Tetrao canadensis*.
52. Northern Lynx.....*Lynx borealis*.
53. Black Duck.....*Anas obscura*.
54. Belted King Fisher.....*Alcedo alcyon*.
55. Little Screech Owl.....*Bubo asio*.
56. American Opossum.....*Didelphis virginiana*.
57. American Coot.....*Fulica americana*.
58. Ptarmigan.....*Tetrao mutus*.
59. Shoveller, or Spoonbill.....*Anas clypeata*.
60. Musquash.....*Fiber zibethicus*.

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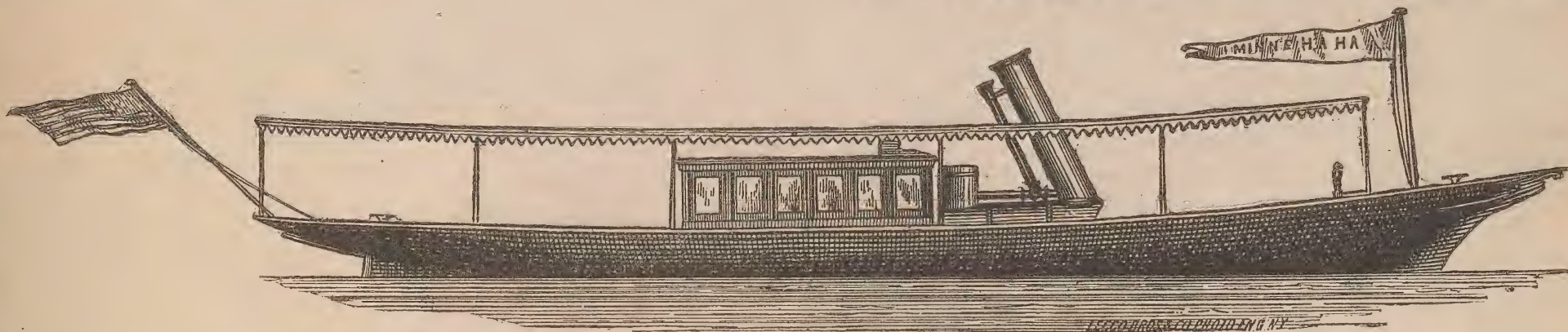
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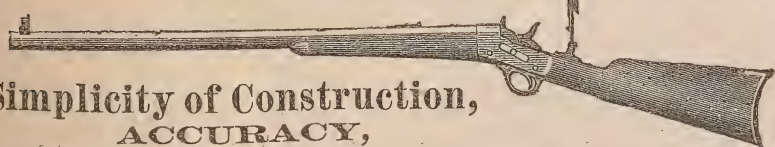
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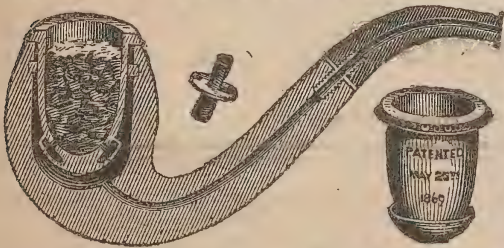
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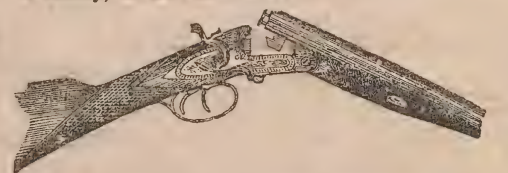
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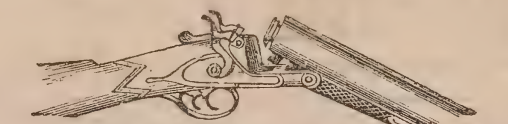
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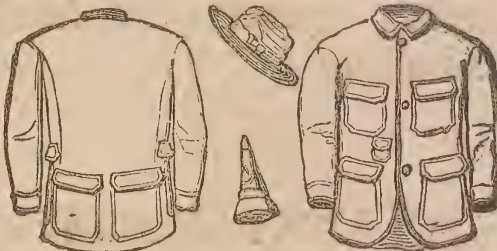
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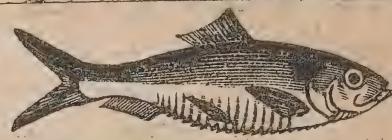
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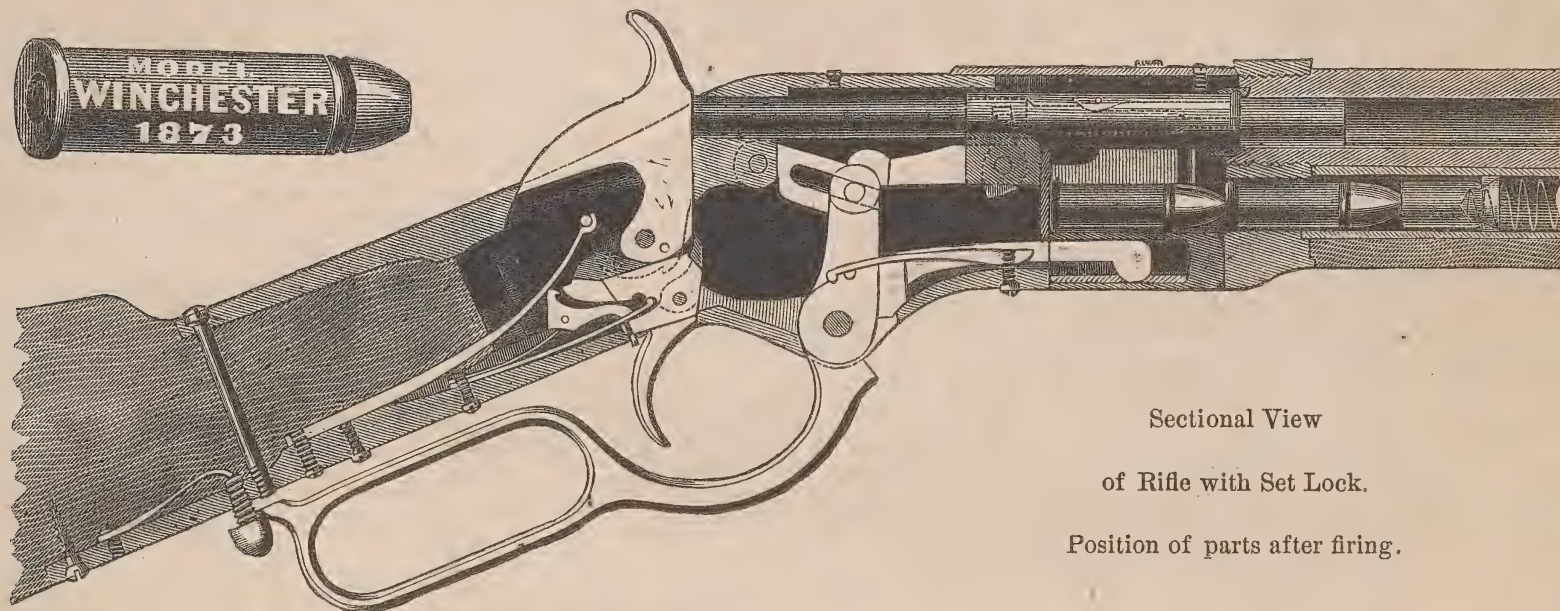
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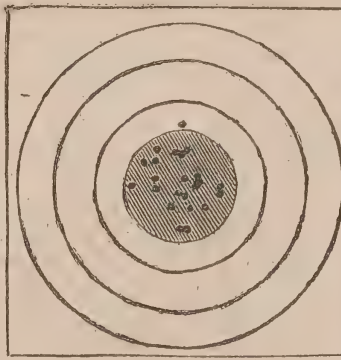


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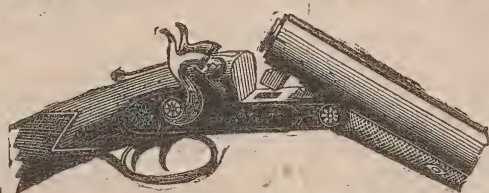
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

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17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sq.)

For Forest and Stream.
THE WINTER KING.

WHAT ho! make way for the ermined king,
Mid his aureole of glory.
Clearer the blast of his bugles ring,
Forward his glittering cohorts spring,
From coverts, on mountains hoary.

What ho! give way to the king's array;
From the forest glens defiling.
With a victor's tramp in the sun's pale ray,
Crushing the blossoms that yesterday,
In the broad fair fields were smiling.

But oh there's a snare for the chaste, cold king,
In the sun-land's ardent glances.
Over beds of roses, the love birds sing,
And the tangled vines will clasp and cling,
Enfolding his broken lances.

T. W. A.

turesque. It consists of wheat fields, vineyards, etc., surrounded by prettily wooded hills. Some gentle undulations, some rougher and more irregular in formation. It was quite dark when we arrived at Cloverdale at 6:30, and were soon safely deposited with our baggage within the walls of a rough-looking little country inn, but, though rough, good enough for a couple of fishermen. We met at dinner a German of about 50 years, evidently a geologist visiting the quicksilver mines in the vicinity. After dinner we took our places among the rough group of countrymen around the big log-fire. Queer groups these California assemblies are! Singular mixtures of nationalities! In the present instance, for example—first (and thus placed out of respect for age) sat my uncle, E. Hooper, with his silvery locks, the patriarch of this motley group; next the German geologist; then the keeper of the tavern, a true

red, and golden leaves of autumn. The journey, which occupied ten hours and a half, seemed by no means long, and we neither of us suffered from fatigue. Our first stopping place was 16 miles from Cloverdale. The next was at a comfortable roadside farmhouse, 32 miles from our starting point, where we arrived at about noon. The good lady of the house set before us an admirable lunch—the best of farmhouse fare. Delicious home-made bread, tender meat, preserved fruits, and everything a hungry soul could desire. It was enough to give us an appetite for our food to catch a glimpse of the old lady's good-tempered sunny countenance, so full of jollity and merriment. She seemed one of those happy creatures of light and joyous temperament to whom, looking on the bright side of all things, the world is all sunshine and pleasure. Feeling greatly invigorated, we started on our journey, as giants



RED IRISH SETTERS BESS AND DASH, THE PROPERTY OF N. SALTUS, ESQ. (See Page 405.)

For Forest and Stream.
**A Trip Into Mendocino County,
California.**

THE following description of the above excursion is from the pen of my nephew, P. F. Hooper, sent to his father in England and copied by me. Although somewhat personal in its character, I think it may perhaps be interesting to the numerous piscatorial and other readers of your valuable paper. I enjoyed the pleasure of accompanying him on the trip.

E. J. HOOPER.

I left San Francisco on the 30th of October last by the new bay steamer James M. Donahue, accompanied by my uncle. The day was exceedingly brilliant, with a gentle breeze from the southeast. The above steamer is by far the finest in the Bay of San Francisco, and the fastest and most commodious in these waters. We arrived at Donahue Landing at about 4 o'clock P. M., and then took train along the Sonoma Valley to Cloverdale. The valley is very pic-

native of the Emerald Isle, from Bantry Bay; a rough English miner, whose H's were conspicuous by their absence when most required, and singularly abundant prefixed to words requiring them not. There were, besides, a dozen local celebrities of anything but intelligent appearance. Thus we sat cracking our jokes, telling anecdotes, and smoking our pipes and cigars till bed time. We rose next morning at 6, and, after a fair breakfast, started by stage at 7, en route for the timber regions. The morning was dark and cloudy. At about 8 (one hour after starting), the clouds gathered thickly overhead and rain commenced, increased, and hardly abated before dark; one steady down-pour from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. The country through which we passed, when seen to advantage, must be some of the finest in California. On leaving Cloverdale the road begins a very steep ascent, and as the road winds round and round the hillsides we could often catch a glimpse of the village, most charmingly surrounded by a framework of magnificently-wooded hills of every form and size, surmounted by an almost endless variety of foliage, partly of evergreen, partly of trees loaded with their brown, and

refreshed with grub. Soon we reached the regions of the great redwoods. The whole journey is one continuous series of vast wooded heights, the road passing through most lovely valleys, rich with the great variety of undergrowth, wide-spreading oaks, madronio, laurel, bay, buckeye, arbor vitae, and many others. Through the thicker redwoods the road becomes exceedingly rough; indeed a rougher piece of road I never traveled over. I thought if the stage should turn a somersault occasionally it would vary the monotony of the thing, or perhaps leave the so-called road and make a short cut along the bed of some stream. Owing to the soaking rain there were singularly intense effects of coloring in the woods, the stems of many of the trees being covered by a moss of intensely vivid color and prolific growth. As we approached our destination for the night, the bumping and rolling became incessant, and to any body suffering from dyspepsia I would strongly recommend the journey.

Darkness had closed upon us by the time we arrived at the "North Fork Hotel," a queer rough roadside inn. The bar room, or general public parlor, was filled with a crowd

of wood-choppers and such like. A large bright log fire was burning, a sight very acceptable to us all coming in from the rain. A very cosy room was allotted to uncle and myself. After supper we called in an intelligent young fellow, who volunteered lots of information about deer shooting and trout fishing. A regular young country sport, whose leisure time, when absent from the saw-mills, is devoted to that delightful pastime. He informed us of the great abundance of deer, a considerable number of small bears, and of any amount of small game to be found around that locality. The rain continued to fall heavily all night. Next day we rose at 5, and dressed by candle-light; at 6 we left in another stage, the rain pouring down as before. The road was very rough, and, owing to the heavy rain, difficult to travel over. Soon after starting the driver coolly asked us to get out and walk about five or six miles, as the roads were so heavy and the horses incapable of dragging so great a load up the steep ascent of the Navarra Ridge. I should have mentioned before that the North Fork Hotel (our previous night's resting place) is so called from being situated on the north fork of the Navarra River, which flows a long distance through these great forests. This stream abounds in trout, and in the proper season affords excellent sport with worm and fly. Our route now lay through a dense mass of redwoods, the trees being of gigantic growth—some as high as 300 feet, and many 13 and 14 feet in diameter. Uncle, the old gentleman of the party, was allowed to remain in the vehicle. The rest of us footed it up the long road through the forest. The fine rain fell incessantly, but notwithstanding this, and the fearfully muddy walk before us, we none of us complained, or felt otherwise than refreshed by the tramp. There is a peculiar fragrance emitted by these redwood trees, which, to my taste, is peculiarly delicious—this, too, in rainy weather is more perceptible. We at length arrived at the summit of the great ridge of pine woods, after which the descent was continuous almost all the way to the coast. Just as we emerged from the forest a peep of blue sky appeared, then another and another, till at length the storm clouds dispersed, and the sun shone forth once more with all his genial warmth, truly gladdening our hearts. We arrived at the Navarra Ridge Hotel, 16 miles from North Fork, a very respectable roadside inn, at noon, and there we took lunch. From this hotel there is a fine view of the ocean and the estuary at the mouth of the Navarra River.

And thus we emerged from these mighty forests (the redwoods), which extend on this Pacific coast for hundreds of miles north and south. How wonderful is the contemplation in passing beneath the shade of those mighty giants, whose crests have waved through ages past; whose heads have bowed before the storms of centuries. Large saw-mills abound along the coast of Mendocino. Wood-choppers' settlements are seen in plentiful abundance, and yet, while this has been going on for years and years, where is the perceptible diminution? Where the gaps in this vast sylvan region? Barely noticeable. Man, with all the means at his command, with all the conveniences of modern travel, the appliance of human ingenuity, has but gathered a few stray faggots, as the gleaner from the woodland cot. We continued on our way along the coast with every now and again a peep at the ocean to refresh us on our journey. The day was indeed lovely, after the copious rain, and all nature seemed rejoicing with us in the sudden change from darkness to light.

We passed by several large saw-mills on Little River, Casper Creek, Salmon Creek, and Albion River. We arrived at Big River, 80 miles from Cloverdale, at 3 o'clock. This is quite a settlement, with several streets, and two apologies for churches. There is, a little south of Big River, an immense cave in the cliff, into which a brig was driven by a storm some years ago, and never again seen. Men have entered this cave a short distance in small boats, in calm weather, but none have ventured far lest they might share the fate of those on board the brig.

At 5 o'clock we were rejoiced by the first peep of the Noyo mills and river. We alighted at the door of the little hotel on the river banks, right glad that our rather hard journey was ended. What a welcome sight met our gaze! Salmon in great abundance leaping out of the water close to the bridge. We were delighted to find our little inn quite comfortable; rough, of course, for city folks, but having the advantage of perfect cleanliness. As to the cooking it was exceptionally good, indeed the house has the reputation of being the best north of "Frisco." The table was spread with everything one's heart could desire. Salmon, quail, duck, and delicious pastry. I presented my letters of introduction to Mr. McPherson, the owner of the mills, and lord of the country adjacent for many a wooded mile. I found him an agreeable Scotch gentleman of about 50 to 55 years of age. He expressed a desire to do all in his power to make our stay in Noyo as pleasant as possible. The following day we rose fairly before daylight. We had the use of the boat belonging to our landlord, John Byrnes. Being anchored, or rather tied to a post 20 yards from the hotel door, nothing could have been more convenient; and having put our tackle together, we deemed it the best plan to fish and row alternately. Uncle expressed a desire to see me kill the first fish, so he took hold of the oars. Very soon a grab was made at the spoon by a small fish of three pounds, which, after the usual leaps, was duly landed. In a few minutes, both of us having missed a fish, the spoon was again seized, and, after a very exciting contest, a nine-pounder was netted. After this we could do nothing till afternoon, when I killed a handsome ten-pound fish. Uncle was unfortunate, killing no fish the first day. We, however, had the opportunity of looking well around us. Our favorite haunt was up the river by the woods, where the scenery is truly magnificent. The woods slope to the water's edge, the undergrowth is varied, rich, and prolific. Great varieties of fir abound, growing to the greatest perfection. As far as the eye can reach, away into the interior of the State, is seen one vast panorama of wooded mountains, completely covered with these colossal redwoods towering in awful majesty toward the skies. After a most enjoyable day, spent entirely upon the river, we returned to our hotel to enjoy an admirable supper. Total bag only 22 pounds—three fish.

Next day we had not been on the water long before Uncle was into a lumper. The spoon-bait was seized near the bridge and hotel, and the sport was therefore witnessed by several persons, from those points. The fish proved very strong, and fought "like a Trojan" for half an hour, making long runs up and down stream, and leaping many times into the air. At length he was successfully netted, and being weighed, turned the scale at 13 pounds; besides this, Uncle killed a nine-pounder, and I three fish, nine,

nine, and seven and one-half respectively; our total catch being five fish, weighing 47½ pounds. On that day we visited the extensive saw mills at the mouth of the river and took a walk along the seashore, but could not go far, owing to the steep cliffs, which proved quite inaccessible. We also rowed some distance up the river among the woods, and this was afterwards a favorite excursion. Rounding the two first bends, we came upon a great "boom," or log barrier. This consists of an enormous mass of gigantic logs built up one over the other, and fastened together with massive chains, thus blocking up the river, and preventing the logs from escaping down stream. There are openings through which a limited number of logs can pass when necessary. After a series of very heavy rains, when the rivers are swelled into mighty rushing torrents, the pressure becomes enormous; thousands and thousands of great logs coming down with tremendous force, and, of course, accumulating all the time above the dam. One of the most beautiful features of interest in that truly wonderful country, is the log-shoot, down which the logs descend from the top of the hill into the river. I had occasion to describe these in my account of my trip up the valley of the Truckee River two years ago. It was but a short distance from where our boat was moored that we witnessed this most fascinating spectacle. We were first attracted by a sound as of distant thunder over the woods; then, looking up to the top of the steep incline, we could perceive the end of a massive log being pushed by steam power on to the shoot. Once started the impetus became tremendous. When about twenty feet above the water the log leaves the shoot and plunges headlong into the deep river, the snow-white spray rising into a mighty fountain of often 150 feet. These logs follow each other in rapid succession. But description, however graphic, can convey but a faint idea of the wonderful effect produced by these mighty plunges. I have never witnessed the fall of one of these mighty redwood. I am told by the wood-choppers that this is literally awful. Large trees, when falling from any eminence, unless coming in contact with those of their own size and growth, carry everything before them, finally burying themselves in the ground at the bottom of the valley.

Our third day (Thursday, Nov. 4th), proved a poor one, as far as sport went. There was, however, no lack of amusement on the river. I took a small Ballard rifle (breach loader), with which I diverted myself firing at ducks, cormorants, divers, etc., making several very successful shots. Uncle caught a ten and a half pounder, I a six-pound fish; total, 16½ pounds. Following day (Friday, Dec. 5th), we had our hands full indeed. We started to fish after breakfast, *i. e.*, about 8 o'clock. The salmon were unable to resist our spoons, as the result at the end of the day proved: Uncle killed six fish, ten, ten, seven, eleven, twelve, and eleven and a half pounds. I killed nine fish, nine and a half, nine and a half, six and a half, seven and a half, ten, ten and a half, and nine pounds; total, fifteen salmon, weighing altogether 140 pounds. Knowing how lively fresh-run salmon from the ocean are it will be seen that we had our hands full nearly the whole day.

The next day our bag was again remarkable. Uncle killed eight fish, eleven, six, eight and a half, six, ten, nine and a half, and twelve pounds; I killed eight, eleven, twelve, seven, eight, eight and a half, eleven, eleven, ten, and eight pounds; total, sixteen salmon, weighing together 147 pounds. That night (Saturday), the clouds gathered and the rain fell heavily, continuing all next day almost without intermission. The pleasantest locality that day was the corner by the big log fire which blazed cheerfully, and proved highly attractive to the weather-bound crowd indoors. Many were the stories we listened to, described by several old hunters of their encounters with grizzly and other bears, panthers, and California lions. Small bears are plentiful in these woods, and panthers are occasionally seen, but, as a rule, they steer clear of civilization. They say that in the berry season large numbers of bears may be seen feeding on the banks of the Noyo River.

On Monday I started before dawn accompanied by a wood-chopper as a guide, with the hope of being able to bag a deer. We crossed the hills and followed the course of the river for a number of miles, passing through a very rough country, densely wooded all the way. The scenery is exceedingly grand far up the Noyo, and the views from the summits of the woods looking down upon the water is beyond all power of description. After following a trail for about eight miles, we entered the forest to walk wherever we could find an available opening. The work was tremendously laborious, the mountains being exceedingly steep, and the woods dense and full of fallen trees, over and under which we had to make our way. At one point my guide came to a sudden halt, and, beckoning to me, pointed out a magnificent deer standing still at a distance of about 120 yards. I fired, but without effect, the bush being very thick, and thus preventing a clear view. She turned round broadside, and I fired again, this time with decided effect. On receiving the shot, she leaped six feet into the air and dashed into the thicket. We followed, but alas, having no dogs, we entirely lost sight of her. This was the only shot all day. We saw any quantity of tracks, but to no purpose. My guide, while walking some distance ahead of me, fired his revolver at a bear which he saw bolting along at the bottom of the hill. I rushed forward on hearing the shot, and could hear the beast making off through the dense thicket, but though we hunted for a long time, we failed to turn him out. From dawn till sunset we fought our way through the thickest forests, finally passing down the valley of Pudding Creek, so named from its perpetual state of moisture. This valley is so situated, so shut in, that at this time of the year the sun never shines there. From some cause or other the trees and bushes are ever dripping, and nothing can exceed the chilling effect of the atmosphere. In consequence of this perpetual moisture the foliage is marvelously prolific in growth. Ferns and mosses seem to revel in the soft damp ground. Every tree, and especially the many fallen trees are completely covered with beds of the deepest moss, and ferns of extraordinary size and beauty. But the result of the absence of the sun for a long season is, that the ferns, mosses, and general plants are pale and lacking in brilliancy of color.

Our ramble extended over a distance of at least 25 miles and lasted twelve hours. During that time I only sat down for half an hour on a tree in the forest to eat my lunch. During my absence, Uncle enjoyed excellent sport on the river among the salmon, killing no fewer than twelve fish. Of course he had a man to manage the boat, otherwise he could have done but little. His fish ran as fol-

lows:—One and a half pounds, seven, eight, nine, seven and a half, nine and a half, ten and a half, five, nine, nine, and eight pounds; total twelve salmon weighing together 91 pounds. The following day (Tuesday, Dec. 9th), was the greatest triumph of all. Our days' sport turned out as follows:—Uncle killed ten fish, ten, nine, eight, ten, eight and a half, eight, eight, eight, nine, and twelve pounds; I killed eight fish, nine, nine, eight and a half, seven and a half, seven, twelve and a half, and eight pounds. This was actually our last days' fishing. The following day (Wednesday) we devoted to packing up our traps for the journey south on the morrow. We could not, however, resist the temptation of taking another short spin under the bridge, when I succeeded in killing two fine fish, one ten and a half pounds, the other nine and a half pounds; total, 20 pounds, just by way of a wind-up to our sport. The result, then, of our eight days' fishing in the Noyo River, may be considered eminently satisfactory, indeed I doubt whether much finer sport can be obtained in any part of the world. Our total bag in eight days amounted to 73 salmon, weighing in all 644½ pounds, thus giving an average of about 8½ pounds per fish.

It will be observed that our fish ranged generally about the same size. The largest weighed 13 pounds, the smallest 1½ pounds. By the above lists it will be seen that only two grilse were taken. I endeavored perseveringly to attract the lordly salmon to the surface with a fly, but to no purpose, I never rose a fish. I am informed, however, that in the spring time and early summer these fish rise to a fly up the river in the fresh water. We enjoyed our best sport in the vicinity of the bridge by the hotel, just above and below, also a short distance up the river near an old stump in a very deep bend. It was in the latter hole that we almost invariably killed male fish, mostly hook-bills, as they are generally termed. These fish have ugly noses, curved round like a large hook, hence their name "hook-bills." Of course these being fresh-run fish, the sport they offered was great. Many were the exciting contests, as the lively fellows darted up and down stream, sometime leaping a dozen times several feet into the air before they would finally turn over and show signs of distress.

Our journey back to Cloverdale, and from thence to San Francisco was but a repetition. We had been very desirous of varying the trip by going south by the sea, but were recommended by Mr. McPherson not to attempt it, as, at this time of the year, many of the schooners become becalmed, and often occupying three weeks on the down trip. When we arrived at the North Fork hotel—our sleeping place—we found our young friend the sportsman. Such is the abundance of deer in that part of Mendocino that in early morning on the ridges sport is a certainty. The night was fine and bright, so I took a long walk of ten miles or a dozen miles along the high "opens" above the woods. During our walk (the young sport being my guide), I saw far away on a high ridge a band of some fifteen or sixteen magnificent deer running in line. The distance was, however, too great and the light too defective to attempt a shot. I much regretted now that we did not leave Noyo two days earlier to give me the opportunity of bagging my first deer. If, next year, or the following, I take my holidays at the same season, I shall devote the time to hunting exclusively. At Cloverdale we slept soundly. We rose next morning (Saturday) at 5, and left by the 6 train for the steamer, which carried us back to San Francisco, December 19th, 1876. P. F. HOOPER.

For Forest and Stream.

"CALE" LORING.

TO those who knew Caleb G. Loring will these few reminiscences prove interesting I trust, and bring to the minds of many surviving friends pleasant memories of dear old "Cale," and happy days gone by. His heart was tender and kind as that of a woman, but his physique enabled him to undergo the most severe exposures and fatigue incident to hunting, being extremely powerful; he was at one time known as the "Iron Man." Possessing a great fund of wit and humor, and wonderful power of imitation, he would have won fame as a comedian equal to Charles Mathews had he adopted the stage as a profession. A keen observer of nature, his knowledge of the habits of birds and animals was extensive and accurate. On one occasion when at "the shanty" I called his attention to a flock of birds flying high in air over the marsh at such a distance as to be just discernible. "Cale" watched them a moment and exclaimed "brant." Those accustomed to seafowl shooting know how difficult it is to distinguish, at a distance, if a flock of fowl be brant geese, white-winged coots, or cormorants; but from his knowledge of every peculiarity of the flight of birds he distinguished the species, and brant they proved to be, although very rarely are they seen flying over the marshes of Scarborough, Me. Cale's wonderful power of imitation served him well in decoying game, especially the marsh birds.

Sitting on the piazza of the "shanty," one day of the Indian Summer, we heard a faint whistle, so faint, indeed, at first none among us recognized the bird, excepting Cale, and he answered in exact imitation of the whistle of a curlew, given with a power rivaling a steam engine. After many calls, and occasional faint replies from the bird, it was seen approaching, and as it came nearer Cale gradually softened and modulated his call in proportion to the distance, and the curlew was finally shot from the house, while hovering, anxious to alight by the side of the calling one. When first seen the bird was near the mouth of the Nonesuch River, a half mile distant, it being calm and clear, and just before sunset. Ere dark a duck flew down the river, and had passed without noticing the decoys anchored in front of the house, when a quack from Cale attracted the attention of the duck; it immediately turned and came back, and fell a victim to deception and the right barrel. Not unfrequently several sportsmen would return to the "shanty" after a day's shooting down the river to find that Cale had made a better bag than any of them by shooting the birds that had "come around the house;" nearly all such birds came into the house, and not a few they were. Nearly every morn and eve the song of a robin might be heard among the pines in the rear of the house, and one morning, after a remark by S. "how sweetly that robin is singing," one of the party exclaimed "I'll wager a bottle of wine that it is not a robin." S. stepped into the kitchen, where stood Cale watching the broiling of some birds, with not a muscle of his face moving; and the robin's song still continuing. S. returned to the adjoining room, accepted the wager, and all went out to find the bird; but being un-

successful, returned, and were undeceived by hearing Cale repeat, at request, the ventriloquial notes that were so deceiving. During the day, when not in use, the guns were placed together on gun-rests on the piazza, and by imitating some plover whistle, Cale had not unfrequently called out all hands, for the amusement of seeing the rush for guns; but now a general wager was made that Cale could not again decoy any of the party out of doors if there should be no game in sight. After this every one was on the *qui vive* at the sound of a plover's whistle to know of Cale's whereabouts, or else see some game from the windows ere rushing to the piazza for guns. But a few days after this, Cale being out putting the boats in order, began whistling plover calls, but as no birds could be seen from the house no one therein ventured out until after some time had elapsed, when the report of a gun brought them to the door, to see Cale picking up dead birds. "I waited for you to come out," said he, "until the birds started, and then shot to wake you up." All then went into the house, including Cale, who went up stairs to his chamber, and thence, after a few minutes, stepped out on the upper piazza and gave the shrill whistle of a "yellow-leg" that appeared to those below to come from high in the air above the house, and there was a grand rush for the guns on the lower piazza, where they were greeted by a second whistle from Cale, and the enjoyment "don't shoot yet." The bell was rung, and Cale came down to hear the verdict.

His powers were well shown in his original story known as the "Schoolboy Story." After explaining the circumstances of being appointed a member of the school committee of the town, and going to a school exhibition, he gives a rendering of the whole exercises; the declamations, etc., by the boys, and the Yankee conversation of the farmer who sat by him making aside remarks, and giving a history of each performer and his individual peculiarities.

Those who have heard Cale tell this story will long remember it.

Many times have I seen him call ducks, giving exact imitations of all their notes, from the contralto quack of the duck to the bass of the drake, and the soft, courting notes; and many times have I made my throat sore endeavoring to correctly imitate him. After dining at my home, one day, he accompanied me to my chamber, which is a sort of museum of stuffed birds, guns, etc.; and being pleased at the many evidences of my taste similar to his own, asked me if I made a will, to leave the contents of that room to him. I called his attention to festoons of different varieties of birds' legs hanging in a corner; taking one of them in his hand, he exclaimed "Is this a leg-I see? (legacy)." At one time he took part in a shooting match in which a man opposed to him was supposed to be a wonderful marksman, from the stories told (principally by himself) of the shots made by him "at the Redhouse in England." And in the preliminary arrangements of the match everything was compared by him to the superior manner in which such affairs were managed "at the Redhouse in England, you know." When the trial came, Mr. Bragadocio suffered a most signal defeat, but would not acknowledge that his opponent shot extraordinarily well, and gave profuse explanations, known as "gunners' excuses," of the causes of his poor shooting, and had "oft beaten the field at the Redhouse in England, when every one there shot far better than the best shooting of to-day." At the supper following this match Mr. B., in answer to interrogation, acknowledged that Cale shot "very well—very well." "But," addressing Cale, "but, Mr. Loring, you should see the shooting at the Redhouse in England." Cale asks, "I understand you to say that you have shot at the Redhouse in England?" "Oh, frequently! frequently!" "Allow me to ask *did you hit it?*"

One of the farmers residing near the "shanty" related in good faith as a fact that he "saw three old squaws (long-tailed ducks) flying up river one day as Mr. Loring was coming down in his gunning-boat, and as they flew by the boat Mr. Loring killed one with each barrel, turned a back-somersault, picked up another gun and dropped the third. Now, that's quick shooting, I call it, for they say that old squaws fly ninety miles an hour. He always has three double-barreled guns in his boat when out gunning, and fires them all about as quickly as most men can fire one."

Some of Cale's friends hearing this story, asked of him the particulars. He had not until then heard the farmer's version, and explained, that as the ducks neared him they divided and he killed one each side of him, but the third one going directly over his head he was unable to turn entirely around in the boat quickly enough to cover it with his second gun, but threw himself on his back and shot with the gun held firmly in both hands above him, thus killing the last bird.

Frequently, as on this occasion, when inconvenient to turn quickly to shoot birds passing each side of him, he would shoot on one side, and, changing the gun to the other shoulder, shoot with the same unerring aim, always shooting with both eyes open. Although able to distinguish birds so readily he was "color-blind." I first became aware of this through taking to him for identification a sandpiper, of a species then new to me, although very familiar with most of the genus. He examined the bird, told me that it was a "buff-breasted sandpiper," and asking me to describe its color, said that all birds appeared gray to him, although he could detect marked differences in shades. He added that this specimen was somewhat rare, and, although he had shot several on different occasions, he had never seen them in numbers. I afterwards compared it with the plate and description in Audubon's "Birds of America," which confirmed its identity. I regret that I did not preserve the skin, for the species appears to be now extremely rare. To the ordinary observer, depending as he does, to a great degree, upon color in distinguishing the different species of birds, color-blindness might seem a great obstacle; but this defect would render one much less liable to be deceived by varieties of plumage, or colors of eyes, bills, and feet, incidental to the same species of different ages, sexes, seasons, localities, etc.

It was rarely that any one but Cale's most intimate friends had opportunity to see him show his skill in shooting, except it were by accident. In 1853 a wager was made among some of his friends that he could not kill ninety woodcock in one hundred shots; the conditions requiring him to shoot at every woodcock that his dog pointed or flushed. Of course not enough birds could be found in one day, and the shooting extended over seven days, and at several places, in Maine and in Massachusetts. It will be remembered by those who witnessed it (Messrs. Pratt, Morse, Tilton, and others), and by many others

among his friends to whom these facts are known; but I believe that the score has never before been published:—

Day.	Shots.	Birds.	Day.	Shots.	Birds.
First day	11	10	Fifth day	10	10
Second day	7	7	Sixth day	27	26
Third day	8	8	Seventh day	20	20
Fourth day	17	16			
Total.		100			94

Missed second, fortieth, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-eighth, and fifty-third shots.

By the score it will be seen that forty-one birds were killed consecutively; as were also thirty-eight. One of the birds shot was brought to hand by the dog, and instead of taking it from the dog's mouth as was his custom, Cale told him to drop it; but the bird, being only wounded, fluttered off and was knocked over again with the second barrel. This was counted as two shots, one bird. Sportsmen accustomed to shoot woodcock will appreciate this wonderful score, for wonderful it must appear to even the best of crack sportsmen of the day, or other days. Mr. Loring enjoyed the friendship of many distinguished gentlemen, and widespread was the sadness caused by his death. He died of kidney disease August 28th, 1868; and, to quote from an obituary, "we all knew him, all loved him, and we all feel sad that his pleasant jest will never again 'set the table in a roar.'"

I write these few reminiscences in the hope that through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM many more will be given from an abler pen than that of THE BOX.

For Forest and Stream.

A WOLF HUNT FIFTY YEARS AGO.

I HAD just risen from the breakfast table one winter morning, when a farmer from an adjacent settlement drove into the door yard and informed me that the night previous a wolf had entered his fold and killed several sheep, and requested me to go and hunt the animal down. I needed no urging, as from early boyhood hunting and trapping had been my chief pursuit. My home was among the green mountains, and bear, lynx, wolf, and smaller game were quite abundant. Devoting, as I did, my whole time to the pursuit, it was common for the farmers, when suffering from the depredations of wild animals, to call upon me to rid them of the pests.

In the present instance I was soon ready, my knapsack packed with food and blankets, prepared for a long chase, as wolf hunts usually were, and ten o'clock found me with hound on the trail, the latter soon rounding far up the mountain side. Ere long the wind had died away, but about noon, on arriving at the summit, it was again heard on a ridge beyond. I was descending towards the intervening valley, when the voice of the hound struck peculiarly upon my ear. On listening, I plainly discerned that, instead of pursuing, the hound was pursued. In lieu of the long-drawn, clear-ringing tones there came an occasional ki-ing and whimpering. Blucher was a powerful, courageous fellow, as had been often proved in encounters with the bear, lynx, and wolf, so that at first I was loath to credit my sense of hearing; but as the sound drew near I was forced to accept the situation, and prepared for it. Removing my knapsack and snow-shoes, I took a position beside a large tree a little way from the trail, ready for a shot. The hound came first in view, as I feared, the wolf close upon him. The latter had not detected my presence, and when at fifty paces I drew up for the shot. At that instant he turned, and received the charge in his hind legs, breaking both off below the gambel joint. He was crippled for an instant, but was soon out of sight on the back track. Feeling sure of my game, I was in no hurry to pursue. My poor hound was in a sorry plight. His rump and flank were literally scarified by the fangs of the wolf, and not until his wounds had been a long time bathed with snow did they cease to bleed. After a lunch of raw salt pork and brown bread, I took up the trail, now doubly flecked with blood. But on old Blucher's part the fight was over. Neither threats nor entreaties would make him go, except at heel. Night was approaching, and I had not once sighted the wolf. It seemed marvelous that he could proceed so fast, dragging himself by the fore legs alone. I had for some time been looking for a place to camp. A giant hemlock that had been blown over down the steep side hill, and resting on the roots for some distance, leaving an open space between it and the ground into which the snow had not penetrated, was just the place. With my hatchet I soon made a bed of boughs, then a thick screen was set up of the same on each side, the tops resting against the body of the tree, against which, with a snow-shoe, I piled the snow. The thick, dry bark and limbs of the same tree afforded plenty of good fuel, and with my tinder-box I soon had a roaring fire, where I broiled my pork spitted on the steel ramrod. After a hearty supper and a pipe I turned into my fragrant couch, where, with hound to feet, and well wrapped in blankets, I slept the sweet sleep of a weary hunter. Daylight found me astir, and after a hearty meal, which emptied the commissary department, I took up the trail. It was noon ere I reached the lair of the wolf—a shallow cave near the summit of the mountain, where he lay cowardly subdued, casting his eyes furtively around, but never once looking me in the eye. Another charge of BB, this time in the head, and I soon had his shaggy coat off over his muzzle. Ascending a tall spruce, I got the bearings to a shingle camp, which I reached ere sunset, and met with hearty welcome, tarrying over night and returning home next day. On stretching the pelt it proved much larger than any I had previously captured, besides being the last wolf ever seen in that section.

C. L. WHITMAN.

DRIED EGGS.—A new industry, that of drying eggs, which is represented in this country, has been set on foot at Passau, on the Danube, and the Prussian military authorities are about to give the product a fair trial for soldiers' rations. The London *News* says several German chemists, and Prof. Pettenkofer in particular, are very sanguine as to the success of the experiment, and they pronounce dried eggs to have lost none of their valuable properties by the gradual evaporation of the water contained by them in their original state.

—Southern California is subject to terrific sand storms, the sand being lifted in such masses as to resemble fog, and so dense as to render objects invisible at only a few feet of distance. One of these storms recently visited Bakersfield, blowing up from the Mohave desert through the Tejon pass. At Wilmington, or old San Pedro, the seaport of Los Angeles, the sand can sometimes be seen piled up behind the fences like snow-drifts.

Fish Culture.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF MARYLAND.

THE Commission which was appointed in 1874, although without reliable statistics as to the yield of their waters, have yet become satisfied that the most valuable fisheries of the State are becoming less and less productive, and are being depleted of their supplies of fish food to an alarming extent. The natural geographical advantages of Maryland are so great that no effort should be wanting to make her waters, one-fifth the whole area, yield their utmost abundance. We cannot agree, however, with the Commissioners in their statement that the "rivers of the more southern States are year by year becoming more and more depleted, and their unhappy condition, both pecuniarily and politically, renders it improbable that they will be able for many years to do anything towards the restoration of their fisheries. The spring fishes of the Chesapeake Bay, being the earliest in market, will command the most remunerative prices." Her immediate neighbor, Virginia, is doing nobly in the cause of fish preservation, and the fish business of Norfolk is scarcely exceeded by that of Baltimore itself, while Savannah is the point of shipment for the catch as far south as Key West.

The shad being the most important of the food fishes of their waters, the Commissioners paid immediate attention to their propagation, and for this purpose put themselves in communication with Prof. Baird and Seth Green. Their first efforts at procuring spawn were frustrated through the sudden and deeply-regretted death of Dr. Slack, which indeed put an end to operations for 1874. The following Spring, in order to select proper localities for operations, the Commissioners, in company with Prof. J. W. Milner, Deputy U. S. Commissioner, representing Prof. Baird, and two members of the Virginia Commission, examined the fisheries of the Potomac, and then ascended the Patuxent as far as Bristol, examining the fisheries on that river. They found Freestone Point, lying between Powell's and Neabasco Creeks, admirably adapted for shad hatching, being an excellent shad fishery, the ripe fish apparently selecting the extensive flats at this point for spawning, with a safe harbor for the hatching boxes. An arrangement having been made with Mr. Seth Green for the use of his hatching apparatus, Mr. Orin Chase, of Rochester, reported for duty on the 2d of April. Mr. Chase being provided with a complete outfit, with facilities for hatching a half million of eggs daily, was located on the Patuxent, and Mr. Alex. Kent was sent to Coppages Landing, on the Chester, similarly equipped. In the copy of the Report received by us, the appendix, which was to contain the report of Messrs. Chase and Kent, was not attached, and we are therefore in the dark as to the extent of their operations. There appears, however, to have been great mortality among the eggs, which probably was attributable to the heat of the surface of the water and the increased power of the sun. This, Mr. Ferguson thinks, might be remedied by submerging the hatching boxes, and he so suggested.

The books of the owner of one of the largest fisheries on the upper bay show that, in 1824, with a seine of 500 fathoms, his catch of shad during the season ending May 24th, amounted to 52,617 fish, whereas, in that of 1871 he took with a seine of 1,150 fathoms only 17,800. At least twenty-three fisheries above the mouth of the North East that were in operation some forty years since, have disappeared—another evidence of the marked diminution in the number of shad.

It was observed that the ripe males or milts made their appearance in advance of the ripe females, and were much more abundant early in the season. Quite frequently, towards the close of the season, numbers of ripe females were found, and after taking the eggs, were abandoned for want of milt to impregnate them. In some cases the milt from the herring was used, and also one or two lots of eggs were impregnated with the milt from the rock. After hatching, as they had no means to keep them that their development might be observed, they released these hybrids.

The herring (*Promolobus pseudo harengus*) is scarcely less important than the shad, and should receive the fostering care of the State. The fecundity of the herring is so wonderful and their numbers so immense, that it would seem only necessary to protect them so that they might reach proper spawning beds. The eggs are more adhesive than those of the shad, and more difficult to handle. Fishing with the herring net should be discontinued earlier in the season.

The striped bass or rock, (*Roccus lineatus*), both for its game and table qualities, deserves to be placed among the most important of our native food fishes. They are taken of great size in the shad and herring seines, and are called "herring rollers" by the fishermen, who make war upon them, believing that they consume a great many shad and herring; a great mistake, as even if they were worthless as food, their predatory instincts cause them to follow the schools of shad and herring, consuming only the least strong and vigorous, while the strongest are left to perpetuate their race. The Commissioners experienced great difficulty in finding ripe females, although many ripe male fish were taken. Regarding this fish the Commissioners say:—

"We deem it of the greatest importance that the time of spawning be accurately determined, and, if possible, the character of the spawning beds, etc. To enable us to procure the ova and increase this fish, we propose to select a suitable locality, procure the fish in their first abundance in February, and confine them until their eggs are developed. Although impracticable for shad, this can be accomplished at no great cost. At the Bucksport establishment the salmon are taken in the shore seines in the Spring, transferred

to a fresh water pond, and kept until ripe in the Fall, when the eggs are taken and hatched. In this way we confidently hope to be able to procure and develop many millions of rock during the coming Spring."

Successful experiments were made in hatching the white perch, and the Commissioners are satisfied that they can greatly be increased by artificial propagation.

Though of recent introduction into the waters of Maryland, the black bass has become so plentiful as to be worthy of mention among the native fishes. There are hundreds of families residing in the region drained by the upper Potomac, who are saved thousands of pounds of meat annually by the introduction of this wholesome change of diet. The Commissioners have stocked many of their rivers, and expect excellent fishing in four or five years in the streams so stocked, if the fish are protected.

They have received constant applications from all parts of the State for trout for streams and ponds fed by cold springs, so they have made preliminary arrangements, should the necessary means be placed at their disposal, to distribute from fifty to seventy thousand trout immediately. Their hatching facilities are such that they can, at little or no additional cost, turn out hundreds of thousands fry yearly, should they be enabled to procure storage ponds for the breeding trout.

A few eggs of the *Salmo indica* have been received from California and hatched by Mr. Ferguson in his library, after which they were placed in a pond in Druid Hill Park, where those remaining are doing well. The State has received 80,000 eggs of the salmon (*Salmo salar*) from the Bucksport breeding establishment, presented by Professor Baird. They were placed in charge of Mr. Kent at his hatching house at Green Spring and disposed of, but how we are not informed, as our report contains no appendix. The Commissioners are not hopeful of success with this fish, as he is an inhabitant of much colder waters. A few thousand eggs of the salmon or lake trout were procured and hatched out, and placed, some in Druid Lake and others in the small streams tributary to the Gunpowder, in Baltimore county. Forty thousand ova have been obtained from Seth Green, and are now in the hatching house in Druid Hill Park.

A large portion of the appropriation at the disposal of the Commissioners has been devoted to introducing the California salmon (*Salmo gairdneri*) to their waters, a general distribution having been made through the waters of the State, and with fine prospects of success. As the San Joaquin valley is about isothermal with the Savannah, they believe that the salmon will not suffer for want of cold water in the Potomac, Patuxent, Gunpowder, and Susquehanna. 144,000 of these valuable fish have been placed in the waters of the State. Prof. Baird having procured the services of Mr. Rudolphe Hessel to proceed to Germany to procure carps for the purpose of introducing them into America, that gentleman returned to this country with 25 fish out of 300 and more with which he started. There were placed in Druid Hill Park, three common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) one of that variety which is without scales and so highly valued; twelve tench (*Cyprinus tinca*), and seven golden tench (*Tinca auratus*). Of these only six tench and two golden tench survive.

The well-known diamond-back terrapin comes in for notice, and it is suggested that there are hundreds of localities admirably situated in the terrapin producing regions which could be made more productive, acre for acre, than the best surrounding land, by the establishment of terrapin ponds. To construct these it is only necessary to fence off the head of an inlet, or throw fences out into the creeks by driving boards some eight feet into the mud, so as to prevent the possibility of the terrapin burrowing under them. The bottom of the pond should shelve off to a depth of six or eight feet, and the fence should enclose a portion of sand bank, extending some dozen or more feet beyond high water mark, in which the adult terrapin can deposit their eggs. During the Summer, floats should be anchored out in deep water, on which the terrapin could enjoy the sun, and there should be also a smaller pond for a nursery. The female excavates a hole in the sand above high water mark and deposits her eggs, carefully covering them. In two months they are hatched, but for some time the young terrapins show no disposition to take to the water. At this period they are very vulnerable, as they are encumbered with an umbilical sac, which presents a salient point of attack to small fishes; they should be carefully protected from these casualties, and provided with soft mud in which to bury themselves during their hibernation.

The Report goes into the subject of netting, and makes some valuable suggestions on this point. Fishways are also discussed, and the Commissioners visited the great falls of the Potomac to investigate the possibility of surmounting or overcoming that obstruction. The Report concludes with a summary, by which it appears that the Commissioners have distributed 4,340,000 young shad, in addition to the 4,975,550 liberated in the Potomac by Prof. Baird; 144,000 California salmon, 8,000 Maine salmon, 2,000 salmon trout, and 500 black bass; also, within two weeks of the date of the Report, 91,500 California salmon, and they have now in the Druid Hill Hatching House over 400,000 two months' old fish for distribution. There are also excellent suggestions for the protection and increase of the fish supply, which are worthy of the attention of the State authorities. The Commission has now been established but two years, and the amount of work completed in that time is enormous. Mr. T. B. Ferguson has been particularly energetic, and the State of Maryland is under great obligations to that gentleman, not only for the beautiful Druid Hill Park establishment, but for his services generally.

FISH CULTURE IN KENTUCKY.—To a few of her energetic citizens, among whom may be mentioned Gen. W. J. Landram, Messrs. W. H. Kinnaird, W. C. Price, John M. Duncan, Lieut. W. C. McFarland, Col. J. Henry Bruce, and Maj. G. H. McKinney, acting upon the suggestion of Hon. James B. Beck, President of the Kentucky State Sportsmen's Association, of which they are members, Kentucky is indebted for a probable large increase in her fish supply. Within a short time past there have been placed in the waters of Dix River thirty thousand California salmon, procured from the U. S. Fish Commission at no expense beyond that of transportation. This was the result of a correspondence with Prof. James W. Milner, who is now stationed at Northville, Mich. It is said that three hundred thousand salmon have been put into the tributaries of the Mississippi during the past three weeks.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, Indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE RATTLESNAKE.

THE Rattlesnake, though repulsive to most persons, is interesting to the naturalist. It may be considered as truly belonging to North America, as it is found in almost every part of this continent, but more are found in the Southern States than in the Northern States. Texas has a large number of poisonous reptiles, and that section of low, barren country lying between the Rio Grande and Neeces Rivers, during the summer months, literally swarms with such as the rattlesnake, moccasin, centipede, tarantula, scorpion, and alligator. The rattlesnake is the most sluggish of the snake family. It never strikes, unless in self-defense, excepting just before and after its winter sleep. The chief danger then lies in accidentally treading on it, which a person may do in walking where it abounds. To strike it must be in close coil, with its head erect. They often strike several times in quick succession, as may be frequently seen by the marks of their hooked fangs upon the legs of white pantaloons. It is capable of springing only a little more than half its length, unless lying on an inclined plane, when it can then, by supporting itself entirely upon its tail, spring much farther. The remembrance of the first rattlesnake ever encountered by the writer has left a vivid impression. It lay in the middle of a well-traveled road, which ran over a steep hill. The saddle horse was secured at a safe distance, and with a slender pole of considerable length its capacity for springing was tested. This specimen contained fourteen rattles, was nearly three feet long, and was as large around its body as the wrist of a large man. When teased its rattles were set rapidly in motion. Its glossy skin indicated that it had just emerged from its dormant state. A few touches with the rod caused it to spring about three times its length down the hillside, while on a level it could spring but little more than half its length. After making the necessary observations its life was sacrificed and possession gained of its fangs and rattles. The rattlesnake is said to possess a strong odor when irritated.

There are several kinds of rattlesnakes described; but two have come under the observation of the writer—one the inhabitant of the mountain region, and the other of the prairie, the difference being chiefly in vividness of coloring of the mountain variety. The snake of the plains carries the rattles parallel with the ground when crawling, which is not the case with the other. It has been asserted that the rattlesnake is never found at an elevation higher than 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, but recent explorers have found this statement incorrect. A gentleman connected with an exploring party has recently written that he has killed rattlesnakes at an elevation of 8,000 feet.

The common Eastern rattlesnake and its rattles have so often been described, that it is unnecessary to repeat the description here. Persons having the curiosity to refresh their memory can do so by referring to any standard work on Natural History, such, for instance, as Baird and Girard's Catalogue of Reptiles, published by the Smithsonian Institution. The end of the tail in poisonous reptiles always terminates bluntly, while in the case of those that are not poisonous, the tail tapers gradually to a slender point. The prevailing opinion is, that the first joint of the rattle, or the "button," requires two years for its maturity; it is also believed that a rattle is formed for each succeeding year—that is, a snake having fourteen rattles is sixteen years old.

Hogs which roam at large in Texas destroy many snakes, which they attack with savage ferocity. They are sometimes bitten, but the thick layer of adipose tissue which protects the circulation in the hog, prevents the bite proving fatal. It may be that the fat neutralizes the effect of the poison. The writer once during the late war lay concealed in the underbrush near the enemy, when not far from him he heard distinctly the sound of a snake's rattle. Imagine his nervous impression and the relief experienced when he saw a wild porker advance, with bristles erect and eyes flashing fire, and quickly dispatch the reptile. This scene only required a few seconds for its enactment. The writer was compelled to lay quietly, for if his position had been known, the sharp crack of the enemy's rifle would have settled the question. It has been asserted that serpents do not travel at night, but this statement does not accord with the writer's experience; for he has frequently seen them gliding through the grass when riding by moonlight. The venom of the rattlesnake is also deadly to the brute creation. Cattle, when feeding, are often bitten in the jaws, and death is inevitable, though the poison does not appear to be disseminated as speedily as in the human subject. Various remedies are suggested for the bite of poisonous snakes, some of which are to be relied on, if the poison is not communicated directly to the circulation; but in this case all remedies prove unavailing. The unprofessional apply directly to the wound mud or a freshly killed chicken, split open through the back and its warm flesh applied to the wound. The latter is certainly effective, for in more than one instance in a few minutes I have seen the flesh of the chicken turn green and putrid where it had come in contact with the virus from the snake. The remedy which is most certain in its relief is whisky or brandy, used in large quantities immediately. It is estimated that, to counteract the effect of a severe bite, it requires at least one quart of Bourbon whisky, and that nothing short of intoxication will insure immunity. Drunkenness is never exhibited until the poison is counteracted, and when this condition is manifest the patient is considered safe. The use of sweet oil is deservedly popular in the treatment of a snake bite, but it must be taken in doses of several ounces. Its action is mysterious, and cannot well be explained, yet according to practical experience there is not much difference between the potency of the whisky and the oil, though to one not afflicted the whisky would be preferred. Sportsmen, in camping, are accustomed, after pitching their tents, to stretch around it a hair lariat. If a snake should attempt to cross a hair rope, it will instantly retreat. The short hairs on the rope, which are always abundant, impart a disagreeable sensation, which causes the snake to retreat.—JAMES W. BAILEY, M. D.

Albany, N. Y.

RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGES.—A correspondent, an officer of the U. S. Navy, now with his ship at Port Royal, writes us that he has on board two pairs of red-legged African partridges, two cocks and two hens, and wishes to know of some gentleman in that vicinity who would be likely to take proper care of them, with a view to breeding them. We have referred him to Mr. Hallock, who is now at Port Royal, the guest of Mr. C. G. Kendall, an ardent sportsman, who would doubtless gladly undertake the task of propagating these rare birds. From our correspondent's description we are unable to learn whether these birds are the common red-legged partridge (*Caccabus rufus*) of Europe, a strong bird distinguished by a black bar over the forehead, behind the eye and around the breast, and which, since its introduction into England from this continent, has almost driven away the original breed in places, or the francolin of Asia. Baker alludes repeatedly to the francolin in his Abyssinian travels, and Wood mentions another, the Sanguine francolin, (*Ithaginis cruentus*), which inhabits the Himalayan range, and is thought to be peculiar to that region.

A VORACIOUS FISH.—Within a month I caught a small pike (*Esox reticulatus*) which seemed unusually corpulent; so I dissected him, and found that he had swallowed a large mud-minnow (*Melanura limi*). This minnow I opened, and found that it had within it a pike about two inches long, and within the pike was a still recognizable minnow of the species above mentioned. To find a pike with one of its own species in its stomach is a common occurrence, but to match this "four-in-one" instance, I think will be found a difficult thing to do. This mud-minnow is a very ravenous fish, and consumes an incredible number of newly hatched fishes. I have found that it is a common habit of the species to haunt the spawning beds of many species and gobble up the fry as it makes its appearance, and it has learned or rather knows from inherited experience, that the fry of some fishes are not palatable and so seeks the ova. This is particularly the case with the catfish, and it will follow the female fish and devour the eggs in spite of all the efforts of the latter to drive the minnow away. This curious fish is specifically the same as the umbra, of Europe, according to Dr. Gunther; but the habits of the two species differ considerably, so far as I can determine.—CHAS. C. ABBOTT, M. D.

RED FOXES VERSUS GRAY FOXES.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., January 17th, 1876.

Your doubt in regard to the popular theory that red foxes drive out the gray, attracted my attention a short time ago. I have always held that it was a fact, but being rather uncertain as to whether my conclusion was founded on experience or popular theory, I have consulted some old fox hunters, and will give you the benefit of their ideas. One tells me that thirty years ago, when he commenced hunting foxes, he never saw a red fox in this country, while the gray fox was in great abundance; but after the red commenced coming in, the gray disappeared in the same proportion as the red increased. Now-a-days to bag a gray is an exception to the rule, the catch being wholly red. This has been the experience of all the hunters I have questioned, and my own experience is that the gray have almost disappeared since I can remember. I have had both kinds as pets, and they lived amicably together; but the same can be said of dogs and pet coons which I have seen play together, as well as pet rabbits and cats. There must be some reason for the exodus of the gray fox from this country, and the most tangible one is, that the influx of the red fox has had the same effect upon the gray, as that of the Norway rat had upon the native rat. There being an incompatibility, the weak gray had to give way to the red fox, which is the largest and strongest, as well as the fleetest of the two. I know it to be a fact that they never have their dens in the same place, and it is rare that a gray and a red fox are started in the same woods. They will not in a tame state breed across, as was demonstrated to me by my own pets, and I never saw a cross in a wild state. Their habits are somewhat different, the gray being the hardest to tame, but much inferior in cunning, when wild, to the red. Boys frequently catch the grays in snares set for rabbits. I have, however, yet to hear of a red fox being trapped in that manner.

NICASIO, Marin Co., Cal., Jan. 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It may be of interest to your readers to know how many birds I have noticed during the past season, which have built their nests and reared their young in a live oak tree which stands in the centre of a corral, where thirty cows are milked daily under its shade. About half-way up the trunk of the tree is a small hollow extending into the heart of the tree, which a Bewick's wren (*Thryothorus bewickii*) has chosen for her home and laid her five little eggs, which are white, with fine brown specks. When the young birds had taken their flight, a yellow-bellied flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*, var. *difficilis*) chose to build her nest in the same hollow. Her eggs are there in number, and are creamy white, with reddish brown and purplish markings at the larger end. A little to the right of this hollow, in the overhanging branches, a California house finch (*Carpodacus frontalis*) has made her nest and deposited her five eggs, which are pale blue, with dark brown spots. In another part of the tree, about twenty feet from the ground, is the nest of the brown towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*) containing three eggs, which are robin blue, and are spotted with shades of purple. A little to one side of this is an old dead limb, in the hollow of which the Parkman's wren (*Troglodytes Eden* var. *Parkmanni*) has taken up her abode and built her nest. She also laid five eggs, which are pinkish white, thickly spotted all over with pink specks. Then, on an old dead stump of a limb, a turtle dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) has put a few sticks together and called it a nest, and laid two white eggs; and last, but not least, a buff Cochon hen goes regularly every morning and lays her egg on one of the limbs, but they fall to the ground, and, strange to say, often escape unbroken. After a box had been placed for her she continued to lay and hatch her chickens. This wonderful tree stands on the ranch of the Estey Brothers. If any of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM can give a description of a more prolific tree, I should be happy to hear of it.

MRS. CHAS. A. ALLEN.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb. 3.	4 54	1 41	eye 54
Feb. 4.	5 57	2 46	1 57
Feb. 5.	7	3 58	3 0
Feb. 6.	8 26	5 2	4 26
Feb. 7.	9 37	6 23	5 37
Feb. 8.	10 38	7 23	6 38
Feb. 9.	11 30	8 13	7 30

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The election of officers of the New York Yacht Club takes place to-day. There are two tickets in the field—one headed by the name of Mr. W. T. Garner, present Vice Commodore, with Mr. C. A. Minton for secretary, and the other advocating Mr. G. A. Kingsland, present Commodore, for another term, and Mr. W. B. Bend for secretary. The contest promises to be a close one.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—A regular meeting of this organization was held on Wednesday of last week at the Parker House, Commodore Benjamin Dean in the chair, and Thos. Dean, secretary. There were thirty members present, representing the yachts Alice, Contest, Eva, Edith, Elaine, Fannie, Ivy, Kelpie, Maud, Queen Mab, Sunbeam, Tempest, Una, Volante, Violet, Wraith, and Wanderer.

The subject of the proposed amendments to the constitution being in order, changes were made which provide for the annual election of two measurers instead of one, the province of one to be south of Cape Cod.

The time for the annual meeting for the election of officers was changed from the last Wednesday in April to the last Wednesday in January.

A circular from Captain Henry W. Hunt, Special Commissioner of the United States Commission, concerning yacht representation at the Centennial Exhibition was read, and the subject was referred to individual members of the club, with authority to act as members of said club.

The committee on the annual dinner reported that they considered it expedient to indulge in such a re-union, and it was voted to have a dinner, the arrangements and time being referred to the committee in charge.

Several of the yacht clubs are moving in the matter of securing a representation of the marine interests of Massachusetts at the Centennial Exhibition. The Eastern, Beverly, and East Boston Clubs have already held meeting, and appointed committees, and the Boston, Haverhill, and Bunker Hill, and South Boston Clubs will probably follow suit. A large variety of models have already been received by Capt. Henry W. Hunt, the agent of this department for Massachusetts; and they are of all kinds and descriptions. The response to the request for specimens for the grand fleet of models exceeds anticipation.

—Mr. R. L. Ogden, of San Francisco, has just launched a new steam yacht, which is being fitted up for his use about the Bay of San Francisco, where there is a great and varied scope of wide water and river navigation of very varied and interesting character, embracing many good starting points.

STEAM LAUNCHES.—A correspondent writes us from Louisville, Ky., regarding the practicability of having a steam launch not over 16 on 17 feet in length, and about three feet, drawing but little water, and with boiler and engine on such a scale as to permit of the whole craft being lifted bodily over a dam. Does any of our readers know of such a craft? Who can build one, and the expense? Why have the small Ericsson coloric engines never been adapted to steam launches? They do away with the boiler and water contained therein, which constitute the greatest portion of the weight. A light steam launch suitable for our inland waters could be sold by the thousand.

THE HARVARD AND YALE RACE.—The race between eight-oared crews of these colleges, for which Harvard was challenged by Yale, will be rowed on the Connecticut River, opposite Springfield, on Friday, the 30th of June next—at least Capt. Otis, of the Harvard crew, who has been examining the course at this place and at New London, has decided to report favorably as regards the former place. The course chosen is the one used by the Ward brothers and the St. John crew in their famous contests, and by Scharff and the late champion, George Brown, of Halifax, in their five-mile, single-scutt contests, and which they all praised so highly. It begins directly opposite the city and extends down the river for four or five miles.

It is said that the Springfield Club and the Rod and Gun Club will both interest themselves to furnish whatever assistance and courtesies in the way of providing accommodation, a steamer to follow the crews, etc., such as the college boys may desire.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING.—A meeting of the Oxford University boatmen was to have been held yesterday for the purpose of considering the New York Association's challenge. Cambridge will also answer next week. There is little prospect of either of the universities accepting. The *Evening Standard* says that Oxford may send a crew to contest in the Philadelphia regatta. The regular annual university boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews, has been fixed for Saturday, the 8th of April. The course will be the usual one from Putney to Mortlake, or vice versa, a distance of four and a quarter miles, and will take place at about the turn of the tide from high water.

—Lee Belk, recently murdered in Mississippi, had some queer adventures during his life. Once at a show in Austin, Texas, he was beset by roughs with revolvers and Bowie knives, and took refuge in the lion's cage seeking safety there, which he knew he could not find outside. He rode in the lion's cage seventeen miles, and the noble brute—nobler than the human brutes who pursued—treated him with kind indifference. It is doubtless the only instance on record wherein mortal sought and obtained safety from his infuriate fellows by taking refuge in a lion's den.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus*. Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*, Drum (two species), Family *Sciaenidae*. Trout (black bass), *Centropomus niger*. Kingfish, *Menticirrhus nebulosus*. Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus taylori*. Sea Bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*. Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. Sheephead, *Archosargus probatocephalus*. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; Snapper, *Lutjanus caesus*. *M. nigricans*.

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—The continued mild weather is favorable for fishermen, and a plentiful supply continues to ornament the market slabs. Indeed, we notice that cod fishing excursions to Sandy Hook are advertised. We quote:—Striped bass, 3 to 8 pounds, 25 cents; Smelts, 15 cents; bluefish, 3 to 8 pounds, 15 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, large, 20 cents; small, 12½ cents; South Carolina shad, 60 cents; white perch, 18 cents; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 23 cents; terrapin, per dozen, \$15; frost fish, 8 cents; halibut, 20 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; herring, 8 cents; flounders, 15 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, per lb, 10 cents; sheephead, 25 cents; scollops, per gallon, \$1; soft clams, per 100, 30 to 60 cents; whitefish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; black bass, 18 cents; ciscoes, 12 cents; smoked haddock, 15 cents; smoked salmon, 22 cents; smoked mackerel, 8 cents; hard crabs, per 100, \$4; soft crabs, per dozen, 75 cents; pompano, \$1 per pound.

—Among a lot of very fine pompano received from Pensacola by Mr. Blackford, of Fulton Market, were about fifteen fish that resembled the pompano so closely that, to the unpracticed eye, there was no difference. Color, same, shape, same, except being considerably broader; taste and flavor the same; dorsal fin and anal fin very much larger than in the pompano. Specimens have been sent to Prof. Baird at the Smithsonian Institution.

CORRECTION.—In the excellent article of our correspondent "Archer," on Fish and Fishing in the Great Lakes, in last week's issue, the types made him say that off the Fox Islands nets are set in fourteen feet of water, whereas it should have been *fourteen hundred feet*.

A FISHING OUTFIT.—We had the pleasure of inspecting, on Monday last, at the store of Messrs. Conroy, Blissett & Malleson on Fulton street, an outfit of fishing tackle prepared for his Majesty, the King of Siam. A handsome silver mounted case contains everything necessary for sea and inland fishing; an elegant bass rod with reel, linen line, floats, leaders, and everything requisite for catching the red-fish found on the coast, and also a lighter outfit, comprising fly-rod, reel, waterproof line, fly book, etc., for interior fishing. We are rather ignorant as to the fish supply of Siam, and also as to the capabilities of P. B. S. P. B. M. Chulalongkorn in casting the fly, but it is certain that Messrs. Conroy, Blissett & Malleson are sending him an outfit "fit for a prince."

—A mascalonge weighing 18½ pounds, and measuring 42 inches in length was taken through the ice on Saratoga Lake last week.

—A brook trout twenty-five inches in length, and weighing four pounds and twelve ounces is reported as having been recently caught through the ice, with a hook and line, in one of the brooks in the vicinity of Binghamton, N. Y.

—A Correspondent writes from West Meriden regarding trout fishing in that portion of Connecticut, as follows:—

"Our trouting is on a par with our bird hunting. Streams that once knew trout, know them no more. The speckled beauties have departed; villainous midnight prowlers with nets have swept them away, and when we hear a man talk of going after trout, we know he is going out of the State, to the Adirondacks perhaps, the Mecca of many a Meriden tourist, since the days when their Prophet, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, preached here. VON G.

NEW TROUT.—A lake a mile and a half long by a mile wide is said to have been discovered in Idaho which is so densely inhabited by trout that they appear along the shores in immense numbers. It would be interesting to know what they feed upon. At the same time we learn that Mr. J. M. Hutchings, of Yosemite, has discovered in the headwaters of Kern River, 10,500 feet above the sea, a new and beautiful fish, which he named the "golden trout." Its color was like that of the gold-fish, but richer, and dotted with black spots a quarter of an inch in diameter, and with a black band along its sides.

FISHING IN THE DELAWARE.—A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature making it lawful to fish in the Delaware from the 1st of April until the 20th of June each year (Sunday excepted) at any point between the mouth of the Penn Shawkin Creek and the City of Trenton.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—During the past week there have been 20 arrivals from the Banks, and 4 with frozen herring. Total receipts of codfish, 415,000 pounds; halibut, 240,000 pounds. Sales of the latter at 7 and 3½ cents per pound. The Georges fleet will soon be underway, which will give employment to a large number of fishermen.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, January 28th.

CASTING THE FLY.—Mr. Geo. Dawson, whose letters on Salmon Fishing on the Cascapedia, published in the *Albany Evening Journal*, have been read with such interest, claims that in trout as well as salmon fishing success is always

with the angler who makes the longest cast, owing to the fish when alarmed at the glint of a paddle or the shadow of a rod changing their positions to perhaps fifty, eighty, or a hundred feet from where you are anchored. He says:—

"But some never acquire this art. Most novices start out with the idea that it simply requires the exercise of great muscular exertion to get out a long line. They lift their eight or ten ounce trout rod as if they were lifting a sledge-hammer, and push it out with as much force as they would use to render the blow of a beetle effective. But no long cast was ever secured in that way. A quick but gentle movement, requiring scarcely more muscular exertion than the natural swing of the arm, is all that is necessary—taking care, however, that the line extends its full length backward before you force it to its forward movement. This is the simple single rule, by adhering to which, after reasonable practice, any one may make as long casts as are ever profitable. The same rule holds good in winding the heavy double-handed salmon rod except that its greater weight requires greater exertion. But even here length of line follows regularity of movement rather than muscular force; and yet without springy and well-balanced rods neither skill nor muscle will be of any avail. It is easier for me to cast eighty feet with one of my salmon rods than fifty with another. In this one, every fibre, from tip to reel, seems instinct with life, while the other is as rigid and irresponsible as a hoop-pole. But, given a good rod and ordinarily skilful manipulation, no angler is excusable who cannot easily cast his trout line sixty and his salmon line ninety feet, where there are no obstructions within the radius of the cast.

THE GRAYLING IN ENGLAND.—The *London Sporting Gazette* says that this delicate fish (which is as common in Norway and Sweden as gudgeon and minnows are in other waters) does not flourish in England in such prodigious quantities as it might, probably owing to the scarcity of waters suitable to its peculiar tastes. It describes its habits and preferences as follows:—

"It is the veritable fine dandy of British fishes, and is as fastidious as possible about its food and its habitation. Clear, rapid water running over a bright gravelly bed, and an epicurean diet of dainty flies, are its delights, and it generally behaves itself in an orderly and becoming manner, never eating up anybody else's children, nor indulging in the rude pastimes of other fishes. On one occasion, however, the grayling leaves its gentlemanly nature, and becomes as unrestrained as the ill-bred perch or pike. This is when its eye catches sight of that mysterious bait known as the 'grasshopper,' so called in spite of its resembling that lively insect as little as it does a potato. The 'grasshopper' is an artificial bait of green and white wool or worsted, worked round a medium-sized fly-hook, and resembles, as nearly as anything, a bloated caterpillar. What it is intended to represent no one seems to know, notwithstanding that various conjectures have been made. I don't know what the fish may think, but if I were one of the finny persuasion I should certainly take it for a fat caterpillar, and act on that impression. Anyhow, whatever it is meant to be, or is taken for, one thing is certain, and that is that no grayling, with an infinitesimal amount of appetite remaining, can resist its allurements. Worked on the system of 'sinking and drawing,' it is most deadly, the baskets made by its means being simply huge. On one grayling river its destructiveness was so great that the bait was prohibited except on stated occasions, which were only instituted as a species of angler's gala day, and not from any remorse on the part of the proprietor, whose wisdom in instituting the prohibitory measure he did I cannot too highly commend. The 'grasshopper' is now in full swing on the Teme, whose fortunate anglers seem to be rejoicing at the captures made, but the best I can wish them is that they may not in a few years' time stand on the banks, as did Lord Ullin, and find their jubilee

"'Chang'd to wailing.'"

Good sport is one thing, wholesale slaughter is another. 'Sinking and drawing' with the 'grasshopper' is wholesale slaughter."

The Kennel.

MR. SALTUS' DASH AND BESS.—We present in this issue a highly meritorious engraving of Mr. Saltus' famed red Irish setters Dash and Bess. This picture is engraved from an oil painting by Mr. A. H. Thayer, of Brooklyn, and the likenesses, especially of Bess, are very striking and lifelike. These dogs were exhibited for the first time at the Watertown Bench Show last year, and each took the first prize in their class.

Bess was imported by Mr. Saltus in 1875, and was very finely bred, being by Hallian's Pat. Her dam by Hutchinson's famous Bob. She was in color a dark clear red, with a fine flat coat and blood-like shape. She had an excellent nose, and had had, before leaving England, "a cart load of game killed over her." Poor Bess died from premature delivery of a litter by her picture companion.

Dash, the dog on the right of our picture, is one of the best and most useful setters in this part of the country. He comes of a famous strain of red setters, and his pedigree will be read with interest by the many warm friends and admirers of that stock of dogs. He was sired by Gubner's, afterwards Bob Robinson's Jack, a superior dark red dog, and a valuable sire; he by Putnam's Dan, who was one of the handiest and best dogs in America—a brother to Rodman's Dash, both being sired by Paul Meade's old Dash. Jack's dam was Belle, imported from Major Hutchings' Irish stock. The dam of Saltus' Dash was his Frisk, a fine fielder, sired by Louis Schwartz's Irish dog, also of the Paul Meade stock. It is no exaggeration to say that the excellence of this last named stock of dogs was the origin of the great repute accredited to red setters in this country.

Dash, as shown in his portrait, is handsomely formed, stoutly built, and is of a rare dark red. He is as agile and supple as a cat, and for staying powers has never been beaten. He is very superior on quail and snipe, and a reliable and most delicate retriever.

It is as a sire that Dash proves the great excellence of his breeding, and his get are most highly prized by their owners. His whelps out of Dr. Strachan's Belle are in possession of Messrs. Sewell, Staples, Van Vechten, Strachan, Vanderhoff, and Shipman. He was twice bred to Raymond's Djype, and the strains "nicked" happily. Some of the product are owned by Messrs. Foote and Whitney, of Morristown, Waldo, of New York, and Capt. Taylor, of Virginia. From Bess Mr. Saltus has had a fine litter, some of which are held by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, Dr. Crane, of Newark, N. J., and Mr. James, of New Hampshire.

Mr. Tilly's Flirt, sister to Romp and Rake, is in whelp to Dash, as is also Mr. Saltus' imported Irish bitch Lill III., she by Shamrock, lately sold to the King of Italy, and her dam was Kathleen, by Barton's Larry, out of Lill II. by Cooper's Ranger. She is a first-class prize winner.

Dash is just in his prime, four years old, and may he live long and go down famous to a famed posterity.

THE CENTENNIAL.—We are requested by Mr. Burnet Landreth, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, to advise our readers that he will attend the Bench Show of dogs, to be held at Newark on the 26th February next, for the purpose of conferring with sportsmen as to the exhibition of dogs to be held in connection with the Centennial. In the mean time, as there are many sportsmen at a distance who will be unable to be present at Newark, we gladly place out columns at their disposal for a discussion of this matter, believing that by this means we shall learn the general sentiment of sportsmen as to how this great event should be conducted. One leading importer and breeder suggests a Field Trial, and afterwards a Bench Show, including as a distinct feature one of the stud dogs and brood bitches in which a pedigree of at least five generations shall be required, and in which performances and progeny shall be considered, and progeny shown, as well as other records, if they have any. This will let in all classes, "blue," and "red" blood, foreign and domestic. It would not be a bad idea to have some of the judges appointed from abroad. We think, in spite of the views of some of our well-known kennel critics, that the visitors would admit that we had some good dogs as well as horses native to this country.

—Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, of New Brighton, has an orange and white pup out of Brook's Bismarck; dam, H. Hess' Gildersleeve; bitch, Flora, which, for his age, (nine months on January 22d), is an uncommonly large dog, being 26½ inches at shoulder, 30 inches around chest, and 46 inches from tip of nose to root of tail; his head is 9½ inches in length, and he weighs 68 pounds.

COCKERS.—Mr. S. J. Bestor's, of Hartford, Conn., imported cocker spaniel bitch Juliette has a fine litter of eight whelps, sired by Hon. F. W. Russell's imported Snip. This, we believe, is the fourth litter Juliette has presented her owner since her importation in 1873, and we are informed that Mr. Bestor finds ready purchasers for the whelps from his sportsmen friends.

STILL ANOTHER.—The Rhode Island Poultry Society will hold a Bench Show of dogs on February 11th and 12th in Howard Hall, Providence, the entries being confined to pointers and setters, and also to dogs owned in the State. This show is held at the suggestion of the Rhode Island State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and is only a prelude to what may be done another year.

—The fine Irish bitch Bess, by Ajax's Dash, out of Dr. Strachan's Belle, winner of first prize at Watertown, and owned by T. A. Diffenderffer of Lancaster, Pa., has visited Plunket. As Bess has a reputation as a field performer, second to none in that vicinity, the produce should be first-class.

—Mr. Jesse Sherwood, of Edina, Mo., has lost his fine setter Jack, from the effects of poison. Jack was well known throughout that section of the country as a fine field performer. He unfortunately got hold of some poison put out for sheep-killing dogs, and paid the penalty of another's sins.

DISTEMPER IN DOGS.

JACKSON, Mich., January 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have bred, raised, and broken dogs for the past sixteen years, and I will tell you how I have treated distemper for the past twelve years with almost miraculous success, never having lost but one case, and that when the animal had small-pox as well. When I see the first symptoms of the approaching disease, I give a mild physic, such as olive oil, from one to four ounces, according to the size and strength of the patient. In a great many cases this, with a good comfortable kennel, and light but nourishing food, will be sufficient; the food being a porridge of oat meal and plenty of good rich milk. After a lapse of two days, if you see no improvement in the condition of your patient, clip the hair off close from within a quarter of an inch of the end of the animal's nose to well up between the eyes. Then take a porous plaster and after having cut it to fit the spot, from which you have removed the hair, put on a thick coating of shoemaker's wax as the preparation on the face of the plaster will not stick where there is a particle of hair. Put this plaster on as hot as the animal can bear it. After it has been on for a day or two pick the holes clear with an awl, or any other small pointed instrument; if this does not do its work in, say two or three days, then I give from four to twelve grains arsenic, according to the size of the dog. Ten or twelve hours after having given the arsenic, give physic as above. You need not be afraid of giving too much, as I think it would be impossible to kill a dog with this poison, as it acts directly on the disease. Any one observing its action will notice that if the discharge of mucous from the nose and eyes be yellow, or even black, before the arsenic is administered, it will become white in from ten to twelve hours after the arsenic is given.

CANINE.

[We would advise caution in the use of arsenic, as we have in mind a case wherein this poison was recommended by a contemporary, and we believe the bill for the value of that dog still remains unsettled.—ED.]

THE GREAT CHICAGO BENCH SHOW.

THE greatest Bench Show ever held in this country is a thing of the past. The three hundred dogs are scattered again to their various kennels, exhibitors, satisfied and disappointed, are once more at their homes, and the great Exposition building no longer resounds with bark and yelp. The portion of the building assigned to the dogs was the art gallery, arranged with small stalls for each dog with beds of sawdust and hay, and with railings to keep visitors at a respectful distance. The feature of the exhibition, as far as the prizes were concerned, was the magnificent cup presented by this paper, and manufactured for us by the Meriden Britannia Company. This was offered for the best display of sporting dogs or bitches of any one breed and variety by one exhibitor. The judges appointed to award the cup, Messrs. P. H. Bryson, of Memphis, John Davidson of Monroe, Mich., E. Sterling, St. Louis, E. O. Greenwood, of Cincinnati, and M. Copeland, of Boston, decided that it was impossible to determine between the excellent families exhibited, and the cup would therefore have reverted to the association, but after a consultation between the judges and exhibitors it was decided to present the cup to Mr. J. H. Whitman, not only on account of the excellence of his family of Irish water spaniels, but also for his untiring exertions in making the show a success.

On Tuesday morning of the 24th January we reached the building appropriated for the Bench Show. Before we left home we felt convinced that the enterprising citizens of Chicago who had the matter in hand were capable of carrying out anything they would undertake, and then, too, we are well acquainted with Mr. J. H. Whitman, a skillful energetic field sportsman and breeder of fine dogs, with whom we had about two weeks' grouse, duck, and snipe shooting last autumn in Wisconsin, and who had worked faithfully for many weeks in behalf of this Bench Show. We went there especially to see a great show, but our anticipations were by no means equal to the reality, as it was far ahead of anything of the kind ever gotten up in this country. We found upon our arrival two hundred entries had been made, and during the day about one hundred more fine dogs were added to the catalogue. And what astonished us mostly was the vast array of stylish thoroughbred looking dogs, and so very few which could be called indifferent. Nearly every dog on exhibition showed evidence of careful breeding, and we were agreeably disappointed in finding such a splendid array of imported setters, having within the past year or two met with so many inferior dogs sent out from England and Ireland. But, when we came to look over those entered by Mr. Luther Adams, of Boston, Mr. C. H. Raymond, of N. J., Mr. Turner, of St. Louis, Mr. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada, Mr. Knox, of Pittsburg, Mr. Burges, of Kentucky, and many others, we found a large number of full sized, well-formed stylish dogs; yet, in our opinion, there was a very large number of American bred setters on exhibition quite equal in all respects to their illustrious contemporaries from abroad.

In regard to pointers, let us say that before we saw those on exhibition at the great show we began to feel that they were depreciating in this country. Many years ago, when we did most of our shooting in central and northern New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, we did much shooting over pointers, having at that time a strain of full sized, rugged, well-formed handsome dogs. But when game became scarce in those localities we were obliged, in order to find game, to go to other sections of the country, and since then we have done much shooting in Delaware, Maryland, and in the southern parts of New Jersey where the cat-brier, and other rough cover abounds, such as no pointer will continue to face day after day; consequently we were obliged to give up pointers, and make the breeding of setters a specialty. And then, too, we found that setters were taking the place of pointers in nearly all sections of the country, and consequently, of late years, the old-fashioned, serviceable, stylish pointers are rarely met with. But in this exhibition quite a number of extra fine pointers, both of the large and small classes were entered, and those entered by Mr. S. B. Dilley, of Lake City, Minn., and many others were quite equal to any we have seen. Among the entries of small pointers, under 50 pounds in weight, was Lilly, a very beautiful specimen from the kennel of W. A. Wheatly, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn., illustrated in our paper a few weeks since, which we think was worthy of the first premium of her class, but all judges cannot see alike, and said bitch took third premium. There was, however, an array of extra fine pointer bitches from other sections of the country. Besides acting as one of the judges of the classes of large and small pointers, we also acted as one of the judges of Russian setters, and five or six specimens were on exhibition, but our experience with this strain of setters has been limited, never having met with but three or four, and shot over but one, and that one was no better than the usual run of American, English, or Irish setters; yet if we intended to shoot in a section of the country where grizzly bears and panthers abound we would secure a Russian setter, as their appearance indicates their ability to whip their weight in wild-cats.

For some unaccountable reason the documents forwarded us from Chicago containing the list of entries, awards, etc., have not come to hand, although up to Monday the latter had not all been reported. We shall give in our next what is omitted in this. The prizes awarded, as far as received, are as follows, a portion of the report of

which we copy from our contemporary, the Chicago Field:—

CLASS 1.—Imported English setters, or their progeny, over 1 year old. For best dog. Premium Cup. Value, \$35. Offered by L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Canada. Second best cup, \$25; Third best, \$10. For best bitch. Premium Cup. Value, \$35. Offered by proprietors Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets. Second best cup, \$25; Third best, \$10.

Judges.—Messrs. E. F. Stoddard, John Davidson, and C. H. Turner. **Dogs.**—7 Entries.—1st. Rock, entered by Luther Adams, Boston; breeder, R. Grath, England. Rock is a magnificent lemon and white dog, with the finest head we ever saw. He is of the true Field Trial blood, being by Barclay Field's Bruce out of Grath's (now Llewellyn's) Daisy.

2d. Leicester, entered by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada; breeder, Mr. Llewellyn. A very elegant lemon and white dog, with immense chest and shoulders, but rather loose loin. He is also of the Field Trial breed, and got by Llewellyn's Dan out of Llewellyn's Lill 2d.

3d. Paris. Entered by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada. Imported in *ultero* from the Llewellyn kennel. Paris is a blue Belton Field Trial by Leicester out of Smith's Dart. He has a fine head, but a heavy body.

Bitches.—6 Entries.—1st. Queen Mab. Entered by Arnold Burges, Maysville, Ky.; breeder, Mr. Llewellyn. Mab is 17 months old, black, white and tan, very finely formed, and hard to fault. Her blood is of the most celebrated prize winning strain, she being by Llewellyn's Dan out of Llewellyn's Nelly.

2. Dart. Entered by L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Canada; breeder, Mr. Llewellyn. She is a blue Belton Field Trial bitch, very fine in form and quality, by Llewellyn's Prince out of Llewellyn's (now Adams) Dora.

3. Victress. Entered by L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Canada; breeder, Mr. Llewellyn. A very fine lemon Belton, of the true Laverack type. She is full sister to the celebrated bitches Countess and Nelly, being by Laverack's Dash, 2d out of Laverack's Moll 3d.

CLASS 2.—Imported Red, or Red and White Irish Setters, or their Progeny, over one year old. For best dog. Premium Cup. Value, \$35.00. Offered by Arnold Burges, Maysville, Ky. Second best cup, \$25.00; Third best, \$10.00. **Judges.**—E. Orgill, Luther Adams, John Knox.

Dogs.—9 Entries.—1st. prize, Elcho; entered by Chas. Turner, St. Louis. A very fine, richly colored dog, lately imported by his owner. He was the second prize winner at the late Dublin show. Pedigree not reported. 2d. Erin, entered by Chas. Turner, which has a decided black tinge. Pedigree not reported. 3d. Rufus; entered by Arnold Burges, Maysville, Ky.; breeder, Capt. Trench, Ireland.

Bitches.—6 Entries.—1st. Lou 2d; entered by Chas. Turner, St. Louis. Pedigree not reported. 2d. Ruby 2d; entered by Gen. Ducat, Chicago. Pedigree not reported. 3d. Rose, entered by Chas. Turner, St. Louis. Pedigree not reported.

CLASS 3.—Imported Black and Tan Gordon Setters, or their Progeny. For best dog over one year. Premium Cup. Value, \$35.00. Offered by Proprietors Matteson House, Corner Washburn and Jackson street, Chicago. Second best cup, \$25.00; Third best \$10.00. For best bitch. Premium Cup. Value, \$35.00. Offered by Proprietors Gardner House, corner Michigan avenue and Jackson Street, Chicago. Second best cup, \$25.00; Third best \$10.00. The following received the prizes: Nora, owned by A. F. Copeland, of Boston, was awarded first prize as best bitch; Shot, owned by D. T. Elston, Chicago, second prize. Mike, owned by D. T. Elston, third prize, as best dog.

CLASS 4.—Native English Setters. For best dog, over one year old. Premium Cup. Value, \$35.00. Offered by E. C. Waller, 24 Wabington street, Chicago. Second best cup, \$25.00; Third best \$10.00. For best bitch. Premium Cup. Value, \$35.00. Offered by Proprietors Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Second best cup, \$25.00; Third best \$10.00. Sport, owned by H. J. Edwards, Chicago, the first prize Don, owned by F. G. Sheldon, Hudson, Mich., second, and Spot, owned by H. J. Edwards, third. The bitch owned by John Dason, Monroe, Mich., first prize; Belle, owned by J. B. Welch, Hudson, Mich., second, and Gipsy, owned by H. J. Edwards, Chicago, third.

CLASS 5. Native Black and Tan Setters (called Gordons).—First prize cup for dogs (offered by Commercial Hotel) awarded to Dash, owned by John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.

Third prize for dogs awarded to Max, owned by Geo. B. Dougan, Richmond, Ind.

Same Class and Breed.—First prize cup for bitches (offered by Chas. E. Felton, Chicago) awarded to Belle, owned by Benjamin Cornwell, No. 41 Thirty-ninth street, Chicago.

Second prize cup for bitches, awarded to Lulu, owned by Benjamin Cornwell, as above.

Third prize for bitches awarded to Flora, owned by George B. Dougan, Richmond, Ind.

CLASS 6. Native Red or Red and white Irish Setters, (called Irish setters).—First prize cup for dogs (offered by Sherman House, Chicago) awarded to Ponto, owned by Richard Valentine, Janesville, Wis. Second prize cup for dogs awarded to Patsey, owned by William P. Harrison, Geneva, Ill.

Third prize cup for dogs awarded to Trent, owned by W. A. Miller, New Buffalo, Mich.

Same Class and Breed.—Second prize cup for bitches awarded to Fannie, owned by Alexander White, No. 884 West Madison street Chicago.

CLASS 9. Irish Water Spaniel.—First prize cup for dogs (offered by Charles H. Turner, St. Louis, Mo.) awarded to Sinbad, owned by J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

Second prize cup awarded to Bruce, owned by Charles H. Turner, St. Louis.

Third prize for dogs awarded to Pat, owned by Charles H. Turner, St. Louis.

Same Class and Breed.—First prize cup for bitches (offered by J. H. Whitman, Chicago) awarded to Queen, owned by J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

Second prize cup for bitches awarded to Liffey, owned by J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

Third prize for bitches awarded to Bridget, owned by J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

CLASS 10. Cocker Spaniels (dog or bitch).—First prize cup (offered by Chicago Gun Club) awarded to bitch Nell, owned by E. T. Martin, No. 43 Clark street, Chicago.

Second prize cup awarded to bitch Queen, owned by J. W. Munson, St. Louis.

Third prize awarded to dog King, owned by J. W. Munson, St. Louis.

CLASS 12. Black Retrievers.—First prize cup (offered by W. F. Milligan, Chicago) awarded to Jet, owned by W. F. Milligan, Chicago.

CLASS 13. Retrieving Spaniels, other than pure Irish.—First prize cup (offered by Kennicott Club, Chicago) awarded to dog Schneider, owned by F. A. Lowe, Chicago.

Second prize cup awarded to bitch Vic, owned by Robert Burt, Bradwood, Ill.

Third prize awarded to dog Charlie, owned by J. J. Gillespie, No. 48 South Clark street, Chicago.

CLASS 15. English Beagles.—First prize cup (offered by Southern Sportsman) awarded to entry by Charles H. Turner, St. Louis.

Third prize awarded to entry by Charles H. Turner, St. Louis.

CLASS 16. English Greyhounds and Scotch Deerhounds.—First prize cup awarded to entry by E. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati.

Second prize awarded to Dexter, owned by G. C. McLean, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Third prize awarded to Fleet, owned by Gen. D. S. Stanley, Detroit, Michigan.

CLASS 17. Newfoundland and St. Bernards.—First prize cup awarded to Bross, owned by Joseph Harvey, Oak Park, Ill.

Second prize awarded to Fidelity, owned by the Fidelity Safe Depository, No. 143 Randolph street.

Third prize awarded to Carlo, owned by J. A. Kanffman, No. 198 W. Chicago avenue, Chicago.

CLASS 20. Shepherd Dogs.—First prize awarded to Dan, owned by W. F. Milligan, Chicago.

Second prize awarded to Shep, owned by S. H. Wood, Union Stock Yards.

Third prize awarded to Sheppy, owned by N. A. Paaren, No. 650 Wabash avenue.

CLASS 21. Pomeranian or Spitz.—First prize awarded to Cuff, owned by S. G. Myers, Geneva, Ill.

Third prize awarded to Julia, owned by W. S. Eden, Tremont House barber shop.

CLASS 25. Pointer Pup under one year.—First prize cup awarded to Da-h, owned by Stephen R. Dilley, Lake City, Minn.

Second prize awarded to Don, owned by R. M. Baker and J. C. Hatch, Detroit.

Third prize awarded to Joe, owned by R. A. Turtle, 112 Loomis st., Chicago.

CLASS 23. Irish Water Spaniel Pup under one year old.—First prize cup awarded to entry by J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

Second prize awarded to King of the River, owned by J. H. Edwards, 362 Lake street, Chicago.

Third prize awarded to entry by J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

CLASS 28. English Setter Bitch (over one year old) with two of her pups (under one year old).—Special prize (offered by Chicago Field) awarded to Fairy and two pups, owned by C. H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J.

CLASS 24. Irish Setter Bitch with two pups (under one year old).—Special prize awarded to Gypsy and pups, owned by J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

CLASS 29. Pointer Bitch (over one year old) with two of her pups (less than one year old).—Special prize cup (offered by Rod and Gun, N. Y.)

awarded to entry with three pups, owned by Stephen B. Dilly, Lake city, Minn.

CLASS 20. Irish Water Spaniel Bitch (over one year old) with two pups (less than one year old).—Special prize (offered by FOREST AND STREAM, N. Y.) awarded to entry by J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

CLASS 34. Russian Setters.—Special prize (offered by W. F. Milligan, Chicago,) awarded to Tom, owned by W. F. Milligan, Chicago.

CLASS 35. Red Irish Setter Dog for stock purposes, to be shown with not less than two of his get.—Special prize (offered by the *Western Sportsman*) awarded to Erin, owned by Charles H. Turner, St. Louis.

CLASS 40. Black Spitz.—Special prize (offered by S. G. Myers, Geneva, Ill.,) awarded to Cuff, owned by S. G. Myers, Geneva, Ill.

BLACK AND TANS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I noticed "Amateur's" article in your paper of 20th, on the black and tan decision of the Baltimore Dog Judges. Wont some of those gentlemen be good enough to let us know through your paper, why such an animal as "Amateur's" seems to be, was passed by unnoticed? A very humorous account reaches me from Baltimore of some of the other decisions of the judges. I am informed that a *split-nose* pointer took first prize. My informant asked one of the judges why the dog got first prize, and was told that the judge once owned a pointer with a split-nose that was *good*, and so he thought this split-nose dog ought to have it. Another judge gave as *his* reason, that the dog was white and could be seen farther in the field than the others. When asked why Stromberg's liver-colored pointer did not get first prize, a judge said he was *too finely bred*. A red Irish pup, "Pat," the property of Joe Turner, of Baltimore won the first prize, a silver collar. His dam, an imported black Irish bitch, was passed by unnoticed, *because* she was *black*. J. A. Smith won first prize for a dog entered as "Field Trial," and the premium ticket tacked on read "first for Liverack setter." Perhaps Mr. B. W. Jenkins was right in not entering his fine dogs. J. W. M.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Mr. Wm. M. Boyle's black setter bitch dropped six handsome pups, five gyps and one dog, at New Brighton, on the 22d, ult., to J. W. Knox's new dog, Belton. Daisy is out of Knox's Lavack bitch Dimple, by Theo. Gray's Gordon dog Don. S.

Rational Pastimes.

—On January 26th, the inter-State match between the curling clubs of New York and New Jersey, took place on the curling lake at Haledon—Gen. Haxey's estate—near Paterson, and to the surprise of the New Yorkers their rink had to succumb to their Jersey adversaries, the Paterson club bearing off the honors, as John Smith, of that club, won the medal of the day. The New Jersey clubs defeated those of New York by 262 to 250. This has been the only curling event in the metropolitan district this Winter. The day following, the Caledonian Club, of Brooklyn, played their annual "point" match at Prospect Park, Messrs. Hugh Pollock and Galloway tying each other—9 to 9—and on playing off, the latter won. Since that day there has been no ice for curling purposes, even for a practice game.

—The Press Base Ball Club members have gone into training at McQuade's Racket Court, where they play practice games at racket every other morning. Brasher promises to be quite an expert.

—Freeman, of Shuffleboard fame, won the championship series of matches between New York and Brooklyn, last week. The game is being revived in the metropolis. It was quite popular here forty years ago.

—Bowling clubs are being organized in New York and Brooklyn. In the Eastern District of the latter city there has been a ten-pin *furor* this season. McAuslan, of the Eastern District *Times*, is running bowling now in good style.

—It is stated that John Hatfield, well known in base ball circles for his skill in throwing, is to be the left fielder of the Mutual nine this season. With Hicks in his old place and Nelson and Higham in their's in the nine, and "Captain Jack" to assist, what a happy family the Mutuals will be!

—The base ball season for the Centennial year promises to be one marked by a regular *furor* for the game. Even at this early period of the year clubs are organizing to take the field in March next.

—The Centennial year editions of Mr. Chadwick's base ball books are now being prepared. They are to be illustrated with cuts, and marked by special chapters on the new points of play.

—Mr. George Newhall has been successful in his cricket mission to England, and the result is that a grand International cricket *jete* will take place in August next, on the grounds of the Germantown Club, near Philadelphia, in which two representative twelve of English and American gentlemen players—professionals barred—will play a grand match for the cricket championship of the American continent.

—The St. George Club of this city are negotiating—with promises of success—for the advent of an all-Ireland twelve this Summer, to play against a selected twenty-two of New York. Such a match would draw a large crowd to Hoboken.

—Messrs. Bird and McKenzie were in Philadelphia this week, consulting with members of the Philadelphia Chess Club in reference to the proposed Centennial International tournament to be held in Philadelphia.

—The old cricketer and bowler, Alfred Marsh, has become quite a chess player. He and Labore, the old wicket keeper of the Long Island Cricket Club, are playing a match at chess now.

—The Staten Island Club are going in to play base ball on the Knickerbocker plan next season. They have a good ground and plenty of members, and socially rank with the best clubs in the land.

—The Excelsior team for 1876 will probably include Dean, Chauncey, Milton, Sweet, Sackett, Geo. Chauncey, Dahrman, Earle, Benner, Maxwell, Mitchell, Whiting, and Murtha.

—The Press Club ten for the coming season will be—Crosby, c.; Blodgett, p.; Hamilton, 1st b.; Laughlin, 2d b.; Brasher, 3d b.; Carpenter, s. s. and captain; Martin, l. f.; Rankin, c. f.; and Joy, r. f., with Malone, r. s. Mr. Chadwick is captain of the Press Club muffin team, which will be ready to meet any press club team in the country in June. Chadwick's muffins will include James Gordon Bennett of the *Herald*, Chas. A. Dana of the *Sun*, Captain Rufus Coffin of the *World*, Chas. Hallock of the *FOREST AND STREAM*, Frank Queen of the *Clipper*, Kenward Phelps

of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, Joe Howard of the *Star*, Mr. Carey of the *Times*, Mr. Shanks of the *Tribune*, and Captain Chadwick. Mr. Dana will pitch—he can't be beat at pitching—in—and Mr. Bennett will be the first baseman, and Joe Howard will catch—he being used to "catching it" all round. Mr. Hallock will cover ground in the out field, and the captain will make a "short stop" of all balls coming within reach. A supper of buttered muffins, well toasted, will conclude each match. Dr. Wood of the *Sun*, will score the games, and he will "boil down" the details to the smallest item in his usual style. Mr. Crolev of the *Graphic*, has promised to illustrate each contest of the season, and Frank Leslie has instructed Gulic to make a specialty of the Press Club muffin matches in the *Days Doings*.

Billiards.

SLOSSON VS. SEXTON.—Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27th, was the scene of a very interesting contest between the celebrated young experts, George F. Slosson and William Sexton. The attendance was large, the ladies being well represented. The game throughout was one of special merit, and the most interesting to old-time billiard patrons that has occurred in this city for years. We append the summary:—

SUMMARY.

TAMMANY HALL—January 27th, 1876.—Contest for \$1,000 between William Sexton and Geo. F. Slosson, both of New York city. Game, three-ball; 600 points up on a 5x10 ft. W. Collender table, the rules of the three-ball championship of the world to govern. Score—Sexton, 600; Slosson, 482. Averages—Sexton, 15 15 39; Slosson, 12 14 39. Best runs—Sexton, 73; Slosson, 110. Umpires—For Sexton, Charles Effler; for Slosson, Cyrille Dion. Referee—Dudley Kavanagh. Marker—Robt. Willmarth. Time of game, three hours.

ALL SORTS.—Louis Shaw, of Indianapolis, has challenged Wm. Burleigh, of Chicago, for the championship of the northeast and southwest.... John Fawley, of Cleveland, has backed T. J. Gallagher against Eugene Carter, the friends of the latter wagering \$500 against \$200. The game is set down for February 16th, at Toledo, Ohio.... Ned Bryan, failing to cover Clarke Wilson's forfeit of \$50, the latter withdrew the money last week.... A fifteen-ball match would prove of much interest now. Cyrille Dion says he will play anybody.... Charles Bessell, of St. Louis, is in this city.... Messrs. Stuber and Sandt contended on the 17th inst., at Allentown, Penn. The game was four-ball, 1,500 points up, Sandt winning by 291.... John Derry has a half interest in a billiard room at Oakland, Cal.... N. Goulette, of Pembroke, Can., in a recent match with J. Burette, ran 104. The game was three-ball, 600 points up. Burette, who, receiving the odds of discount, losing by ten points.... Of the Centennial tournaments, which have been in embryo for sometime back, one has developed itself. The field of action is New York, and the entries thus far are four in number. The purse is said to be \$5,000.... Joseph Vermeulen and George Stone were announced to play a match at Galveston, Texas, January 20th, for \$500.... The last game of the Canadian tournament at Toronto, was to have been played on Monday afternoon. At last advice the first prize lay between James G. Bennett and William Jacques.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press and will soon issue a new work by Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield, author of "The Household of Bourverie" entitled "Monfort Hall," which will be followed by another by the same author entitled "Miriam's Memoirs." They will be issued in uniform style with the "Household of Bourverie," published by the same firm, and will no doubt prove to be immensely popular.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

Will "Amateur," of Utica, N. Y., who has sent us a communication please forward his name and address.

INQUIRER, Philadelphia.—Where in this city will the International Rifle Match be held? Ans. The range has not yet been definitely determined upon.

E. B. S., Syracuse, N. Y.—Will you please tell me through your paper the best preparation with which to varnish a fly-pole? Ans. Dissolve shellac in alcohol and use it.

T., Taunton, Mass.—What is the best oil to use on the lock of a gun, also the best for oiling the barrel? Ans. Belmontyle oil for barrels, and a single drop of pure sperm oil for locks.

H. M. A., South Haven.—At Creedmoor and in shooting galleries, does a hit count, or must centre of bullet come inside the rings? Ans. A hit counts for the highest score if it breaks the line.

B. G. D., Galveston, Texas.—Can bullets for Express rifles, 450 bore, be had ready moulded in New York. If so, where, and at what price? Ans. No. You will have to order them from England.

J. C. W., Danville, N. Y.—Our sportsmen's Club here wants a pair of "plunge traps." Where can we get the best, and price? Ans. From H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland street, this city; price \$15 per pair.

E. D.—I am about to purchase a breech-loading shot gun. Is a \$75 American gun as good as an English gun at the same price. Which would you advise me to purchase? Ans. The latter by all means.

H. W. C., Boston.—Can you inform me where I can obtain a Charles Murphy fly rod, or can you give me Mr. Murphy's address? Ans. Send your order to Charles Murphy, 40 Halsey street, Newark, N. J.

F. W. P., Greenpoint.—What is the price of the "Traveler's Guide," and where can I get it in New York? Ans. Fifty cents per copy. For sale by all newsdealers, or the publishers, 233 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

C. P. J., Chicago.—Can you tell me whether there is any firm in New York which deals in steam road wagons, or where a second hand one could be obtained? Ans. Messrs. Cooke & Beggs deal in steam road wagons. They have written to you.

J. L. E. Jr., Memphis, Tenn.—Will it injure a shot gun (muzzle loader) to use the same weight of quicksilver as the same weight of shot? Ans. A few discharges would certainly not injure the gun, and we would like to hear the result of your experiment.

F. W. L. Jacksonport, Ark.—Is there any market for swan down, and what is a skin worth? I know where twenty-five to fifty can be killed in a night. Ans. Yes; a constant demand. Address Messrs. Mellen & Co., No. 142 and 144 Worth street, this city.

W. H. N., Valparaiso, Ind.—Will you kindly give me a receipt for making lines water-proof. Ans. Stretch your line taut and paint it neatly with shellac; then placing a piece of oil silk in the palm of the hand draw the line through it so as to distribute the varnish evenly.

C. S., Hudson, N. Y.—Will you please inform me where I can buy the fish called pompano, also how large is the fish? Ans. You can buy the fish, dead of course, from Mr. Eugene S. Blackford, of Fulton Market. They weigh from one to six pounds and the last received are from Pensacola.

J. H. A., Beloit.—Can you tell me about taking up land in Florida under the Homestead Act? Ans. For information to settlers and immigrants, send to C. H. Walton, publisher, Tallahassee, Fla., for Annual Report of the Commissioner of Lands and Immigration, about 300 pages octavo.

B. C. H., Dangerfield, Texas.—Please inform me if the cat-fish will do well in ponds? Ans. If you mean the common cat-fish, or horn-pout, which has a geographical range extending from New Hampshire to Florida, it will, if there is food enough for them. They increase and multiply in favorable waters with wonderful rapidity.

A. S. B., Sodus, N. Y.—Is there any good hunting anywhere near Sodus? 2. Where can I get a good fox-hound? 3. Where can I get the game laws of New York? Ans. We believe there is good duck shooting at Sodus Point on the lake. 2. Address Peter Knox, Newton, Sussex County, N. J. 3. "Fur, Fin and Feather," published by Charles Suydam, No. 149 Chambers street, contains the game laws of all the States.

W. H. C., Ludlow, Pa.—We have a fine stream which we propose to stock with one hundred thousand trout-fry; when ought they to be put in the stream, before the umbilical sack is off or after? Ans. Young brook-trout should be deposited in the stream as soon as the umbilical sack is off. They should be placed in the little rivulets that flow into the stream and not deposited all in one place, but distributed all along in the stream.

ENQUIRER, Warren, P.—Will you be so kind as to inform me through your paper where, and at what price I can obtain five or six pairs of English sparrows. I have a fine place to keep them here. Will they kill worms on fruit? Ans. Chas. Reiche & Bro., No. 55 Chatham street, can supply you. Opinions vary as to their worm-eating qualities, and many contend that they will eat worms—only when they can get nothing else. They are undoubtedly pugnacious and will drive away other birds.

W. J. W., New York.—1. Will you inform me what work on Taxidermy would be best for one to purchase who is desirous of learning how to mount birds? 2. I would like to know also the way in which to construct a "running deer" target. Any information in regard to such a target and the manner of putting one up will be very acceptable. Ans. 1. Coates Field Ornithology, or the Taxidermist's manual. 2. Address the Winchester Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for information regarding target.

C. W. McML., Philadelphia.—My gun, 10-bore Remington, leads considerably. Is there anything which will remove this better than a wire brush? Do you think the use of a wire brush continually will injure the gun? What is the best way to keep a gun from rusting inside the barrels when not in use? Ans. If you clean your gun immediately after using, with a piece of flannel and bristle brush it will not lead. A wire brush will wear the barrels. Benzine will remove the leading, and Belmontyle oil prevent rusting.

COLLEGIAN, New York.—I am interested in your effort to promote intercollegiate rifle matches. Please tell me if the civil guard model Remington rifle would be excluded in them; also, if you consider it accurate at 500 yards? Where can I get a regulation U. S. Army rifle, and the price? Ans. The civil guard model Remington is perfectly admissible, being a National Guard weapon. It is as accurate as any military rifle at that distance. The new Springfield U. S. rifle cannot be purchased. The old 50-calibre rifles can be had for \$20 each.

F. R. B., New York.—You will confer a favor by stating your objections to rubber boots, and also your advice as to best substitutes as to imperviousness to water and snow, and warmth in Winter. Ans. Our correspondent will remember that the question was asked with regard to Florida. A cut in a rubber boot cannot be repaired there; a patch can be put on a leather boot by the nearest cobbler. A pair of good leather knee-high boots will outlast half a dozen pair of rubber ones. A thorough soaking with castor oil renders them perfectly impervious to water, and soft to the feet. Under a hot sun, to walk in rubber boots is simply torture, even if they are large.

C. L. J., Philadelphia.—Can you give me any information in regard to a couple of shot guns that I am about to describe. 1st. A laminated steel gun, 12-gauge, 30 inch barrels, Renkins Brothers, Liege, the makers. 2d. A twist gun, 12-gauge, 30-inch barrels, inscribed on the plate, "Joseph Bourne, maker, No. 5, Whitehall street, St. Mary's Square, J. W. Baden." Are they celebrated makers, and are they in business yet? Ans. We don't know the Leige gun maker. Some very good barrels are made there but the manufacturers make no effort to establish a reputation. We do not know if the London maker is still in business. The name Baden is that of the person, dealer or otherwise, for whom the gun was made.

F. H. R., Norristown, Pa.—I have a Scott breech loader, weight 7 11-16; 12 bore, 2½ across the breech. How should I load it for duck? 2. What kind of boots would you advise me to wear in hunting for woodcock or snipe; my feet are rather tender? 3. What do you think of Goode's moccasins? Ans. 1. ¾ to 4 drachms coarse powder, 1½ to 1¼ oz. No. 4 or No. 6 shot. Much depends upon the gun. 2. We have always found a loose, comfortably-fitting boot the best; but in snipe shooting, unless water-proof thigh boots are worn, we prefer common army shoes, with holes at the toes to let the water out as fast as it runs in. For wet walking we cannot recommend moccasins; in the woods they are excellent. Mr. Goode, however, makes knee moccasins, which, we are told by those who have used them, answer very well.

NOVICE.—In a recent issue of your paper your Field Editor states that he had probably killed as much game as any sportsman in the country, with the exception, perhaps, of Capt. Bogardus. Will you kindly inform me if this gentleman follows the modern practice of shooting at birds with "both eyes open?" I have over a half dozen of sporting works, and but one author recommends the shutting of one eye. Ans. Snap shooting is only resorted to by *skilful* shooters in dense covers, and at long driving shots. In such shooting there is no time to take anything like deliberate aim, consequently there is no necessity to close an eye; at all events we do not. But to make snap shots when the game is near enough, and the cover open enough to take deliberate aim, would show a want of skill. We cannot say how Capt. Bogardus shoots; but any man of his skill would close an eye in shooting when there is necessity for it, and such necessity frequently arises.

D. A. F., Albany.—Do fish which die naturally always float to the surface of the water? I find an occasional dead one in my pond floating, but can see many more dead at the bottom. Ans. Seth Green says that about one trout in twenty which die in his pond float to the surface. He followed fishing on the great lakes for twenty years, and scarcely ever saw any dead fish floating; but when fishing in deep water during heavy storms, which caused a current at the bottom of the lake, his nets would be filled with fish bones, and dead fish in all stages of decomposition. Our own experience is, that fish taken from the waters alive and allowed to die in the air, will float when returned to the water. We have seen thousands of moss-bunkers floating on the surface of the Great South Bay, thrown overboard by the fly-netters, and last Summer thousands of young shad were seen floating on Lake Ontario, which had been taken in nets and thrown back into the water. We think this can be explained from the fact that when fish are taken suddenly from the water, their air bladder remains filled with air, as any one may have seen in cleaning their fish. When death arises from natural causes, this organ would probably be the first to cease its office, and the fish would remain at the bottom.

A large number of answers are unavoidably left over until next week; also, owing to the absence of our Kennel Editor, several kennel queries.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

SOUTHERN FLORIDA.—The Florida *Agriculturist*, in commenting upon the fact that while expeditions are continually being sent from this country, as well as Europe, to investigate unknown portions of Africa and the Arctic Zone, remarks that there is still within 200 miles of Jacksonville a country as little explored as any part of the first mentioned continent. As regards the mounds, canals, and intrenchments discovered by Dr. Kenworthy and others, and also as to the superior land on the Caloosahatchee River availing settlers, it says:—

"This is a subject we are much interested in, and one that we intend fully to investigate, and write on from time to time. The FOREST AND STREAM is doing a good work for our State. To them we are indebted for all we know at present about this section. They have been at the expense of all the explorations hitherto. Cannot other enterprising mediums be found to assist?"

ART.—The ninth annual exhibition of water color painting is now open at the Academy of Design. On Saturday evening a private view was afforded members of the press by the association. The exhibition, judged as a whole, was equal, if not superior, to any of previous years. In addition to the numerous artists whose work is familiar there are many who are making their first steps in this branch of art; a move warranted by its rapidly-increasing popularity. We are still a long way behind the foreign schools. The difference, both in drawing and coloring between, say, French artists and our own, can be decided at a glance. To an unpracticed eye works of the former sometimes appear to have the color laid on with a white-wash brush, but it strikes the right spot every time, and sandpaper is ignored. Mr. Wakeman Holberton has one of his fine fish pictures on view, and Mr. R. M. Shurtliff contributes several scenes of out-door study, the result of summers in the Adirondacks. The coloring of this rising artist is particularly good—his trees look like trees with bark on them, not like peeled specimens around a lumber camp. The pictures on Saturday were seen by gaslight, and that dimmed by a smoky atmosphere. We defer further comment until after another inspection.

—A correspondent writes us that "the Rhode Island Club has fitted up an old mansion, 171 Broad-st., Providence, in the most substantial and elegant manner, and it will be opened for social service on the 26th inst. Its parlors, ante, and reception rooms, its billiard and wine rooms, cannot be excelled, while its *cuisine* department, under this able management, might excite the envy of Delmonico."

GAME PROTECTION.

AMENDING THE GAME LAWS OF NEW YORK.—The following is an amendment to the game laws of this State, which has been introduced in the present session of our Legislature at the instance of the New York Association for the Protection of Game. If any of our readers can suggest anything supplemental thereto, or any alteration, we shall be glad to place their ideas before the society:—

AN ACT

To further amend Chapter Seven Hundred and Twenty One of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy one, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate several acts relating to the preservation of Moose, Wild Deer, Birds, and Fish," passed April 26th, 1871.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. Section Two of Chapter Seven Hundred and Twenty-one of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-one, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the preservation of Moose, Wild Deer, Birds, and Fish," passed April 26th, 1871, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:—

§ 2. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any Wild Duck, Goose, or Brant, between the first day of May and the 1st day of September, nor any Wood Duck between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every one killed or had in possession; and no person shall at any time kill any of said birds between sunset and sunrise, nor pursue or fire at any of said birds with the aid of any light or lantern, under the same penalty for each bird so killed, or pursued, or fired at.

SEC. 2. Section Seven of said Acts is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:—

§ 7. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any Quail between the 1st day of January and the 20th day of October, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each bird.

SEC. 3. Section Fourteen of said Act is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:—

§ 14. No person shall, at any time or place within this State, take or kill any Ruffed Grouse, commonly called partridge, any Pinnated Grouse, commonly called Prairie Chicken, or any Quail, with any net, trap, or snare; nor set any such trap, net, or snare for the purpose of taking or killing any of said birds, nor shall any person sell or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same shall have been so taken or killed, any of said birds, knowing the same to have been so taken or killed, under a penalty of twenty five dollars for each bird. And it shall be lawful for any person to take and destroy any such traps, nets, or snares wherever found set.

SEC. 4. Section Thirty of said Act is hereby re-enacted and amended so as to read as follows:—

§ 30. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any English or other Snipe, Plover, Curlew, or other wading birds, commonly called shore birds, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, in each year, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird.

SEC. 5. Section Forty-one of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

§ 41. No person shall place in any fresh water stream, lake, or pond, without the consent of the owner, any lime, or other deleterious substance, or any drug or medicated bait, with the intent thereby to injure, poison, or catch fish, nor place in any pond or lake stocked with or inhabited by trout, any bass, pike, pickerel, or sunfish, or any drug or other deleterious substance, with the intent to destroy such trout. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall in addition thereto, and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. Section Forty-three of said Act is hereby re-enacted and amended so as to read as follows:—

§ 43. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any Hare or Rabbit, between the 1st day of January and the 20th day of October, nor shall any person at any time kill or hunt any Hare or Rabbit with Ferrets, under a penalty of ten dollars for each Hare or Rabbit.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect immediately.

The first amendment is intended to prohibit the shooting of ducks, etc., at night, commonly called "dusking." This is deemed essential to preserve the shooting on the South Side of Long Island. It is said that last fall the birds, although quite numerous, were for a while completely driven out of the Great South Bay, and the shooting nearly ruined for the season by this unsportsmanlike manner of shooting them, which gives them no opportunity either to rest or feed. It is understood that the amendment has the approval of the bay shooters, and others most interested in the matter.

The amendment in relation to quail simply restores the law to what it has been for several years until changed for some reason or other last winter. The former law is said to have given general satisfaction, but we are of the opinion that the majority of sportsmen would desire to see the closed season extended to November 1st.

The third amendment gives the game birds a further chance for their lives by prohibiting their being netted, trapped, or snared. This will, no doubt, meet with violent opposition from small boys in the country, but ought, we should think, receive the support of every sportsman in the State.

The amendment for the protection of snipe, etc., is an innovation in this State. Heretofore it has not been deemed expedient to restrict the killing of these birds in any way, owing to the fact that they are mere birds of passage which seldom, if ever, breed here; but their growing scarcity and dearth in the market seems to render some legislation of the kind proposed necessary.

The amendment in relation to "drugging" ponds, etc., is only intended to correct a clerical error in the original act. That in relation to hares and rabbits is substantially the same as the act passed last winter, which was tacked on to the section in relation to quail where it had no business to be.

Provincial Associations for Canada.

The formation of game protective societies in the various Canadian provinces, which shall embrace within their organization the local clubs, is a matter now receiving the attention of the sportsmen of the Dominion. If carried out it will probably lead to the formation of a Dominion Association to which these Provincial bodies will be tributary and coöperative. To be effective in producing these modifications and changes in the game laws which experience has taught them to be necessary, these Provincial associations should correspond with our State associations. By making them purely representative bodies to which members should be elected by the local clubs, the interest is more widely diffused and the coöperation assured. In townships where no local clubs exist, a certain number of individuals could be eligible until clubs are formed,

members of which could subsequently be substituted for individual delegates. With us five members of each club are usually appointed to attend the State convention. Meetings of the Provincial as well as the Dominion Associations could be held as frequently as seems necessary, at stated or irregular intervals, the local clubs being notified to send delegates, who should serve for one year. The functions of a Dominion association would be purely executive; those of the Provincial associations executive as respects their own Provinces, and advisory in their action and relations to the Dominion association. The result would be a grand machine with all the parts perfect, and it can be seen how easily local abuses could be reached and remedied through its ramifications.

In Toronto a society with the title of Provincial Association has already been formed but, we learn, without consultation with existing county associations, or giving them representation or a voice in the matter. One of the objects claimed for this organization is to do the work of local clubs as efficiently and more cheaply than they themselves can do it. But here we think they err. It is proposed that when any member throughout the country becomes cognizant of an infraction of the law he shall notify the Secretary at Toronto, who will send a detective to arrest the offender and employ counsel to prosecute. But here will be the detectives' and counsels' fees, and traveling expenses to be paid, all of which might be avoided, as county societies can always have among their members a lawyer who would act in his professional capacity without charge. The result of a Provincial association on the Toronto plan would be precisely the same as now holds in the State, where the New York City Association, through its activity, in prosecuting infractions of the game laws (more particularly as applied to dealers) is confounded with the State Association, and we are constantly being written to from country districts where there are no local clubs, asking why they do not take cognizance of infractions of the law a hundred miles away. Where a corporate body like a Provincial association is expected to do police duty for a State an apathy in the formation of local clubs is sure to exist, and pot-hunters and poachers will carry on their nefarious practices without interference.

Wild Fowl in Canada.

That the Games laws of the Dominion of Canada are more rigidly enforced than our own, the convictions which repeatedly reach our eyes in the Canadian papers, would seem to place beyond a doubt, and yet we hear a note of warning from that quarter to which it behooves us, as having equal interests, to also give heed. If we except, perhaps, the brant, who find their breeding places on the more distant shores of Labrador, the majority of the ducks that pay us a regular autumnal visit, are bred on the numerous lakes and sunken lands which are scattered about the northern portions of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Here, among almost inaccessible morasses, the young ducks are hatched and nurtured upon the luxuriant growth of wild rice, until the approach of Winter drives both young and old to a more moderate climate.

Probably there is no spot in existence which to day affords such excellent sport as Long Point, in Lake Erie. And yet here, only a few years ago, the incessant pursuit of the ducks which seemed to make this a last resting place before winging their longer flight across the lake and to southern waters, had almost entirely diverted the flight to other and widely scattered points. Now, however, under the fostering care and strict system of espionage of the Long Point Company, the old condition of affairs has been restored, and the great flocks of ducks which are to scatter themselves over the whole United States, make Long Point their point of departure. After leaving Long Point, the ducks appear to divide. One body bears to the westward and following the lakes finally scatter themselves along the Mississippi and its tributaries as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. The other body follows the lakes system of our own State, and striking the coast, follow it down until their favorite feeding grounds on the various sounds, formed by the sandy islands that line our shores are reached. The close season for ducks closes in Ontario on the 15th of August, at least a fortnight too soon, and a correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* mentions the fact that while shooting on that date, in that vicinity, he saw many young broods yet clothed in the soft down of young duck-hood, and had an uncomfortable conviction that many of the birds he shot were mothers rising out of the reeds to reconnoitre, and distract the attention of the enemy from the ducklings still under her care. The same writer argues that but two courses are open to prevent so great a calamity as the total extermination of their game—more especially of wild ducks. They are as follows:

1. Either to put a stop altogether to shooting for a term of years, as was done on the Western Peninsula, to prevent the extermination of quail; or,

2. To encourage by Legislation, and the granting, if necessary, of powers of expropriation by arbitration, the formation of companies, such as the Long Point Company, for the preservation of breeding grounds wherever they can be found of sufficient magnitude to make it worth while, and, at the same time, to promote the formation of game protection societies in every section of the Province, to protect not only ducks, but all kinds of game; by supplementing by Government aid any sum over a certain amount which such societies may raise by subscription among its members for the purpose of prosecuting parties who shoot out of season; and by facilitating in every possible way known to the law-makers, the summary punishment of such offenders.

The first proposition is untenable as far as this country is concerned; the second has our fullest sympathy and co-

operation where possible. In fact our interests in this matter are identical with those of our Canadian friends; indeed, greater, for probably, putting the sporting question on one side, there are a much larger number of persons who follow wild-fowl shooting as a means of livelihood in this country than in Canada. Yet we must look to them to preserve the birds for us during the breeding season. This is one of the points we have had in view in advocating the formation of the International Society, a system of co-operation, by which the intelligent sportsmen as well as the scientific men of both sides could meet, and by an exchange of information and ideas ascertain the real wants of both, and by suitable and united action obtain such legislation as would operate to the advantage of all.

If there is, indeed, this alarming decrease in the number of wild-fowl that the writer alluded to claims, we would be inclined to advocate, for a term of years at least, the abolition of Spring shooting, that a larger number of ducks might return to their breeding grounds to come to us again with augmented numbers in the Fall. Unquestionably they should have the fullest protection while on the breeding grounds, as well as in other places to which they may resort during the close season. The example of the Long Point Company is well worthy of imitation. They have the satisfaction of knowing that by their exertions they have to-day the finest duck-shooting in the Dominion, if not on the continent, all through a careful protection which has restored the confidence of the birds and brought them back to their old feeding grounds.

The experience of many Canadian sportsmen, however, who would fain follow the example, of the above company is very similar to that of many of our own in their endeavors to obtain possession of favorable "points." Lands utterly worthless and unproductive now, become of untold value when any one proposes to buy or lease them. The *Globe's* correspondent suggests that game protective societies should be assisted from the public purse. We have urged the same thing here, by the appointment of game constables and detectives. First, however, our game laws require a careful over-hauling. Those of Massachusetts and Connecticut are particularly faulty in permitting snaring during certain months, a license which is most grossly abused. Those of this State, particularly in the clause which permits the sale of quail and grouse until March 1st, when the close season commences on the 1st January, are equally as bad. But above all, let us co-operate with our Canadian neighbors in preserving and protecting the wild-fowl in which we have an equal interest, before the policy of extermination has been carried so far as to place it beyond the reach of a remedy.

—A powerful association has been formed in London, Ontario, under the title of the London District Fish and Game Protective Society, with the following officers:—President, Dr. Woodruff; first Vice, Col. John Walker; second Vice, James S. Niven, M. D.; Secretary, B. C. Marshall; Treasurer, James A. Mahon; Solicitor, John Taylor, Barrister; Committee, W. C. L. Gill, W. Hudson, J. A. Smith, Thomas Smallman, J. V. Thompson, I. C. Merritt, Henry Bruce. The society starts with a membership of over one hundred, and the County of Middlesex will doubtless soon feel the effects of their labors in the cause of game protection.

WISCONSIN.—At a meeting of the Wisconsin State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, held at Madison, January 19th, 1876, Hon. W. W. Corning introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Wisconsin State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, the artificial cultivation of fish is worthy of State aid, and to this end we respectfully ask the Legislature now in session to make suitable provision therefor, and as asked by the Fish Commissioners in their second annual report.

The following resolution was introduced by Col. R. M. Strong, and adopted:—

Resolved, That Messrs. Bailey, Mayars, and Welch be and they are hereby appointed a committee to codify the game and fish laws of Wisconsin, general and local, and to report the same to the association at the next adjourned meeting thereof.

On motion of Mr. Burdick, the Secretary was instructed to notify members and clubs, and other sportsmen of the adjourned meeting.

An amendment to the game laws of Wisconsin intended more particularly to preserve waterfowl from sneak-boat and battery shooting has already been introduced into the Legislature. It now rests with sportsmen throughout the State to shake off their apathy, and to interest themselves in the matter by urging upon members the importance of passing the bill.

—An exchange says that the Florida game law was passed only for the purpose of preventing cattle stealers from Georgia coming into the State under pretense of hunting, and that it will probably be repealed at the next session of the Legislature, when it is to be hoped that another may be passed which, while protecting the game and the true interests of the State, will not act as a bugbear to frighten people away.

—Mr. Graham has introduced a bill in the Legislature of this State to prevent duck, brant, and wild-geese shooting, from floating batteries, on the ponds, rivers, and lakes of Monroe County.

—The Pennsylvania State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, which met recently at Harrisburg, passed a resolution favoring the proposed amendment to the game and fish laws of 1873. The resolution will be submitted to the Legislature.

—A very successful meeting of the Dansville (N. Y.)

Sportsmen's Association was held on the evening of the 21st inst. Committees were appointed among others to correspond with the State Commissioners relative to stocking the public streams with brook trout, and the FOREST AND STREAM relative to the introduction of prairie chickens.

SPORTSMEN OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

IT has been truly said that "shooting has been time out of mind the gentleman's amusement," but how many can imagine the changes in the manner and mode of sportsmanship, since the days of Nimrod. Nay, I will not put the period so far back, but simply to the times of Forester, the acknowledged authority on all that pertains to shooting or fishing, if you may except for the latter, the grand master, Izaak Walton.

Twenty-five years is a long space of time, and takes in the greatest inventions in the line of sporting for the last century. Nor is the change in this greater than the change of manners among sportsmen themselves. A quarter of a century ago the brotherhood of sportsmen, although not nearly so large, contained a greater majority of hardy, chivalrous, generous, and out-spoken gentlemen than at the present day. First in the grand rank of brilliant, whole-souled sportsmen of that "elder day" was the renowned Henry Wm. Herbert. Plain, unassuming, and of unbounded popularity, with a common dress of the backwoodsman, a firm manly bearing and generous loyal heart, he enjoyed as seldom a man ever did before, the respect of all his acquaintances. His writings for brilliancy and tone have never been equalled by any other authors or writers of the style of literature which his versatile pen was so well adapted to, *i. e.*, of shooting, fishing, and kindred sports. Samuel Swan, editor of the *Southern Military Gazette*, of 1855, gave the credit to "Frank Forrester" of being the best living writer on sporting subjects, and Johnson J. Hooper, author of that admirable little work entitled "Dog and Gun," thus eulogised his writings:—"Mr. Herbert's descriptions have never been excelled; no living literary artist equals him, in my opinion, in that sort of limning which is accomplished by a few dashing strokes."

As a writer of high merit in *humor*, combined with a touch of the sublime, Wm. P. Hawes, ("J. Cypress, Jr."), undoubtedly was without an equal. The chief interest of his sketches is in the inimitable piquancy and wit, with the characteristic flow of unheard of quotations and adventures. His aim was to amuse, and in this matter he was particularly successful. "Fire Island Ana" is generally considered his masterpiece, as it embraces the full scope of his various moods—humorous, sentimental, and sublime. This work was published in "The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine" of thirty-five years ago, and republished in book form, together with his other productions, in a book entitled "Collideomania," a small edition of which is now extant. The description of Oliver Paul, Ned Locus, and other characters of that sketch must be read to be appreciated.

Another grand light in the phalanx of sportsmen of that period, the editor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, well known as "Yorks Tall Son," was a kindly, generous man, whom the *Southern Military Gazette* thus described under the title of "The Spirit and its Editor." The following is but a brief extract:—

"And still unchanged art thou, amidst the change of all around us, dear old Bill. Dear Bill, serious or merry, solemn or sentimental, still so calm and serene and softly smiling, in thy ruby-colored waistcoat, with thy soft, silky hair, coolly disparted from thy high, white, unwrinkled forehead; with the luxuriant flow of that grand beard, which a Mussulman might envy; with that mild, clear blue eye; that almost effeminately sweet smile, singularly contrasting the athletic frame; the six foot four in the stockings feet; the chivalrous, gallant spirit; the free, open speech; the high soul, made up all of honor, the simple-minded, straightforwardness of thought and action, which go together in thee to make up that noblest of God's work—a real man."

"Loyal and firm and kind and true,
That fear or falsehood never knew."

"Long mayst thou flourish, dear Bill, the spirit of the *Spirit of the Times*, the glory of not yet utterly degenerated Gotham, the best, as the tallest 'son of York.'"

In the initial number of *Porter's Spirit* is an excellent life-like picture of its tall editor, William T. Porter, and never did likeness show more plainly than this the impress of one of Nature's noblemen.

Col. Wm. T. Stockton, known to the readers of sporting literature twenty-five years ago as "Cor-de-Chasse," proved a very fascinating and lively writer; his best productions, which were published in the New York *Spirit of the Times*, and *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, commanding wide-spread attention. One of his first sketches, entitled "The Big Talugie Buck," is a marvel of ingenious thrilling adventure, resembling somewhat "J. Cypress" highly-wrought stories.

Among the host of other gentlemen of that day who were well known under their *noms de plume*, were "Hal-a-Dacotah," of the then territory of Minnesota, a dashing writer of far more than moderate ability; "Omega," whose stronghold was a humorous vein of literature, with an occasional touch of brilliant thoughts; Weston Fisher, H. P. Leland, and others long since departed, or forgotten by the new generation springing up. And of all those glorious old sportsmen there now remain but a few who are known as either literary men or authors. Among those now living who once knew and admired "Frank Forrester" as a friend, and themselves contributed not a little to the sporting press, are Genio C. Scott, the venerable and talented

angler, and author of "Fishing in American Waters;" Isaac McLellan, the poet sportsman, of Greenpoint, L. I., who still contributes his glowing poetry to the journals of to-day; and George Wilkes, late editor of the *Spirit of the Times*. Others undoubtedly there are of that old school, but not so far and widely known as these three I have mentioned.

Gen. H. H. Sibley, ("Hal-a-Dacotah"), still resides in Minnesota, (at St. Paul), the foremost man of all in public esteem, and time has touched lightly the vigorous athletic frame. With his sixty-three years, the General is still erect, his step as firm and buoyant as the majority of men at twenty-five. The people, prizing him rightly as the suppressor of the terrible Sioux war, and as the first and most fitly-chosen Governor of the State upon its admission to the Union, hold him to-day in their estimation as second to none of the many public benefactors. He is still a most ardent and enthusiastic sportsman, but in place of the chase of deer, elk, and bear, which was his pride of yore, he now takes his recreations in the less exciting, but still exhilarating sport of grouse and duck shooting. Long may he live, and may his fame never grow less as a sportsman, a writer, and a man.

And poor "Tom Draw!" (Ward), he has long since passed "that bourne," but his memory still lives revered and strengthened through the mediumship of those unparalleled sporting tales, the "Shooting Box," "Deer Stalkers," and "Warwick Woodlands." "Tom Draw," the original, quaint, and humorous host of Warwick; the true friend of lamented "Frank Forester," what a multitude of incidents are connected with his life.

To compare the standard of shooting and fishing literature of that day with the average of the present day would be to find a superiority for the latter on one point, *viz.*: less allusions to the free use of spirits in all anecdotes of hunting or fishing tours. Though the use of whiskey may be, and oftentimes is, beneficial in times of exposure to rains, etc., it should not be extolled by any writer as an indispensable article on such occasions, as this gives a wrong example to young sportsmen, and a worse impression to the reading public, which, judging the class of gentlemen anglers and gunners by the sketches of their exploits with the bottle, imagine them a class of carousing toppers whose chief aim in seeking the field or stream is to enjoy a drinking bout with their companions. We of the fraternity all know that this is a very erroneous impression, and the least written on using spirits will add to the right by raising the standard of true sportsmen in the opinion of the public to what they really are, a class of gentlemanly courteous men.

FRED.

FLORIDA ITEMS.—A correspondent writes us from St. Augustine, under date of January 25th, as follows:—

"The hotels are filling, new amusements, more hops, and, in fact, everything is lively, while the hunting is improving with the continuance of mild weather. The various salt water birds are numerous, while the quail and alligators are very plentiful. The weather for fifty-two days has been sunshine and almost rainless, as but two very meagre descensions of rain have occurred during this period. The St. Augustine Yacht Club is gradually going ahead, and they supply the city with much entertainment. A pigeon shooting club has organized, composed of sportsmen from the North, and a range and trap have been selected on the north beach, near the "Lunch Basket." The "Lunch Basket," by-the-way, is also something original, and has just been opened. It consists of three tents—one 60x32 feet, used as a resting place and restaurant for pleasure and hunting parties. The little steamer May Flower is now making daily trips to the beach, and affords a great convenience. We are in receipt of information to the effect that Mr. Charles Mallock, your venerable (?) editor, will be here with us by the 1st of February. We are impatient to welcome him among us, and will endeavor to characterize his stay with pleasure and contentment. There will be a grand yacht race here next Saturday, instituted by the yacht club. The Indians are attracting considerable attention, as usual. A number of them are now at Matanzas (a hunting ground) with the sportsmen Geo. W. Fox of Philadelphia, H. C. Caruthers of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Joe Cowdrick, Toms River, N. J.; and Dr. Lathrop, Kingston, N. Y. There are a number of sportsmen here, including Dan and N. Edgar, Mr. H. C. Meinell, Dr. Caruthers and others, besides a number of excellent northern dogs, setters and pointers. "Fred Beverly" was here last week, and has left for the Ochlawaha River. Also Dr. De M., "Al Fresco's" companion during his last expedition, is here, and will remain the entire winter."

—The number of miles of railroad built in the United States during the year 1875, was 1,483, against 1,025 miles in 1874, 3,833 miles in 1873, and 7,340 miles in 1872. The first of the railroad States is now Illinois, with 6,931 miles. Pennsylvania is second with 5,805 miles, New York third with 5,450, and Ohio fourth with 4,405.

—Tom Moore compares love to a potato "because it shoots from the eyes." "Or rather," exclaimed Byron, "because it becomes all the less by pairing."

—A steamer which lately arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama brought the materials for a Japanese temple and the men to put it up in the Centennial Exhibition grounds.

—Suggestive of poker-playing—"ante" rooms in a club house.

Fur, Fin and Feather. Mr. Suydam has just issued a new edition of his capital compilation of game and fish laws of the various States and the Dominion Provinces. This book is a necessity to every sportsman, and is now arranged with such care that it may be relied on for accuracy. It costs but 50 cents and can be had at this office, or of the publisher, No. 149 Chambers street.

THOMPSON & SON, 338 Broadway, use no sugar of lead in waterproofing their suits. Sugar of lead will not stand washing, and amongst old sportsmen is considered detrimental to health, making them liable to rheumatic attacks. Thompson's suits are guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof, even after being washed, and are as good and cheaper than any other suits in the market.—Advertisement

Jan 27-77

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

A DISPATCH from London informs us that the Scottish National Rifle Club has resolved to accept the challenge to come to this country and shoot for the championship of the world next summer; this resolution being the result of favorable answers received from a majority of the small bore shots of Scotland. The competitions for the selection of a team of eight, with two reserves, will begin forthwith. Welcome as it is to know that a team of such prowess as Scotland can send forth will visit us, we trust that the International match will in no ways be endangered thereby. If we remember aright, the National Rifle Association in accepting the challenge to shoot an International match, stipulated that no "outside" teams should be admitted to the match, and Sir Henry Halford, in a letter to our contemporary the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, stated, that "the team which will shoot in America this year will be selected from the best shots in Great Britain and Ireland, and will not be restricted to Great Britain alone." Now this was a direct invitation to the riflemen of Scotland to compete for places on the team, so that the action of the Scottish National Rifle Club seems to call for some explanation.

That Sir Henry Halford "means business" there can be no doubt, and it behooves our riflemen to be on the alert and not fall into a state of apathy or over confidence. To repeat the victories of the last two years will require some hard work and preliminary practice. There is one thing that our cousins have learned by the visit of Col. Gildersleeve and his companions, and that is, the necessity of team organization. Major Drake, who has been appointed adjutant for the English party, writes "It is to be hoped that we shall get a very strong team, thoroughly determined to shoot as a team," adding the significant words, "We shall want it." That this object will be carried out is evident from the stringent regulations to which each member of the team is supposed to subscribe before competing for a place, and which are as follows:—

"It is my intention to compete for a place in the team which will shoot in the match in America next year, and in the event of my being selected as one of the eight, or accepting a place as one of the four men in waiting, I hereby bind myself to the following:—

1. To proceed to America at the time and in the vessel selected by the Captain of the team.
2. To conform to all regulations laid down by him; and in the event of my not doing so, to forfeit my right to shoot in the team.
3. To defray my own expenses throughout.
4. To make no engagements in America, for business or pleasure, without the consent of the Captain, until after the match shall have been shot."

There is no reason, however, why two teams should not visit us, although, of course, but one could act as the representative in the International match. The other would find plenty of occupation, particularly in off hand or mid-range shooting. The shooting at 500 yards of some of our riflemen, both East to West, has never been equalled across the water. It would be worth while for some of the British riflemen to shoot for a while with our rifles and demonstrate whether the superiority was in the rifles or in the men.

AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Maj. Gen. J. Watts De Peyster was visited on Saturday evening, Jan. 22d, 1876, by the officers of this association. The object was to present to the General handsomely engrossed and framed resolutions, which constitute the General an honorary director for life. Col. J. T. Underhill was to have made the presentation speech, but was detained at home by a serious accident. It therefore devolved upon Capt. F. Whittaker, the Vice President, who did it nicely. Gen. De Peyster responded in a few eloquent and interesting remarks. The officers left at a late hour, well pleased with the interesting visit.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The ninth contest for the FOREST AND STREAM badges was shot Thursday, January 27th. Mr. Cheever was the victor of the first badge for the second time. The winners of the badges are as follows:—C. A. Cheever, 42; J. B. Blydenburgh, (second badge, 30), 40; H. D. Blydenburgh, (third badge, inners), 30. The *Turf, Field and Farm* badge will be shot for Thursday, February 3d, 1876, commencing at four P. M. All comers are invited.

On Friday evening last a match was shot at this gallery between Messrs Hayes and Cheever, resulting in excellent scores and a very close contest, Mr. Hayes winning by one point. Conditions—Five targets, ten shots per target, 200 yards target, (reduced in proportion to the range, 110 feet), Wimbledon rules. Highest possible score, 250:—

HAYES.		CHEEVER.	
1st. target.....	39	1st. target.....	40
2nd. target.....	42	2nd. target.....	47
3rd. target.....	42	3rd. target.....	40
4th. target.....	43	4th. target.....	41
5th. target.....	45	5th. target.....	42
Grand total.....	211	Grand total.....	210

Average per target, 42. Another match will be shot soon.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—The fifth competition for the Union Metallic Cartridge Company's badges came off Tuesday, Feb. 1st. Mr. Backofen was the winning man again, on a score of 45, and as this was the third time he has won it, the first badge was duly delivered to him as his property, and we believe that among the many trophies this reliable off-hand shot will wear as evidence of his skill, the U. M. C. badge will be conspicuous for its size and beauty. The winning scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
F. Backofen.....	4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4	45
W. H. H. Sabin.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	39
G. O. Starr.....	3 4 4 4 4 0 3 2 4	36

The remaining two prizes will be shot for on conditions which will be published in next week's paper.

Next Tuesday, Feb. 8th, will be the fifth subscription match day. Open to all comers, one-half entrance money divided between first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, and twentieth best scores.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The ninth weekly competition, in lying position, for a gold medal, a double barrel shot gun, a rifle and revolver, took place at Hellwig's shooting gallery, 271 and 273 Eighth avenue, January 26th. The winners were M. L. Riggs, first prize, 49; Fred Kessler, second prize, 45; F. N. DeWitt, third prize, 40; D. E. Vannett, fourth prize, 30. The winners of the several competitions at Hellwig's are as follows:—

WINNERS OF FIRST PRIZE.		WINNERS OF SECOND PRIZE.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Capt. Wm. Lindsay.....	46	F. N. De Witt.....	43
Capt. Wm. Lindsay.....	47	Major D. L. Beckwith.....	46
A. B. Van Hensen.....	41	Donald Cameron.....	45
M. L. Riggs.....	48	Fred Kessler.....	45
John Tregesser.....	47		
Charles Morris.....	46		
M. L. Riggs.....	47		
P. C. Banks.....	45		
M. L. Riggs.....	49		
WINNERS OF THIRD PRIZE.		WINNERS OF FOURTH PRIZE.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Major D. D. Beckwith.....	39	R. G. Chambers.....	29
M. L. Riggs.....	39	J. McGlensy.....	30
Major D. L. Beckwith.....	40	J. McGlensy.....	30
Capt. Wm. Lindsay.....	40	Henry Ellinger.....	29
J. McGlensy.....	40	Geo. Grentzer.....	28
T. C. Banks.....	40	Louis Chiker.....	21
J. McGlensy.....	40	C. L. Nixon.....	25
D. E. Vannett.....	40	M. L. Riggs.....	30
P. N. DeWitt.....	40	D. E. Vannett.....	20

Mr. M. L. Riggs, it will be seen, secures the first prize, having won it the third time, as provided in the conditions of the match. The shot gun, heretofore offered as second prize, will be substituted for the first. The competitions will be continued every Wednesday evening, as usual.

NEW YORK STATE.—The *Ogdensburg Journal* says in a recent issue: "There is a very decided improvement in the shooting of the members of the Ogdensburg Rifle Club. There are at least a dozen who are now good for 40 points off-hand at 200 yards. Several have made scores of 41, 42, 43, and 44. With fair weather and steady improvement we expect to see some shots developed here that may be considered worthy to shoot in a State or national contest. The West Side team, Wednesday, made a splendid general average.

SYRACUSE.—The new rifle range of the Sixth Division, N. G., at East Syracuse, is rapidly approaching completion. A storm-house is in preparation, from which shooting can be done on the range during the Winter.

—The Amateur Rifle Club, of Rochester, has challenged the amateur riflemen to a friendly team gallery match, to be shot with rifle .32 calibre, 15 shots each man off-hand.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME IN SEASON IN JANUARY.

Hares, brown and gray.	Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.
FOR FLORIDA.	
Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.	

GAME IN MARKET.—It seems singularly inappropriate to be obliged to report prices of game that is long out of season in our own State. This is owing to the present law which enables dealers to sell grouse and quail to the uttermost date permitted by any other State. The time for selling venison expired on the 31st ult., hence this variety is eliminated from our quotations. Ruffed grouse are worth \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair, and prairie chickens the same. Quail are very scarce, and well they may be, as Long Island and Connecticut have been pretty well snared out; they sell for \$5.50 to \$6 per dozen. Canvas-back ducks are scarce at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per pair; red-heads, \$1.25 to \$1.50; mallards, the same; widgeon, black ducks and sprig-tails are worth \$1 per pair; teal, 75 cents to \$1; broad-bills and whistlers, 60 to 75 cents; rabbits 50 to 60 cents; hares 40 to 50 cents.

A DOG FOLLOWING A DEER INTO WATER.—A correspondent wrote us some time since that he feared losing a hound from his proclivity for following deer into water. We now hear that Mr. John M. Perkins, of Jackson, N. H., started a deer on the 15th ultimo, which took to the water, followed by a valuable dog. The deer was secured, but the dog was drowned.

—A lad of fifteen shot a bear weighing 400 pounds in New Hampshire recently, and resolved to remain by his game until help came, which he did. "How long would you have stopped?" he was asked. "Until I had eaten enough of the bear to have been able to carry the rest home." And he would have done it.

—Over 10,000 rabbits have been shipped from Jonesport, Maine, the past season.

CONNECTICUT—*West Meriden, January 24th, 1876.*—Game in this part of the State has been very scarce for the past ten or twelve years. One of our best sportsmen, with two fine dogs, hunted for several hours the other day without finding a bird. We have a game club, the members of which are anxious and willing to do all in their power to restock our fields and woods, but the game law is such a miserable failure in this State that it is almost impossible to convict and punish the innumerable pot-hunters with which the community is afflicted. VON G.

NEW JERSEY.—A friend of mine scared up six English snipe as he was crossing the meadows near Hackensack last Tuesday, the 25th of January. I note a number of woodcock have been seen in that region within the last week or two. Is not this a very unusual occurrence for this time of the year in this part of the country? R. W.

[Yes; particularly as far as the woodcock are concerned, and is to be accounted for only by the unusually open Winter and absence of ice and snow.—ED.]

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Columbia, January 26th, 1876.*—We had quite a cold snap here last week, and ducks were plentiful. I was out partridge shooting, and flushed twenty mallard ducks, of which all were drakes except one. They were feeding in mud puddles, caused by a freshet in the river. Woodcock are plentiful on the Hampton place, five miles below, also partridges. Rabbits and swamp hares can be found almost anywhere, squirrels are abundant in the swamp, and geese are plentiful in the river.

H. S.
Port Royal, January 28th, 1876.—The unprecedented warm weather has retarded the southward movement of flight birds, so that, notwithstanding the attractions which the intricate channels of the Sea Islands here present, there are no wild fowl to speak of. A few straggling waders, with an occasional bunch of teal and broadbills, are all that are afforded to the sportsman. A long drouth has made everything very dry at present. Deer can be had in abundance near here. The Hunting Islands, ten miles away, are a famous resort for curlew and snipe, and an hour's ride by rail will carry us up the Combahee to good duck shooting, when ducks are flying. To amuse ourselves we take an early morning shot at the quail and gray squirrels, while as to rabbits, they are destruction to the young orange trees, and so numerous that the surface of some of the abandoned cotton-fields, is absolutely covered with "signs" of the most distinctive character, as widely strewn as on the floor of a warren. The weather is too warm to make long tramps comfortable. Doubtless we shall have blustering weather before the spring asserts itself. While sportsmen are expectant, growers are apprehensive about their orange buds.

MISSOURI—*Hannibal, January 22d, 1876.*—Col. Buchanan, Cornelius Voorhis, and J. H. Worthington, in two days' shooting last month, bagged 95 quail, 3 grouse, and 14 rabbits, one of the party not shooting on the second day. Mr. Voorhis did some remarkable shooting, killing 45 single birds in fifty shots, and that in corn-fields, timber, and "rag threads." He shot over his pointer Judge, who made some two or three beautiful points while returning with a dead bird in his mouth, which he has done before on several occasions. Is this or is it not an uncommon feat?

J. H. W.
[We have frequently had old dogs point with a dead bird in their mouth. Herbert mentions an instance in one of his books, and, where birds are very abundant, we believe it would not be uncommon with first-rate dogs.—ED.]

DAKOTA—*White Swan, Jan. 25.*—There are a great many black-tail deer slaughtered here every day. The weather has been so fine that antelope stay back on open ground. During the big snow of last Winter there were sixty-four antelopes killed by two men in one week, at Bijou Hills forty-five miles up river.

—On Wednesday last a well-contested pigeon match took place near Jamaica, L. I., under the rules of the Long Island club, and was numerously attended by the sporting men of Long Island. The weather was unfavorable to the match, however, and the well-known participants did not score as well as on former occasions. The match was at 27 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. The following is the score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Geo. H. Creed.....	11	S. Jones.....	9
Thos. Lloyd.....	7	J. Wilkinson.....	6
J. T. Brush.....	7	A. J. Wilkinson.....	11
C. J. Stewart.....	9	L. R. Juggar.....	9

—The Long Island Shooting Club shot on January 28 for the Club cup. There were twenty-two entries at seven birds each; club rules. The report is received at so late an hour that we are unable to print more than a few of the best scores:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
R. Robinson.....	7	T. Broadway.....	6
H. P. Thomas.....	6	C. Wingate.....	5
B. Talbot.....	6		

Mr. Robinson, the Treasurer and a veteran pigeon shooter, was also the recipient of a handsome pair of silver soup ladles presented by E. Thomas, Esq., gunmaker of Chicago, to whoever should win the cup that day. This shoot was the first in which the new rule of the club, in regard to birds was enforced, which is as follows: That the mutilation of birds shall not be allowed on the grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club under any circumstances, by any person whatsoever, and that this resolution be conspicuously placed on the club grounds. Hereafter no shooting either by members or others, will be allowed on the club grounds, unless the above resolution is strictly carried out. B.

—A match was shot on Saturday at Deerfoot Park between Captain Bogardus and William King, the conditions being fifteen double rises, 21 yards rise, from spring traps ten yards apart, each man to pull his own traps; stakes, \$125 a side. Bogardus was the favorite at long odds, and won easily by the following score:—

Bogardus.....	2 1 1 1 2 1 1 0 0 2 2 2 2 20
King.....	1 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 10-12

Several sweepstakes were afterwards shot, in which Messrs. Paine, Bogardus, Johnson, King, Gildersleeve, and Connor entered.

—To-morrow there will be a match of double rises at Dexter Park between Ben West and Dr. Talbot, followed by sweepstakes. An interesting sweepstakes match of double rises is in preparation, to come off at the same place, between ten well-known shooters, \$20 to enter. The time will be fixed this week.

TOURNAMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.—A grand pigeon-shooting tournament will be held at New Orleans commencing on the 26th instant, with class-shooting for all amateurs, for a \$1,500 purse, divided into three prizes of \$700, \$500, and \$300. On the 27th there will be shooting for similar prizes, and on the 28th there will be a grand contest, open to all pigeon-shooters in the world, for a \$1,000 purse, to be divided into \$500, \$300, and a diamond badge. On the same day there will be an amateur match for a \$500 purse. On the 1st of March there will be a match for the amateur championship of the United States, and a diamond badge. The sports will close on the 3d with a match for the amateur championship of Louisiana, and a diamond badge. In all matches, save that open to the world, and in all, save the match for the United States amateur championship, the shooting will be at ten single birds. In the latter match there will be ten single and five double rises. In all matches the entrance money will be \$20.

—A match took place on the 26th ultimo at Ashford, Westchester county, between the city of Yonkers and Greenburgh, five men on a side, five birds each, Long Island rules, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. Referee, A. Atchison; Judges, S. Laurence and J. Willsea. The following is the score:—

GREENBURGH.		YONKERS.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Emmett.....	1	Jos. O'Brien.....	1
Roberts.....	1	Bronson.....	5
Caperon.....	4	Jas. O'Brien.....	3
Hauptman.....	0	Williams.....	2
Lang.....	5	Austin.....	1

Total.....14 Total.....12
On the same day and ground a sweepstakes was shot, three birds each. Score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Jos. O'Brien.....	2	Austin.....	3
Jas. O'Brien.....	2	Lang.....	2
Williams.....	2	Bronson.....	0
Emmett.....	2	Deitzel.....	2
Caperon.....	2		

James O'Brien and Austin divided first and second money, Joe O'Brien took third, and Williams fourth.

A CHANCE FOR THE CHAMPION.—The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* contains the following challenge:—

"A gentleman will bet £600 to £500, or £300 to £250, no one can kill thirty pigeons out of fifty; to shoot on any fair ground in England, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary five traps, both barrels, 1½ ounces of shot. He bars neither nation, kindred, nor color. Further particulars can be obtained of H. M., 33 Coldbath square, or of Mr. J. Gardener, at the shooting at Winchmore hill on Monday next. What a chance for Captain Bogardus!"

LIVE GEESE DECOYS.

January, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As the result of considerable experience in the use of live geese decoys at Monocary and Currituck, I submit the following observations:—

In bar shooting they should not be stalked out, for the following reasons: Very few Canada geese or brant used for decoys become properly reconciled to their captivity. They remain more or less wild, and when fettered, are apt to lose their footing, on account of sudden frights, etc., and fall forwards all in a sprawl. There they remain prone, tagging and straining for hours until relieved. If wild geese are in the vicinity where this occurs, good bye to the game; it will not be deceived. Moreover, the gunner should retain control of his decoys, in order to be able to get them away, when necessary, from the spot towards which the wild birds are heading. No one wishes to shoot his own birds, and many a time have I seen my decoy brant completely surrounded by the wild ones. In such emergencies, a strong line running into the box or blind is the only means of extricating the decoys from the line of fire, and with me it was always successful. To prevent twisting up and other entanglements, put a strong swivel at the junction of the two leather fetters. To the other end of the swivel attach a piece of cord, say six feet long. Fasten your geese in pairs to a third swivel, to which attach your decoy line, which must be large and strong in proportion to the size of the decoys. In bar shooting always locate your sunken box, the only admissible kind of ambush, within easy range of some tongue or spit of sand extending into the water, and forming a natural landing-place for the fowl to get their footing. Then, give your decoys just scope enough to keep them well short of the spot where you are morally certain the quaries will land. If two pairs are worked, which are quite enough, place one pair to the right and the other to the left, when practicable, and keep them there. The fettered geese, as a rule, prefer to stand just at the edge of the water, and get as far away from the shooter's position as the line will allow them to go. They soon learn not to throw themselves down by vain struggles, and when this by chance occurs a little slackening up of the coy line enables them to recover their feet. Where two pairs of geese are to be placed out in the same direction, keep one materially shorter than the other, to avoid tangling. The decoy geese may be advantageously accustomed to the restraint of the fetters at home weeks before using on the bar. RUSTICUS.

QUAIL IN MISSISSIPPI.

CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have just had a glorious day's sport after bob white, for which I thank the immortal gods. There was never a brighter sky in winter. A light frost covered the ground, and the breath of boreas came as softly and mildly as an April breeze—just enough wind to take the scent to the dogs. Le N and I rose early, and after stewing away some breakfast, prepared for the day's work. Taking a big lunch and a small bottle marked "aqua Babcockii," albeit we are kinder temperance folk; but the snakes have not hibernated up to date, and they do say that "sperirts" will make 'em fly straight—not the snakes, but the quail. We had L's setter and two of my pointers. We went on horseback. Soon after getting out of town Old Nora climbed up on top of a high fence, head up, taking the wind. "We had just as well get down," said L, "they are in there." The dogs all went in, and in a moment were as stiff as poker. The birds were feeding in a corn-field, and got off wild. Each got in a shot and bagged one bird. We marked them down in the woods, where they lay like stones in the dead leaves, and eleven more were added to the bag.

Leaving only enough for seed, we went on after another covey. These we found in a meadow and bagged three, the rest getting so near a house that we would not go after them. Then, in a strip of woodland, Pete, the setter, found a big covey, as I was in the field with the other dogs. We got them well scattered in an old ledge field, where I bagged six, L following some that went in the woods; got only a few shots, the birds getting up wild. We then went into a field where the corn had not been gathered, and where the pea vines were knee high and loaded to the top with peas. Here we found several coveys, and getting them well scattered along a hedge and in some old stubble, we had some as fine shooting as a man could wish. L is a big man, and shoots a big Tolley "challenge," and it would do any one good to see him knock them. After eating our lunch we moved on, and shot until late in the afternoon. When we reached home and counted out our bag we had forty-eight quail and one hare—could have killed a dozen, if we had tried.

But perhaps we were not tired! The mud in the fields was just stiff enough to hang on to our boots, and L said he did not have a piece of skin as big as a postage stamp on either foot. We were in a condition to enjoy our pipes, our slippers, and our suppers, and afterwards a glorious night's sleep, such as comes only to the blessed, and to the tired hunter. GUYON.

MARYLAND NOTES.

MUIRKIRK FURNACE, Md., Jan. 21st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I noticed in your paper of week before last an inquiry in regard to J. Tonks, of Boston. Mr. Tonks is a maker of good guns. I have one—a 7-pound breech-loader—made by him, that will, with a load of 2½ drs. orange lightning powder, 1 oz. Balto., No. 7, make in six shots an average pattern of 150 pellets in 30-inch circle, at forty measured yards. This it will do right along. It has made as high as 176 pellets, same circle, distance, and load. Here let me say, while not claiming to be a good

shot, I perfectly agree with you that we do not need a close shooting gun for most of our shooting. In our partridge (quail) shooting most of the birds are killed in the open, within thirty yards, and very few in the cover over twenty-five yards, mostly under that distance. For this shooting I consider even the above gun shoots too close, and prefer to use my 10-bore Holbis & Sheath gun, altered by Messrs Clark & Snider to a breech-loader, with their double bolt top action, which I think the strongest and best motion I have ever seen. This gun makes a pattern of 130 pellets No. 7 at forty yards, with 1½ oz. shot, with 3½ drs. of powder. It has more penetration than the lighter gun. It, I find, shoots plenty close enough for me, and I am convinced that a choke-bore would be useless in such cover as we have. The birds would be either cut to pieces or missed. My advice to sportsmen who want a gun for general shooting is, to be careful how they invest in choke-bores, but to get a gun of about 130 pellets. The testimony of actual use in the field, as given by different correspondents of the *Field*, of London, is decidedly against choke-bores. My dogs have done well this season for the little practice that they have had, as I have had them out but little. Partridges are very plenty now, and as it is the close season I hope that the season may continue favorable for them, and that we shall have no snows to enable the pot hunters to lay a covey at one shot, as they will do, if they get a chance. The prospects now are good for an immense number of birds next year, as comparatively few have been killed. I believe that every year the birds are harder to find, as they seem to frequent the woods more, and to be more wary, fly further, and lay closer than ever. In fact, they are becoming educated, and by the selection of the fittest, as only the slowest and least wary birds are killed, it will soon require one to be an extra good shot to make any bag at all. The weather here is quite warm, and I notice to-day that my maple trees are in bloom. CHAS. E. COFFIN.

SCAFFOLD SHOOTING IN WISCONSIN.

MARINETTE STATION, Wis., Dec. 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Scaffold shooting is resorted to during the Summer and Fall months on the Peninsula. The deer go north from Central and Northern Wisconsin in the Spring, and are then called "spring poor." Though the game law prohibits it, I believe they commence floating for deer in July, and also shooting from scaffolds. Scaffolds are generally built from ten to thirty feet high, with a place on top for the hunter to sit. They generally take advantage of small trees close together, and nail slats on them to serve as ladders. They are placed along the deer trails, which here run nearly due north and south, unless there should be streams or lakes near, when they diverge to them. For the month of July they place salt licks early in the Spring, and shoot from scaffolds when they come to the salt licks. From Escanaba to Negaunee the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad runs northwest and southeast. As these deer trails are, in some places, close together, some are called main trails and some branches. They generally go back from the railroad track fifty to one hundred rods, as it is nearly all woods along the line, and run a deer fence, consisting of small and medium trees, lapped over in one direction, with the interstices filled with small branches, etc. As this fence is built parallel with the track, it cuts across several deer trails in a diagonal direction, so when deer are traveling south they reach the fence and turn east to find an opening. This takes the travelers over several trails, all down the fence, to the lower or southeast end, where the scaffold is placed. By cutting several small avenues through the brush, the hunter can get a good range on the deer. They travel mostly from day-break to nine o'clock, few crossing from eleven o'clock to dark, as they then stop to feed. As the road runs in the direction northeast and southwest, the deer cross the track going south earlier on north end than on the south end. From Little Lake south to Day's River are good hunting points. They commence crossing at Little Lake about August 5th; Helena Switch, about August 8th to 10th; McFarland's Hill (half-way between Helena and Centreville), 10th to 12th; Centreville, about 15th to 18th, and so on.

There is good deer hunting along the line between Menominee and Escanaba in August and September. Though the law does not allow it, hunting is done in these months. As the deer leave the peninsula so much earlier than they go south in Lower Michigan, it is a manifest injustice to sportsmen to be prevented by the law from shooting them when they are in their best condition, particularly as deer are abundant in this section. I believe they have started a petition to the Legislature to amend the game law, as applied to the peninsula or part of the State, and they will no doubt succeed. In the meantime the law seems to be a dead letter. Deer are so plenty no prosecutions are made. There is a good winter hunting spot eight to ten miles north of Day's River, and on Red Division (twelve miles north of Escanaba) on the Smith River. On Bay de Noquet the deer congregate in a section of heavy timber, and winter there. Splendid hunting may be had here in the months of October, November, and December. Guides may be had here at about two dollars per day. Guides make their headquarters here, and this, without doubt, is the best point to fit out with everything necessary for the trip, with exception of arms and accoutrements. A half-breed, who lives at Thunder Lake, on the Pesutigo River, tells me this lake abounds in trout, and also the river. JONES.

SHOOTING NEAR PORT ROYAL, S. C.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

PORT ROYAL, S. C., January, 1875.

With your approbation I will try and give your readers some idea of the coast region of South Carolina, presuming that I know of no region healthier than this from the time Autumnal frosts set in up to mid-Summer. August and September are the months most likely to bring sickness to unacclimated persons, and these are just the months when our residents can best get away for their annual visits to Saratoga and other northern watering places. Change of air is always beneficial, whether from North to South in cold weather, or vice versa. A little investigation will show that the coast region of South Carolina possesses one great advantage over Florida whether for sporting or agricultural operations. With but little difference in climate, and that difference a positive benefit in my way of thinking, with abundant game, and in great variety, the sportsman, visitor, or settler still maintains sure and easy communication with family and friends at home. Steam and electricity are both at his service. Moreover, in comparison with most points further South, his destination is quickly reached and no time wasted en route, as is always the case where change of cars, steamer, or stage, is called for. In chess the best judge of position wins the day, and the time is not far distant when the unrivalled position of South Carolina, and especially of the noble harbor of Port Royal, will challenge and attract the attention of the world to its manifold merits. At present the tide of travel rushes by, thinking to find its El Dorado in the Land of Flowers. Yet I have letters in my possession from agriculturists located in Middle Florida, who are desirous of changing their base of operations to this point, for the reason that they are too far from their markets to be sure of paying returns. Fruits and vegetables must reach consumers sound and fresh, or the labor of producers is wasted.

I believe I am safe in saying that the common varieties of ducks abound on all the South Carolina rivers where rice is cultivated. Mallards, black ducks, widgeon, pin-tails, gadwalls, teal, and shovellers ring-necks, greater and lesser scaups, buff-heads, ruddies, and mergansers. All the foregoing will be found abundant. The Chesapeake, or Currituck habitue will miss the accustomed canvas-back, red-head, and Canada goose. This latter is here replaced in some localities by the white-fronted goose. To get at this kind of game the gunner must make his headquarters at the nearest house he can find to his field of operations, with a full outfit of boat, decoys, &c. January and February are the best months, as they are the coldest and roughest months of the year. I take this occasion to remark, that if a party of gentlemen would like to visit these parts and test the shooting of the Bull River

and Cembrahee region, or of any other region in the vicinity, I will assist them so far as may be in my power, with information, as also with boats, decoys, &c., of which I have a supply, but quite rusty withal for want of use. Should other varieties of game be desired, partridge are at present abundant on my premises, not having been shot at the whole season. Deer can be had on the Hunting Islands, about twelve miles distant. An hour's ride by rail will take them to a locality where partridges are very numerous; also snipe and some woodcock, but if I mistake not, these latter migrate about the end of February. The same locality will also yield wild turkeys to the persevering sportsman, and ducks in variety. I have a boat on the spot, or at least had one there last Winter. I have forgotten to enumerate rail among our game, which are very numerous in the salt marshes, and can easily be bagged twice a month when the spring tides occur. Their flight being slow and heavy, they are just the birds for novices to practice upon. The families of waders are always well represented, especially in April and May, in which months I often have excellent shooting over decoys at such birds as jack curlew, black-breast plover, godwits, willits, &c., and this just at my very doors. RUSTICUS.

NOTES FROM TEXAS.

WHITE ROCK P. O., January, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The following extract from a letter written by William Boutwell, living near the north line of Hunt county, Texas, though not intended for publication, has much of the genuine ring of "Old Daniel Boone" in it, and will doubtless be read with pleasure, since it presents very forcibly several points of general interest to many of your readers. This place is near Dennison and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and is within four days of New York city. The country has open oak timber lands, with turkeys and plenty of other small game in it, not deemed worthy of particular mention by the writer. He says: * * * "I was pleased to have the privilege of reading another letter from you. It always gladdens my heart to have the fond recollection of the early days of Texas called to remembrance, when we 'old Texans' enjoyed ourselves, being in those days entirely free from fashion and pride, and from any political troubles, and when game of every description was plenty, and peace and quietude prevailed. But alas! those days are gone, and our country is wild on fashion, and distracted on politics, and is in a general strife for wealth. Our vast prairies that were once covered with buffalo and wild horses, &c., are now all dotted over with farms, from ten to five hundred acres each; the first settlers have most all gone farther west (to the frontier), and now we have another class of people in these parts, who live under different customs, and hunting has almost played out, although game is tolerably plenty in my section. The other day I saw eleven deer in riding two miles, and if I had some 'old Texan' to hunt with me, I could enjoy the old Texas custom again to a high extent.

Wild bees are tolerably plenty here. There is no person in this part of the country who follows hunting for profit, and but very few for pleasure, consequently deer and bees go unmolested. The farmers have tame bees from which they get plenty of honey.

Texas is in a prosperous condition at this time. We have flush times in money, a lively trade, abundant supplies, and good health. There has not been a case of sickness in my neighborhood during the Summer and Fall. * * * Lands are advancing in value. * * * We are all very hopeful of better times politically under the new constitution. I cultivate two hundred acres and live near the timber. The weather, for the season, is extremely mild; there has been no snow and but very little ice as yet. People are killing very fine beef off the range; cattle are standing in the shade for comfort; the grass is beautiful and green, &c."

This letter is dated January 6th, and shows what sport a man can expect to find in this wild and beautiful country. The scene of "Old Scout's first buffalo hunt" is laid in this county, wherein the country is more fully described. H. W. M.

A TEXAN HUNTRESS.

January, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A few years ago, when traveling with my wife in Texas, we were told by some young ladies of the equestrian feats of a Mrs. McKinney, whose husband owned a large stock rancho on Onion Creek, about six miles from Austin. She was said to often ride a very fast horse, so fleet that when mounted she could run down and capture a mule rabbit on the open prairie. Having repeatedly seen dogs chase these rabbits in vain on the prairies of Texas, I had little faith in such reports, because there are few dogs (excepting greyhounds) which can overtake a mule rabbit in a large prairie, and not even the greyhound can do it if the rabbit gains woods or chapparal.

A few days ago I went with a party of ladies and gentlemen of Austin a fishing at the McKinney place. There Onion Creek runs over and between huge limestone rocks, making rapids, falls, and deep pools, giving fine scenery and good fishing—trout, perch, etc. These fish are excellent, but differ from those of like names at the North. Having known Mrs. McKinney many years ago, when she was a girl in her teens, since which I had not seen her, accompanied by my wife and daughter I went to see her at her house, pleasantly located amid trees on a rocky bluff. Mrs. M. is now a widow past her prime, yet erect, hale, and hearty. Never having had any children she used often to go with her husband over the prairies to look after the stock and hunt. I spoke of her reputation for skill in riding on horseback, and inquired if she had ever run down a mule rabbit in the chase. She said that by running over them with her horse she had, at different times, captured two.

She then told me of a still greater feat. One fine day, when with her husband, on horseback, they saw a large gray wolf on the prairie. Mr. McKinney told her to give the wolf a little chase. She hesitated, saying it would do no good; but he urged her, saying that he would follow on with the dogs, and she might as well give the wolf a "little brush." She started. The wolf at first looked incredulous, but apparently convinced that she was in earnest, away he went. She became excited and continued the pursuit over hill and prairie, leaving husband and dogs far behind—so far that he lost all traces of her. After searching for hours he went home without her. The chase was continued, until finally the wolf, exhausted, lay down and feigned death. With one pair of the reins of her bridle she made a slipping noose, and cautiously placed it over the wolf's head and around his neck. Then tying the other end of the rein to the saddle, she jumped on the horse and started, thus dragging the wolf home, the animal having soon been choked to death. Mrs. M. is a well educated lady, of great energy of character. She is a native of Boston, Mass., has lived South since her girlhood, and at her present home for twenty-five years. S. B. BUCKLEY.

WHAT'S IN A SNOWFLAKE?—The *Chemical Review* states that in a drop of water obtained from a single snowflake and magnified 500 times, were found pieces of coal, fragments of cloth, grains of starch, sandy matter, and an immense variety of other substances, not a fragment of which exceeded in diameter the three-thousandth part of an inch.

—Over 300 trees and more than 800 woody species of plants are believed to be embraced in the flora of the United States, and of the trees 250 species are tolerably abundant in one region or another, 120 of them growing to a large size.

—The length of a seal's intestine is 50 feet, or more.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company,

Home Office, 189 Market Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

Net Assets, January 1st, 1875,	- - - - -	\$1,652,949.59
Received for Premiums,	\$859,069.15	
Received for Interest,	88,872.91 - - - - -	947,942.06
		\$2,600,891.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Death Claims, Endowments and Annuities, - - -	\$196,203.13
Paid Returned Premiums and Surrendered Policies, - -	210,069.56
Paid Salaries, Rent, and Contingent Expenses, - - -	52,820.06
Paid Commissions to Agents, - - - - -	75,315.67
Paid Advertising, Printing, and Postage, - - - - -	19,342.36
Paid Physicians' Fees, - - - - -	13,654.75
Paid Taxes, - - - - -	5,091.85
Paid Re-Insurance, - - - - -	6,197.74
	\$578,695.12

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand, - - - - -	\$70,704.05
Bonds and Mortgage held by Company, - - - - -	703,287.10
United States and State Bonds, - - - - -	194,484.55
Loans on call, (secured by U. S. Bonds and other collaterals),	212,455.21
Real Estate, - - - - -	61,555.54
Loans on Policies, - - - - -	414,848.79
Premiums in course of transmission, and Deferred Premiums,	302,036.48
Accrued Interest, - - - - -	48,177.18
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - - -	7,651.62
Due for Re-Insurance, - - - - -	6,996.01
	\$2,022,196.53

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in force December 31st, 1875, as per stand-	
ard of State of New Jersey, Am. Exp. 4½ per cent., -	\$1,437,332.00
Death claims not due and in process of adjustment, - -	58,000.00
	\$1,495,332.00
Surplus to Policy Holders, - - - - -	526,764.53

Number of Policies Issued During the Year 1875, - - -	5135
Insuring, - - - - -	\$9,775,050.00

OFFICERS:

J. H. STEDWELL, President.	C. H. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.
R. C. FROST, Vice President.	J. H. CANNIFF, Cashier.
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Having smoked your tobacco, Vanity Fair, by the camp fire and by the hearth, I believe it in point of fragrance and taste superior to all brands known to me. Being in search of a tobacco that would not fire the tongue and mouth, I was made acquainted with your Vanity Fair, and found it to be the ne plus ultra of natural leaf.

Does not make the tongue Sore.

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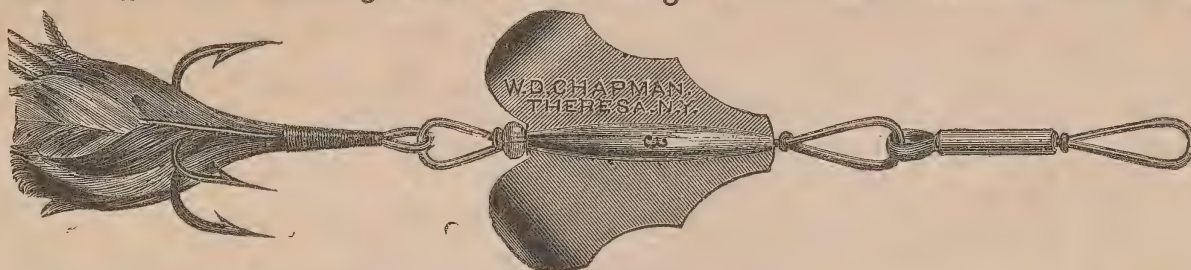
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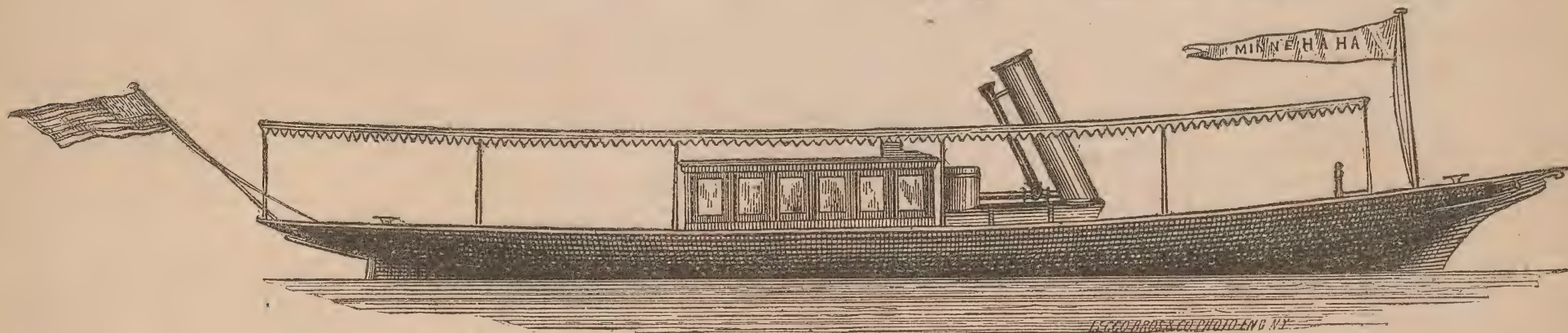
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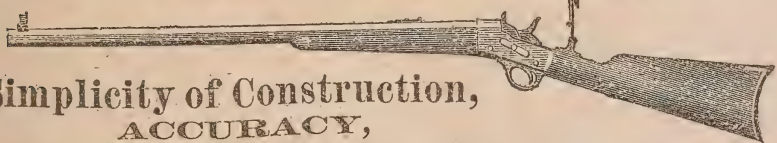
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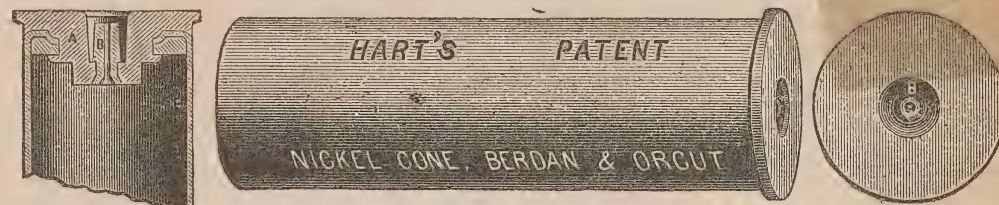
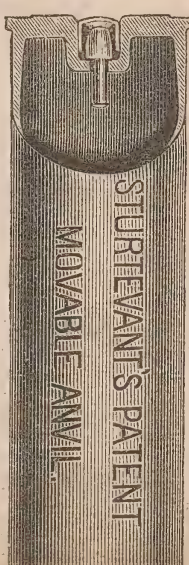
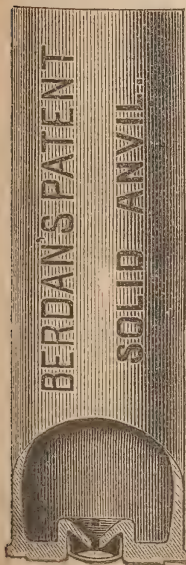
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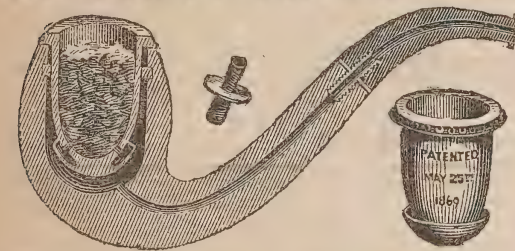
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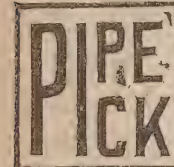
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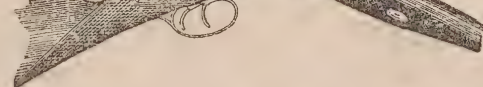
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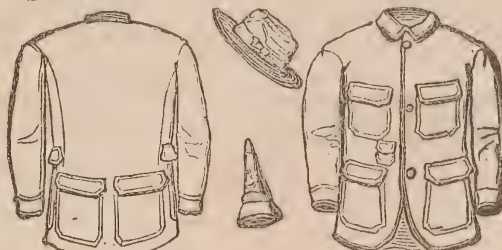
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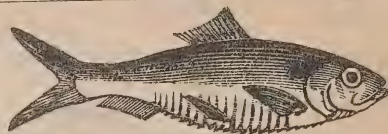
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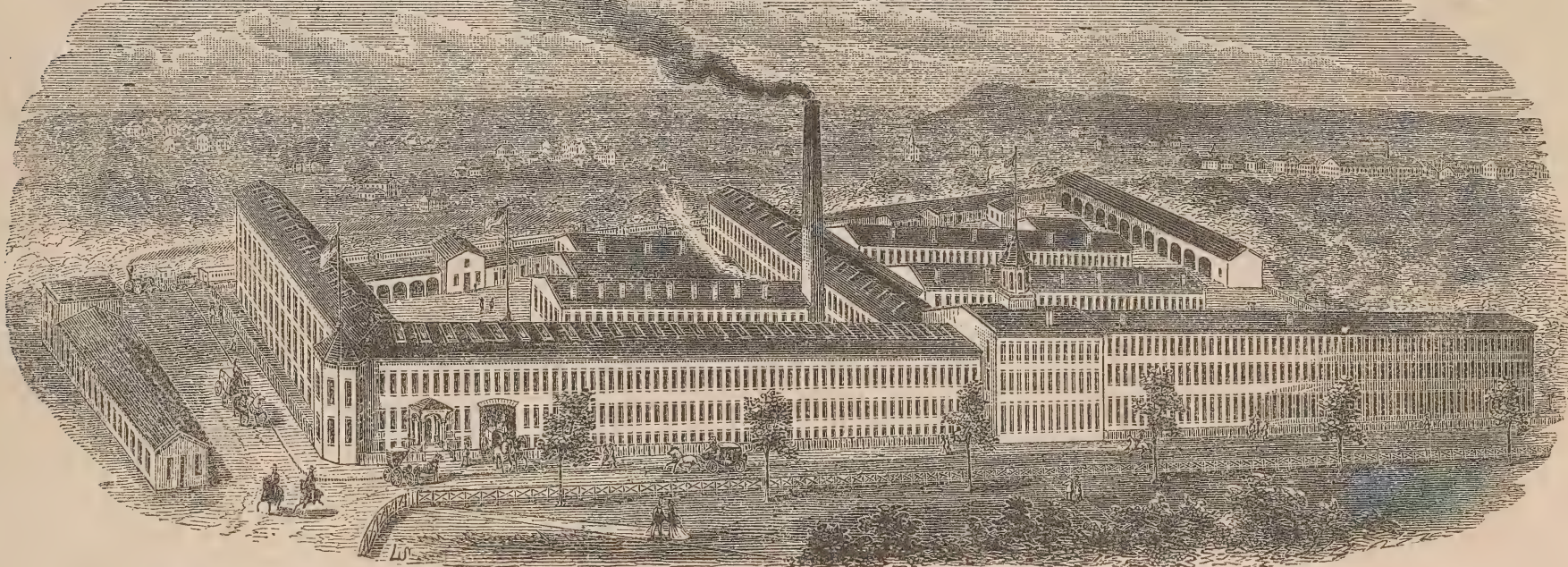
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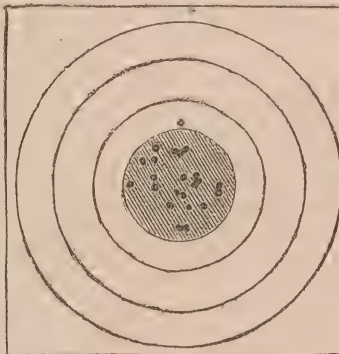
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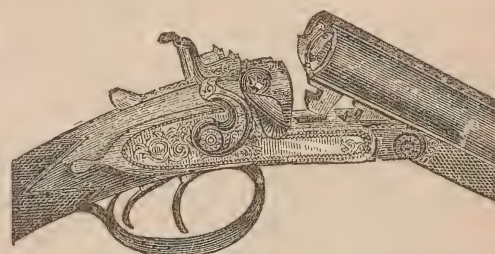
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